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BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF DELAWARE

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SKETCHES OF
PROMINENT AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS,
AND MANY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOL. I.

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HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF DELAWARE

PREFACE.

"It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who are regardless of their ancestors, and of their posterity, who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future, in the transmission of life from their ancestors to their posterity, do not perform their duty to the world. To be faithful to ourselves we must keep both our ancestors and their posterity within reach and grasp of our thoughts and affections; living in the memory and retrospect of the past, and hoping with affection and care for those who are to come after us. We are true to ourselves only when we act with becoming pride for the blood we inherit, and which we are to transmit to those who shall fill our places."—*Daniel Webster.*

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A work such as the one we are now pleased to present to our many patrons, in which we have collected and placed in permanent form the annals of an interesting section of our country, has two sources of value. One of these is its historic utility as a memorial of the progress and development of the community, from the earliest period with which we could become acquainted through family records and traditions to the present day. The preservation of these data affords the means of illustrating and confirming or correcting and amending extant histories, and supplies material for the compilation of future ones. The second source of value is the personal interest attaching to the biographical and genealogical records composing the work, either as studies of life and character, or as memoirs of individuals connected with the reader as relatives or fellow-citizens.

On both these accounts, a collection of biographical and genealogical records is a useful contribution to current literature and a legacy to succeeding generations. Colonies of various nationalities and creeds peopled the territory now comprising the State of Delaware; their descendants have taken an active part in national affairs, in war and in peace; and it will be strange indeed if their annals have not brought to view many scenes and revealed many facts well worthy being noted and remembered.

In the execution of this work no pains were spared to ensure the absolute truth upon which its value depends. The material comprising "The Story of Delaware" is from the pen of John F. Meginness, an author of large experience in this kind of literary lore; and the biographical and genealogical sketches of representative citizens now living, and those departed whose lives have conferred distinction upon their native places, were gath-

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STORY OF DELAWARE

THE STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION ON THE "SOUTH RIVER" AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

The story of the discovery of the Delaware (South) River, and of the struggle of the Swedes, Dutch and English for the possession of the settlements on its banks, ending in the final triumph of the English, is one of deep and thrilling interest, and runs back for more than two hundred and seventy-five years. To write an exhaustive history of the events, to describe the stirring incidents of this long period, and to give in detail all that is worthy of being recorded, would fill a large volume. In this introductory chapter, therefore, no attempt will be made to enter into a full history of the state—only the more striking points will be referred to.

To Capt. Henry Hudson belongs the credit of having first discovered this great river, which has long since been recognized as one of the important highways of commerce in the Western Hemisphere, and the entrance to one of the greatest commercial cities. It was on the 28th of August, 1609—two hundred and ninety years ago—that Hudson entered that broad expanse of waters since known as the Delaware Bay, in his little vessel of only eighty tons, called the *Half Moon* or *Crescent*. He sailed slowly up and passed into the river, which he followed for some distance. The shores, wooded to the water's edge, presented a strange scene to the bold navigator. The bay and river were then known to the Indians who dwelt in the solitudes of the forest as Mar-is-kit-ten, Pon-tax-at, or Chick-a-hock-ee, these names being used by the tribes or clans who inhabited the country on the different shores. What meaning these names conveyed we have no certain knowledge at this day.

Henry Hudson, the discoverer, was an Englishman by birth, but at this time he was in the service of Holland. Returning from the river and bay, he passed out upon the ocean, and making his way northward discovered the river to which he gave his name, the name by which it is still known. Not content with these discoveries, in 1610 he boldly struck out into unknown seas in search of a northwest passage. As a navigator he was bold and intrepid. Each new discovery stimulated him to further effort; the desire to add to his achievements was with him a consuming ambition. After beating about for ten months in high northern latitudes he found himself out of provisions. The situation was desperate; Hudson could no longer control the men under his command. Starvation and death stared them in the face, and self-preservation, the first law of nature, asserted itself with uncontrollable force. The mutinous crew thrust their commander, with his son, John, into a frail boat, and set it adrift. They were never heard of again. Thus miserably perished the first navigator who entered what are now known as the Delaware bay and river. But though his end was sad, his name is perpetuated in a noble river, and in a bay farther to the north, so that it is not likely that his daring explorations will soon be forgotten.

It was not long before another gave his name to the bay and river the discovery of which should have been credited to the fearless Henry Hudson. In 1611, Thomas West, Lord De-la-war, then governor of the colony of Virginia, while on a voyage to the West Indies, came, or was driven by adverse winds, into the bay; as he believed it to be a new discovery, the name Delaware was given to the bay and the river, and they will probably retain the same for all time.

Although it is generally accepted that Hudson, in 1609, was the first navigator to

HISTORY OF DELAWARE

enter and explore the Delaware River, careful investigators are of the opinion that small traders entered the river as early as 1598. They built rude cabins for shelter in the winter time, and it is possible that they constructed temporary fortifications as a protection against the aborigines. The object of these adventurers was to trade with the Indians. But if this theory is correct, tradition has failed to point out where their temporary settlements were made.

An Early Colony.

Before 1620, however, there is scarcely a doubt that Dutch trading ships sailed up the river to traffic with the natives. And in 1621 the Dutch West India Company, we are informed, had agents stationed on the river with men and small stocks of goods for the purpose of trading in peltries. It is said that in their little craft they sailed up the small streams, in which the volume of water was greater than it is now, and that they carried on a considerable business for those early times.

Color is given to this theory by the fact that as early as 1623 Capt. Cornelius Mey planted a small colony on the Delaware, which was called Nassau, near what is now known as Gloucester Point. But as it was on the New Jersey side of the river, it is not taken into account when discussing the early Delaware settlements. Judge Houston, in his contribution to the Delaware Historical Society on the boundaries of the State, expresses the belief that there were Dutch traders settled on the "Hoorn Kill," now Lewes Creek, as early as 1622. When the bay was first discovered, there was a permanent Indian village near where Lewes now stands, and even now traces of where their fires were built are occasionally uncovered in the sand along the creek, with great piles of muscle shells.

The presence of Indians at this point no doubt became known to the Dutch adventurers in pursuit of traffic, and induced them to attempt the founding of a permanent settlement.

The success of this little settlement on the "Hoorn Kill" became known to a class of men in Holland who saw at once the feasibility of establishing there a larger and more profitable business. Of this class were De Vries, and a number of others of like intelligence and means in Amsterdam and other cities in Holland, as early as 1629. They formed a private company to purchase all the salt marsh skirting the side of the bay from Cape Henlopen to Bombay Hook, in order to establish a whale fishery, and in connection with it, and as a part of the enterprise, to plant a Dutch colony on the "Hoorn Kill." De Vries, who had filled, with credit to himself, a post of some importance in the military service of the Netherlands, and had for some time resided in the West Indies, was selected to take charge of the enterprise as the Director General of the colony. Early in the spring of 1629, three ships were dispatched to Fort Amsterdam, now New York, to procure an order by which one of the vessels should convey from that place to the "Hoorn Kill" an agent of the company to complete the purchase of the salt marsh from the Indians of the village. The order was procured, and the ship arrived at its destination in the latter part of May; on the first day of June in that year the purchase was duly made, and the sale was afterwards acknowledged by a delegation of the Indians of the village before the director general and council of the New Netherlands in Fort Amsterdam, July 15, 1630. The company also made a similar purchase on the New Jersey side, that they might have entire control of the river. The tract they purchased on the Delaware side was an almost continuous body of salt marsh, extending from Cape Henlopen to the mouth of the river, between forty and fifty miles in length, with a mean breadth back to the main land of from two to three miles.

There is some uncertainty as to the exact time when the colony was first planted on the "Hoorn Kill;" there is no doubt, however, that it was as early as the spring of 1631. De Vries himself, the director general, however, in the incidental allusion to the massacre of the colonists by the Indians, contained in his letter of indignant protest and remonstrance addressed some ten or twelve years after that event to Director General Kieft, of the New Netherlands, against the design he had formed of slaughtering the Indians in revenge for the brutal outrage perpetrated by them on the Dutch settlers in that vicinity, speaks of it as having occurred in 1630. The passage in De Vries' protest reads as follows: "Consider, sir, what good will it do? We know that we lost our settlement at the 'Hoorn Kill'

in 1630 by mere jangling with the Indians, when thirty-two of our men were murdered!"

De Vries came with the colony as director general, and was in command of the expedition from its departure from the shores of Holland. His native place was the little city of Hoorn in that country, a seaport on the Zuyder Zee, and it is said that he conferred the name "Hoorn Kill" on the creek in honor of that city.

After passing the cape he entered the creek, which was deeper than it is now, and abounded with oysters and fish, and planted his colony. "Kill" is the Dutch word for creek, and wherever it follows a name it is clearly understood as applying to a place situated on a stream of water. From the terms "Hoorn Kill," "Hoorkill," came by corruption the name "Whorekill," which has been largely used by modern writers.*

Here De Vries erected a rude house and surrounded it with palisades as a greater protection in time of danger, and named it Fort Oplandt. Some writers say that he gave the name of "Swanendale" to the settlement. After everything was arranged to his satisfaction, he placed Gillis Hossett, the commissary, in charge, and sailed away in pursuit of other business. The colony consisted of a small Christian community of European settlers, expressly formed and organized for colonizing that portion of the southern shores of the Delaware Bay. Not only was this done with all the regularity and method usual in such cases, but the arrival of the colony on these shores was preceded by a larger purchase of land from the natives for the purpose of a plantation, than had perhaps occurred before in the history of any of the English or Dutch settlements. Including De Vries, the colony must have numbered on its landing at least thirty-three men, to say nothing of women and children.

A body of land was selected and cleared, and the work of cultivating it commenced. The name "Swandale" is said to have been suggested by the large number of swans that were found disporting in the creek, or "kill." Before his departure De Vries had gained the esteem and respect of the natives, and relations of entire concord and amity subsisted between them and the colonists.

* Several writers, more careless than correct, have said that the place took its name from the bad character of the Indian women found dwelling there. This assertion is entirely erroneous. The name is derived as stated above, from the Dutch. It was not applied in its modern form until after the arrival of William Penn, and was used to designate ty.

The Colonists Massacred.

Tradition says that soon after the departure of De Vries, the colonists set up on a post the coat-of-arms of Holland, made out of brass. The shining metal attracted the attention of an Indian, who desired to possess it for the purpose of making ornaments. On being refused, his cupidity got the better of his judgment, and stealthily approaching the place at night, he carried away the coat-of-arms. When it was missed, there was much indignation in the settlement, and the theft being strongly suspected, a peremptory demand was made on the chief for the delivery of the culprit to the colonists for punishment. The tradition runs that he was given up, tried and executed, for the offense was regarded as a criminal one.

This summary proceeding entirely changed the feelings of the Indians towards the strangers on their shores, and their savage ire being aroused they resolved on vengeance. Seeking an opportunity when the men were at work in the field, they pounced on the fort, which was left in charge of two or three infirm persons, and killed them. Then having secured the arms and implements of defense they assailed those at work in the field, and speedily dispatched them. In this way the settlement was entirely wiped out. The bodies of the slain were left where they fell, to be devoured by wild beasts. When De Vries returned the next year he found their bones scattered about the field where they had been slain. Moved with deep pity by the sad spectacle, De Vries and his followers set to work to gather up the bones of the slain and give them Christian burial. A trench was dug in which the fragments of the unfortunates were placed and then carefully covered with earth, when the burial party returned to their ships and sailed away.

More than two and a half centuries rolled away, and the circumstance of the cruel massacre had passed from the memory of man. It was one of the forgotten incidents of the early efforts of a band of adventurous pioneers to found a settlement in the New World; his-

torians had ceased to notice it, and the facts of the tragedy were no longer recalled. But time, which reveals all things, came to the rescue. A few years ago, when excavations were being made for the construction of a railroad, the workmen laid bare the place of sepulture of the bones of the early colonists. Many of them were in a good state of preservation, but the smaller bones crumbled on being exposed to the atmosphere. The skulls and thigh bones were intact. Dr. D. L. Mustard, an old physician and resident of Lewes, examined these fragmentary remains, and had no hesitancy in pronouncing them of Anglo-Saxon origin. This was regarded as conclusive evidence that they belonged to the De Vries colonists. After this careful examination, in which others participated with Dr. Mustard, the bones were carefully collected and reinterred, where they will probably be undisturbed until they have crumbled into dust.

Thus perished the first men and women who attempted to found a settlement on the Delaware Bay, within what are now the confines of the State of Delaware. Their place of sepulture is within a few hundred yards of the present borough of Lewes, on the "Hoorn Kill." With the extinction of the settlers the name of their place, Swandale, passed out of existence, and in the course of years a town called Lewes grew up almost on the site where the first settlement was made. It is supposed to have been named for Lewes, in Sussex county, England. The "Hoorn Kill," now known as Lewes Creek, sluggishly meanders by the town and through the marshy meadows to the bay. The fact that the change of names took place after William Penn became the proprietary, leads to the belief that the present titles are of English origin.

The project of whale fishing on what is now known as Lewes beach, was soon after abandoned by De Vries and his partners, because they found it more expensive than profitable. The destruction of his colony also operated against the success of the enterprise. De Vries soon after took up his residence at New Amsterdam (New York), and engaged in founding Dutch settlements on the North River. He, however, retained his interest in the lands purchased at the "Hoorn Kill" and on the shores of the bay, until the sale of the same by the copartnership to the City of Amsterdam in 1635.

A Question of Title.

This land transaction of the De Vries company, and the attempts to found a colony at "Hoorn Kill," form the basis of a historical event of great importance. Judge Houston says:

"It was the sole fact on which the question of title to the three lower counties on the Delaware, now constituting the State, between Lord Baltimore and the Dutch of the New Netherlands in the first instance, and subsequently between his lordship and William Penn, originally and finally depended for its solution during a period of just one hundred years thereafter, or up to the year 1732, the date of the first agreement entered into between their respective heirs-at-law for the amicable settlement of it by mutual compact between the conflicting claimants. For, with the exception of that settlement, and with all the lights and information which the most patient and most thorough historical research and examination has in the meantime shed upon the subject, I am constrained to say that there is no good reason for believing that there was a solitary Christian, or child of civilization, within the limits of what now constitutes the State of Delaware, or anywhere west of the Delaware River, on the 20th day of June, 1632, nor until nearly six years after that date."

It is not necessary in this connection to explain in detail the facts relating to Lord Baltimore's grant, but we will pass on to the history of the settlements on the Delaware. In the first place, it is only necessary to note that the first civilized settlement within the limits of Delaware, and the first similar settlement within the limits of Maryland prior to the date of Lord Baltimore's patent, were almost simultaneously made by different European races and under different European sovereignties. And while the subsequent contests between rival European races for the possession of Delaware territory were of higher historical grade and dignity than those recorded in the history of Maryland, yet so far as the epochs or eras—if they deserve such an appellation—of each are concerned, they

were almost as simultaneous, although during the greater part of that period the settlers on the Delaware and those on the Chesapeake, within the limits of Maryland, had no intercourse, or even acquaintance with each other. De Vries, however, was fully informed of the English claim by the Governor of Virginia on his visit from the "Hoorn Kill" to Jamestown in the summer of 1632, and the Swedes learned of it in like manner when their first expedition touched at Jamestown in 1638.

Action of Gustavus Adolphus.

The Dutch West India Company had been incorporated by the States-General of the United Netherlands as early as 1621, for the purpose of colonizing the Dutch possessions in this country and promoting trade and commerce in all the regions of the New Netherlands, as those possessions were then for the first time formally denominated. But it had so long neglected to make any settlement, or to take actual possession of any part of the country on the western side of the Delaware above the mouth of the river, that finally one of the original promoters and most active members of the company, who had become dissatisfied with the management of its affairs, made an effort to find some other power in Europe to undertake the enterprise. It was such a motive that prompted one William Usselinex, of the city of Amsterdam, to repair in 1624 to the court of the young and able sovereign of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, and to submit to him a plan for the formation of a Swedish West India Company, for the express purpose of colonizing the neglected regions on the Delaware. It did not require much persuasion to induce Gustavus to embrace the proposition, and he soon fell in with the scheme of the wily Dutchman and shrewd ex-member of the Dutch West India Company.

A West India company, similar to that in the Netherlands, was accordingly organized and incorporated without delay in that kingdom; and with the enthusiastic spirit now abroad in behalf of the measure, and the influence of the king's example, who subscribed with liberality to the stock of the company, princes and prelates, noblemen and commoners, and men of all classes, as well as ladies of the highest rank, vied with each other in responding with like promptitude to the cordial recommendation of their sovereign in behalf of the enterprise. It was the first novelty of the kind, perhaps, which had ever caught and captivated the fancy of the Swedes to such a degree, compared with which, according to the accounts which have reached us, the enchanting lines and evanescent splendors of all later South Sea bubbles must have paled into insignificance.

But before all the necessary preparations had been completed by the company for the despatch of the first expedition of colonists from Sweden to the far-away shores of the Delaware, their young and gallant king, now acknowledged and hailed with universal acclaim by the Protestants of Germany as the royal champion of their cause, was suddenly drawn into the vortex of that memorable religious conflict of European nations known as the Thirty Years' War. All further proceedings by the company and the government for the founding of the colony on the Delaware were interrupted and suspended for several years after the fall of the enthusiastic young monarch at the battle of Lutzen in November, 1632. But, as if forewarned by some presentiment of his approaching doom in the great conflict in which he was about to engage, Gustavus had prepared in advance a "last will and testament," containing particular instructions in relation to the guardianship and education of his only child and the heir to his crown, a young and tender daughter named Christina. It was accompanied by another paper, addressed to his prime minister, Chancellor Oxenstiern, a man of great ability and virtue, as well as devotion to his king and country, enjoining upon him in any event or contingency which might befall him personally in the war, as a duty not to abandon this great enterprise in which he felt such a deep interest, but to see the design of it fully carried into execution pursuant to the instructions laid down in the paper, and in accordance with the views which the king had often before communicated to Oxenstiern on the subject.

But was not until five years after the termination of the war in which Gustavus fell, that the chancellor was prepared to enter upon the discharge of the grave duty thus enjoined upon him. After the death of Gustavus the government of Sweden had been vested in a council

of regency during the minority of the young queen, of which the president was Chancellor Oxenstiern, who was also one of her guardians.

Peter Minuit Appears.

In the meantime William Unclinex, the dissatisfied man from Amsterdam, and ex-member of the Dutch West India Company, who had been so successful in originating this rival Swedish company, had also passed away from the scene of his glory without knowing whether the scheme was to be successful or not. And yet, strange to say, just about this time, while Chancellor Oxenstiern was preparing to institute active proceedings in the undertaking, another gentleman from Holland, of still greater eminence, and still better acquainted with the affairs of the Dutch West India Company and their possessions in the New Netherlands, turns up in the place of Unclinex at Stockholm and the court of Sweden. This personage also submits a plan for colonizing the western banks of the Delaware, under the charter of the Swedish West India Company, and suggests his willingness to assume the duties and responsibilities of conducting their first colony on the Delaware, as its director general. This distinguished Dutchman was no other than Peter Minuit, late director general of the New Netherlands under the Dutch West India Company at New Amsterdam (New York), from 1624 to 1632. He had, of course, during that time become very well acquainted with their possessions, on both the North (Hudson) and South (Delaware) rivers, and their title and claims to the same. Peter Minuit knew all about the settlement of De Vries' colony on the "Hoorn Kill," was director general and president of the council of the company when the Indian delegation from the village there appeared before it in Fort Amsterdam in 1630, to acknowledge the sale of the salt marsh from Cape Henlopen to the mouth of the Delaware River to the Dutch purchasers before mentioned; and was still in office and residing at New Amsterdam when the colonists were massacred by the exasperated Indians. He had, however, been removed from office by the Dutch authorities for some cause in 1632, and naturally feeling somewhat incensed, sought an opportunity to be revenged for this treatment by aiding in the foundation of an opposition colony under the auspices of the Swedish government. Peter Minuit was in several respects a remarkable man, and if the reader is desirous of knowing more of him, he is respectfully referred to the chapter following this introductory sketch, wherein the biographies of the governors are given.

Chancellor Oxenstiern was favorably impressed by the manners, address and general intelligence of Minuit, and particularly by his knowledge of the geography of the region, the river Delaware, the soil, climate and resources of the country, the character and relations of the Indian tribes; he therefore esteemed himself fortunate in finding a man so admirably qualified to fill the responsible position of governor, and carry out the wishes of the deceased monarch. After taking some time to deliberate he finally appointed Minuit director general of New Sweden, that name having already been conferred on the country designed to be settled under the charter and grant of the company, and to be held and considered as an appendage to the crown and kingdom of Sweden.

Sailing of the Swedish Colony.

The great question of founding the colony having been settled, the next thing in order was to send out a body of colonists. When organized, the expedition consisted of fifty persons, properly provisioned and equipped, who sailed from Sweden under the immediate command of Peter Minuit, in an armored ship of the navy and a transport. The ship was called the *Key of Calmar* and its consort was named the *Bird Griffin*. They sailed in August, 1637, but did not reach the point of destination until April, 1638. The voyage, therefore, was long and tempestuous. A landing was made on the bay in the neighborhood of what is now Lewes. They called it the River of New Sweden and the point of land, Paradise. According to the History of New Sweden by Acrelius, a purchase of land was immediately made from the Indians, and it was determined that all the land on the western side of the river, from the point called Cape Inlopen, (now Henlopen), up to the falls at Trenton, and as much of the country inland as was ceded, should belong to the Swedish crown forever. It should be remembered that King Charles I. of England had already, in the year

1634, upon representation made to him by John Oxenstiern, at that time Swedish ambassador in London, renounced, in favor of the Swedes, all claims and pretensions of the English to that country, growing out of the rights of the first discoverers. Hence, when the colony landed, everything seemed to be settled upon a firm foundation, and all earnestness was employed in the prosecution of the plans for colonization. Posts were driven into the ground and landmarks established. A deed was drawn up for the land thus purchased. This was written in Dutch, because no Swede was yet able to interpret the language of the heathen. The Indians subscribed their hands and marks. The writing was sent home to Sweden to be preserved in the royal archives. A surveyor laid out the land and made a map of the whole river, with its tributaries, islands, and points, which, it is said, is still to be found in the royal archives in Sweden.

Although it appears that the Swedes imagined themselves the first explorers of the country, it seems strange that they could have been deceived. DeVries' colony had preceded them and made a settlement near where they (the Swedes) landed a few years afterwards. That fact Peter Minuit certainly knew. This apparent oblivion can only be explained upon the theory that Minuit, in his desire to head off the Dutch, in retaliation for his having been dismissed from their service as governor of New Amsterdam, kept the Swedes under his charge in utter ignorance of the true condition of affairs. Be that as it may, this encroachment on the prior rights of the Dutch was the beginning of the dispute between them and the Swedes which ended in the expulsion of the latter from the Delaware by armed force.

Landing at the Rocks.

After remaining for some time on what they termed "Paradise," now known to be Mispillion Point, the colonists re-embarked and proceeded up the river to the mouth of the little river now known as Christina. They ascended this stream for some two miles, and landed upon its northern bank, on a firm and rocky foundation, which they afterwards named "The Rocks." They gave the little river its name, Christina, in honor of the daughter of their deceased monarch, Gustavus Adolphus. The name is chaste and sweet, beautifully appropriate, and never will be changed as long as this government shall endure.

When this little band of Swedes landed on the rocky shore of the beautiful river, which had flowed for ages in its pristine purity, the scene presented to their vision was one of wild, yet enchanting, grandeur. The hills on which the fair city of Wilmington now stands were heavily wooded, and their dense green foliage cast a darkening shadow over the water, while the river as it wound through luxuriant meadows flashed like a thread of silver and dazzled the eyes of the fair-haired wanderers as they gazed upon it in ecstacies of delight. Naught but the rippling of the stream and the songs of the birds, as they flitted through the forests, disturbed the solitude of nature. The foot of a white man had never before trodden these hills. The stolid Minuit, who had never gazed upon such an enchanting scene before, was moved to raptures of delight, and thanked God that this great privilege had been granted him. Near by came another crystal stream dashing over granite rocks, and through dark defiles, which united its waters wth the river near where the little band of pioneers had cast their lot and settled down to found homes in the New World. Years afterwards this stream became noted for the power it furnished for manufacturing purposes, and the "Mills of the Brandywine" obtained celebrity in the commercial world for the excellence of their product. But, owing to changed conditions and the advancement of manufacturing skill in new lines, their wheels have ceased to revolve, the buildings have tumbled in ruins, and long rows of Conestoga teams bearing the golden grain of the Chester Valley no longer stand before them waiting their turn to be unloaded; but the stream still rolls on as proudly as it did when the Swedes gazed on it in raptures of delight two hundred and sixty years ago.

This settlement was the second made within the limits of the State of Delaware, and became in the spring of 1638 the feeble beginning of what is now the beautiful and thriving city of Wilmington, with its 70,000 inhabitants. Care has been taken to give a minute description of these settlements, so that the reader may clearly comprehend the time, and the circumstances, under which the beginning of the State of Delaware was made. Except-

ing these two points, the whole peninsula was a wild, the only inhabitants being roving bands of Indians, and it continued in that condition for some years afterwards. The settlement at "Hoorn Kill" (Lewes) having been wiped out and not restored, the Christina settlement in April, 1638, became the first permanent one on the Delaware, and the nucleus, therefore, of a large and wealthy population.

After Minuit and his brave band had sufficiently rested from the fatigues of their long voyage, and had resolved to settle where they had landed, the next thing in order was to erect a fortification on "The Rocks" for their protection, for they knew not what foes might be lurking in the dense wilderness. The fort was hastily constructed of logs. True, it was rude, but it served the purpose for which it was intended. It was named Christina, after the fair-haired child of Sweden who was destined to become a queen; whose girlhood was full of sunshine and promise, but whose closing years were marked with sorrow and gloom. Inside this rude fortification Peter Minuit, as director general, took up his abode and administered the affairs of the colony. Clustering around it were temporary cabins, erected for the accommodation of the settlers, as they could not all find quarters within the defensive work; and with that energy and spirit of industry which have always characterized people of their nationality, they set about clearing patches of ground and preparing to raise grain and vegetables for their sustenance. In fact there was no other alternative; no supplies could be obtained, save game and fish, in that wild region, and they must either work or be reduced to the verge of starvation.

The Dutch Protest.

Peter Minuit had not finished the construction of his fort when he received a protest from the director general of New Amsterdam, who denounced him as an intruder in Dutch territory, and warned him to desist from his work. A spirited controversy ensued. The Dutch claimed the land on the west, as well as the east, side of the Delaware. As Minuit neither replied to nor heeded the warning of the Dutch governor, the latter proceeded to repair and regarrison the Dutch fort called Nassau, on the opposite side of the river, in what is now New Jersey, just below Gloucester Point, and to maintain it in a proper state of defence. Minuit was resolute and determined. He went on about his business, carefully looking after the infant colony which had been entrusted to his care, not at all intimidated by the blusterings of the Dutch governor of New Amsterdam.

In the mean time the Christina settlement prospered, and slowly gained strength; but strange as it may appear, when the inviting nature of the country is considered, no settlements by the Swedes were made below the Christina creek or river. In time others were made above, as far up as the mouth of the Schuylkill, but principally in the vicinity of Chester. This seems the more strange, inasmuch as the colonial authorities of New Sweden claimed to have become entitled, by purchase from the natives, to all the country west of the Delaware from Cape Henlopen to the falls of Trenton, and to have, therefore, rightful dominion over it.

Rev. Dr. Cort, in his memorial address at Dover, on the occasion of commemorating the services of Peter Minuit in founding this colony, takes the ground that he is entitled to the credit of being the founder of civil government on Manhattan Island. And Justin Winsor states in his Critical History of America, that Minuit must be considered the *first* founder of the present State of New York. He was also the founder and first governor of New Sweden on the Delaware. The policy of fair dealing with the Indians, begun on the Hudson by Minuit in 1626, was continued on the Delaware in 1638; and it is to his everlasting credit that the same policy of peace and Christian generosity was carried out in good faith to the end of his career. The treaty formed with the five Iroquois chiefs on the ground where Wilmington stands was never broken by either of the contracting parties. "Forty-four years before William Penn formed his famous treaty with the Indians under the elm tree at Shackamaxon," says Dr. Cort, "Peter Minuit made his treaty with Mi-tat-sim-int and four other Iroquois chiefs at Minquas Kill, purchasing, in fee simple, the soil of our Commonwealth [Delaware] and a large part of Pennsylvania, including the very site on which stands the metropolis of the Keystone Commonwealth." This treaty bore the date of March 28, 1638, and as Dr. Cort says, "ought to be commemorated annually by

patriotic Delawareans as the birthday of our Christian Commonwealth."

The administration of Minuit on the Delaware lasted less than three years, but it was marked by wisdom, courage and Christian decorum. His sad death, while on a voyage for commercial purposes to the West Indies, will be found described in the chapter on the governors. In eulogizing the character of Minuit, Rev. Dr. Cort closes his address with the following tribute to his memory: "It was also part of Minuit's original plan to settle Florida with Protestant colonists, and make a bold onslaught upon Spanish commerce in the South Sea. He seemed anxious to avenge and rectify the wrongs perpetrated by the bloodthirsty and perfidious Spaniard, Menendez, in 1565, when he butchered in cold blood, on the coast of Florida, in time of peace, John Ribault, the grand mariner of France, and his five hundred shipwrecked colleagues, because they refused to renounce their Reformed faith and swear allegiance to the Pope. It was his ambition and hope to establish an asylum for Reformed Christians in that land of flowers, as the great Admiral Coligny had striven to do seventy odd years before, when he foresaw the future horrors of religious persecution about to desolate the sunny fields of France. Spain and Austria, the worst foes of civil and religious liberty, were devastating the Protestant homes of Europe, and Minuit felt that a bold attack upon Spanish commerce would be a service to humanity and well pleasing to God. It is useless to conjecture what might have been the outcome of such a policy. But only a man of heroic mould could have cherished it with the resources at command which Peter Minuit possessed. His policy was to cultivate friendly relations with the Dutch in New Netherlands and along the east bank of the Delaware, as well as with the English in Virginia and other North American colonies. All the Protestant sections he felt ought to combine against the common enemy, the despotic and perfidious Spaniards, as the best people of Europe had done during the Thirty Years' War under Gustavus Adolphus and other leaders."

His religious views were of a high, lofty order. According to a writer of some distinction it was his intention to bring over from his native land, along the Rhine, a better class of colonists than governmental conscription could procure in Sweden. The sturdy religious refugees, the very cream of Europe, would have been transplanted in numbers sufficient to prevent any such conquest of New Sweden as afterwards took place by Governor Stuyvesant in 1655. But the best formed plans of men are often frustrated by the stern decree of God.

After the death of Peter Minuit, the governorship of the colony devolved on Peter Hollender, or Hollendare, as it is sometimes written. He was commissioned in 1640, and arrived with fresh immigrants just as the settlement was about breaking up. Harassed by the Dutch, and subjected to much suffering on account of maintaining themselves in a wild and inhospitable country, the colonists were often sorely discouraged and sighed to be again in their native land. But the new governor endeavored to encourage the people he found on the Christina, and to some extent succeeded. His administration, however, was of short duration. After a residence of about a year and a half, he returned to Sweden and never came back. More discouragements followed. The settlers felt at times that they had been abandoned, but, putting their trust in God, they submitted to the privations which surrounded them with a courage and a devotion which appear sublime, when we contemplate their sad and lonely condition, in a land far from home, and without any of the comforts of life to which they had been accustomed.

Arrival of Printz.

The new governor, John Printz, who assumed the direction of the colony in 1643, was a remarkable man in many respects. Possessed of a strong mind, and courageous to a high degree, he exhibited no fear of the rapacious Dutch of New Amsterdam, who were continually on the alert to harass the Delaware Colony. Printz, according to the accounts that have come down to us, was a man of great physical size, but with his avoirdupois he united a mind of considerable executive ability, and a strong sense of the importance of his position. He was bluff in his manners, inclined to be irascible when crossed in his purposes, but withal open hearted and sympathetic. It is learned from Acrelius that he had a grant of four hundred rix dollars for his traveling expenses, and one thousand two hundred dollars silver as his annual

salary. The Company was invested with the exclusive privilege of importing tobacco into Sweden, although that article was even then regarded as unnecessary and injurious; it was, nevertheless, considered indispensable since the establishment of the bad habit of its use. Upon the same occasion was also sent out Magister John Companius Holm, who was called by their excellencies, the Royal Council and Admiral Claes Flemming, to become the Government chaplain, and watch over the Swedish congregation on the Delaware.

The ship on which Governor Printz sailed was called the *Fama*. It was accompanied by two other ships of the line, the *Swan* and the *Charitas*, laden with people and supplies. During Printz's administration, ships came to the colony at three different times. The first that came was the *Black Cat*, with ammunition and merchandise for the Indians. The next was the *Swan*, on a second voyage, with emigrants, in 1647. Afterwards came two other ships, the *Key* and the *Lamp*. During these times the clergyman, Lawrence Charles Lockenius, and Israel Holgh, were sent out to assist in caring for the spiritual welfare of the people.

Governor Printz received elaborate instructions from Queen Christina, in which his duties in the colony were pointed out with great exactness; he was especially reminded that the boundaries of the country of which possession had been taken, extended from Cape Henlopen to where Fort Christina was built, and thence up the river to a place which the Indians called Sank-i-kans, now known as the Falls of Trenton. This point was the extreme northern limit of New Sweden, and was about ninety miles from Cape Henlopen. He was also informed that in 1641 several English families, probably numbering sixty persons, had settled and begun to cultivate the land on the eastern side of the river, in New Jersey, but as this land was claimed by the crown of Sweden he (the governor) was instructed to cultivate friendly relations with them and draw them under his control. He was informed that the Holland West India Company would, no doubt, seek to control this tract of land, which extended from Cape May to what is now known as Raccoon Creek. They had built a fort called Nassau, which was manned by about twenty men. It stood near, or on, Gloucester Point. Whence the English colony came is not clearly established, but they are supposed to have been squatters from Connecticut, and to have afterwards settled on the Schuylkill.

Governor Printz was also instructed to treat the Indian tribes with whom he should come in contact with humanity and respect, and see that no violence or injustice was done them; and that pains should be taken to instruct them in the truths and worship of the Christian religion, and induce them gradually to become civilized. It was especially enjoined upon him to gain their confidence and impress upon their minds that neither he nor his people and subordinates were come into their midst to do them any wrong or injury, but much more for the purpose of furnishing them with such things as they might need for the ordinary wants of life, and so also for such things as were found among them, which they themselves could make for their own use, or buy or exchange. He was also to see that in trading with the Indians the Swedes should charge them a less price than they were in the habit of paying to the Hollanders at Fort Nassau for similar articles, so that the "wild people," as the Queen termed them, might be drawn away from them and trade with her people. This was a shrewd suggestion made from a business point of view, and shows that the young queen was not unmindful of the advantages to be gained by pursuing such a course.

It was left to the Governor's option, either to provide and choose a place of residence, or to occupy the dwelling in Christina which had been occupied by his predecessors. He was also instructed to provide a suitable place for a fort, either at "Hinlopen" or on an island in the river; but if he found Fort Christina would suffice, then he was to put it in good order. Attention was to be directed to agriculture, and the raising of tobacco was to be made a specialty. He was to have careful search made everywhere for precious metals, and if any were discovered was to give information at once to the home government, and to await instructions. The peltry trade was to be diligently looked after, with precautions against fraud. This trade was to be carried on only by licensed traders, appointed in the name of the whole company, who were to be paid established commissions.

It was suggested that salt works might be established on the sea coast. But if salt could not be properly made by the process of evaporation in the heat of the sun, salt water might be brought to such a grade that it could afterwards be perfectly condensed by means of fire without great labor or expense. This the governor was to consider, and make such experiments as might be required to determine the best process, and then put it into practical operation. Out of the abundant forests, the Governor was ordered to examine and determine what profit might be derived from oak and walnut trees, and whether a good quality of this timber might be shipped to Sweden as ballast. He was also instructed to ascertain whether oil might not be advantageously expressed without walnuts.

It was also to be ascertained how and where fisheries might be most profitably established; especially at what season of the year the whole fishing business could be most advantageously prosecuted in the lower bay. The governor was to investigate carefully, and report to the home government, whether the business could be made profitable. This business, it will be remembered, had been tried by De Vries near Lewes, but proved a failure and was abandoned. The governor was also instructed to make careful inquiry in regard to the food and convenience for keeping a large number of silk worms, and whether the manufacture of silk could be started in the new country. From this it will appear that silk worm culture was not a new thing in those early days, and the fact that an attempt was made to engage in it on a large scale in the same country nearly two hundred years afterwards, only goes to show that "fads," like history, often repeat themselves.

Much was left to the discretion of the governor. At first, and until matters could be brought into a better form, he was authorized to use his own seal, but in a somewhat larger form in briefs, contracts, correspondence, and other written documents of a public character. He was authorized to decide all matters of controversy which might arise, according to Swedish law, custom and usage. He was also to have power, through the necessary and proper means of compulsion, to bring to obedience and a quiet life the turbulent and disorderly, and especially upon gross offenders he could inflict punishments according to the grade of the crime, by imprisonment, or even by the infliction of the death penalty. But in the imposition of so grave a penalty, he was ordered not to depart from the usual manner, and to give the case proper hearing and consideration, with the assistance and concurrence of the most prudent associate judges that he could secure.

Governor Printz, therefore, was the first man to hold court, try offenders, and administer justice in what is now the territory of the State of Delaware. He was the president judge, the supreme ruler and administrator of the colony. At this late day, considering the power with which he was clothed, how interesting it would be if we could consult the records of his court. But that privilege is denied us, even if records were kept, for they have doubtless long since perished. His court was first held at Fort Christina; afterwards at his famous hall, which he established on Tinicum Island, in the Delaware River. Considering that he was invested with so much power, even to the taking of human life, it is not to be wondered at that in time there came to be much friction in the colony, and that the governor's enemies never let pass an opportunity to denounce him for his haughty and imperious manners. Indeed there is reason for believing that at times the colonists would have revolted if they could have seen any way of bettering their condition. But they were helpless and had to submit to their autocratic master.

The letter of instruction closed by saying that "above all things" the Governor must "consider and see to it that a true and due worship, becoming honor, laud and praise be paid to the Most High God in all things, and to that end all proper care shall be taken that divine service be zealously performed according to the unaltered Augsburg Confession, the Council of Upsala, and the ceremonies of the Swedish Church; and all persons, but especially the young, shall be duly instructed in the articles of their Christian faith; and all good church discipline shall in like manner be duly exercised and received." But so far as relates to the Holland colonists that might live and settle under the Swedish government, Governor Printz was instructed not to disturb them in the indulgence of their religious faith; they might conform to the rites of the Reformed Church.

Having received his instructions, and everything being in readiness, Printz and his colonists sailed from Stockholm August 16, 1642, and landed safe at Fort Christina February 15, 1643. The voyage was long and tedious, compared with the voyages of to-day, but nothing unusual occurred and we infer that the health of the emigrants was fairly good. Part of them belonged to a trading company provided with a charter, and were to receive monthly wages for their services. Some, however, came of their own accord to try their fortune in the new country. And they were free to settle and live in the country as long as they pleased, or to leave it at their pleasure. The latter were, by way of distinction, called freemen. At first malefactors and vicious subjects were sent over, who were used as slaves in the work upon the fortifications. They were kept in chains and not allowed to have intercourse with the other settlers; a separate place of abode was assigned to them. The result was that the respectable colonists became greatly dissatisfied that such characters should be foisted upon them, and remonstrated in strong terms. When Governor Pritz took charge of the affairs of the colony, his attention was called to this matter, and to his credit he took measures to break up the practice at once. Therefore, when any vessel appeared bearing such characters, they were not permitted to set foot on shore, but the captain of the vessel was forced to carry them away again. Whereupon, says Acrelius, a great many of them died during the voyage or perished in some other way. Afterwards it was forbidden in Sweden, under a penalty, to take for the American voyage any persons of bad fame, nor was there ever any lack of good people for the Colony. Had so good a law prevailed in after years when the English rule was established over the colony, it would have been better for the country.

Having taken time during his stay at Fort Christina to survey the country, ascertain the condition of the settlement, organize his government, and consider what was best to be done, Governor Printz decided to establish his headquarters on Tinicum Island. Acrelius nowhere states how long the Governor resided at the fort, but it must have been for several months, for it must have taken some time to erect the necessary buildings on the island and have them in readiness to transfer the seat of government of New Sweden thither. Why Printz should have selected an island in the Delaware River for his official residence has never been satisfactorily explained. It has been said that the choice was made in order to be as near Fort Nassau as possible, and to be in a position more easily to intercept vessels that might attempt to ascend the river. Others have insinuated that the burly governor thought it would be a place of greater safety in time of danger from the Indians and other foes. Be that as it may, a fort was built on the island, and provided with a considerable armament. His place of residence, which was of pretentious appearance, was surrounded with charming grounds; a pleasure house was erected, orchards were planted, and everything done that would make it attractive and beautiful. And as if to impart a greater air of dignity to the place, the Governor named it Printz Hall. Prominent freemen who accompanied him, were allowed to erect residences on the island also. Some of these residents doubtless were officers of his court and assisted in the administration of justice. In close proximity to the settlement a handsome wooden church was built, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies conducted by Companius.

Friction Between Governors.

In the meantime friction between the Swedes and the Dutch was gradually increasing. Stuyvesant was in command at New Amsterdam and seized every opportunity to harass and annoy Printz. The Swedes were looked upon as intruders, or squatters, on the lands along the river, and the Dutch determined to bring them under subjection or drive them away. The latter claimed to have purchased the country first from the Indians; the Swedes claimed that their purchase embraced the country as far west as the Susquehanna river. The contention therefore was based on the priority of right by purchase.

Printz commanded the river with his little fort on Tinicum Island and prevented the Dutch from ascending. This so annoyed Stuyvesant that he resolved on a new plan to circumvent the wily Swede. He organized a company, with instructions to make a settlement at what is now known as New Castle. This was done, and a defensive work erected

which was called Fort Cassimer. It is said to have stood on a point of land jutting into the river, but the site, during the long time that has elapsed since its erection, has been almost entirely washed away by the action of the water. This was in the year 1651. It was garrisoned by a force sufficient to hold it against the attacks of the Swedes. A few Dutch settlers clustered around the fortification and it became from that date the third Christian or civilized settlement within what was destined to become the State of Delaware. It was a bold stroke on the part of the Dutch, and gave Governor Printz a great deal of uneasiness. And in order still further to strengthen the foothold that had been gained on the Swedish side of the river, Governor Stuyvesant abandoned Fort Nassau on the New Jersey shore, and removed the garrison, with its munitions of war, to Fort Cassimer. Only meagre accounts of the siege and struggle of this fort have been preserved. It mounted a few cannon, and served as a menace to Swedish ships attempting to ascend the river, which were commanded to stop and submit to be searched. This was very humiliating to the proud occupant of Printz Hall, a few miles above; but as he had played the same game at his stronghold, he could only chafe when quaffing the bitter cup which he had so imperiously placed at the lips of others.

At this time all the vast plain surrounding Fort Cassimer was covered with a heavy growth of timber; in a word, it was a dense wilderness, through which roamed game in abundance. The Indians, with amazement depicted on their countenances, came forth occasionally from the solitudes of the forest to gaze upon the new comers as they toiled at their work. They could not clearly comprehend what the mission of the pale-faces was, but they did not interfere with them. That they were peacefully inclined was doubtless true, for no authenticated accounts of Indian outrages at that time have been handed down.

When we compare the condition of the country as it was then with that of the present day, we can scarcely comprehend the mighty changes that have been wrought. Highly cultivated farms dot the landscape; charming houses, the abode of a refined and cultured people, are noted on every hand; while the evidences of prosperity and thrift meet us at every turn. Time works wondrous changes; and it must be remembered that two hundred and fifty years have rolled away since the sturdy Hollanders and the fair-haired Swedes struggled for the privilege of founding homes in this far-away land.

The aggressive policy of the Dutch became alarming to Printz. He felt that a greater power than he could resist was arrayed against him. On his early representations, the West India Company of Sweden had formally protested against the proceedings of Stuyvesant, but nothing was done to relieve him. The apathy of the home government may be explained on the ground that the business of the colony had not proved as profitable as had been expected. Governor Printz had not for a long time heard from home. Messages had been dispatched to Sweden with instructions to lay a statement of affairs before the queen, but no answer was received. The re-inforcements he had asked for were delayed until his hope turned into despair. The Indians were becoming restive and were no longer to be relied on. So long as the colonists had everything they wanted all went well; but now the unsettled condition of affairs was causing discontent, and murmurings were frequently heard. The governor was falling into disfavor with his people. He had been a rigorous and austere ruler. Finally, realizing that his days of usefulness were over, he resolved to resign, leave the colony, and report the true condition of affairs in person at the court of Sweden. He therefore appointed his son-in-law John Papegoija, vice-governor, and in 1652 sailed away, never to return. He had served as governor from 1643 to 1654, a period of over ten years, and had come to be recognized as the monarch of Tinicum.

His son-in-law did not remain very long in authority, for in 1654 the ship *Eagle* arrived from Sweden, bearing a new governor in the person of John Claudius Rising, who was invested with the title of Director General of New Sweden, and for a brief time exercised authority in the Colony.

Fort Cassimer Captured.

For some time previous to the departure of Printz, both the Dutch and the Swedes had entertained serious apprehensions of the designs of the English upon the whole territory. They realized that while they were quarrel-

ing about the right of possession on the Delaware, there was dangers of this stronger power pouncing upon them and seizing the whole territory. Rising's official instructions, therefore, particularly admonished him to proceed in his administration of affairs in New Sweden with the utmost prudence and circumspection, and to avoid by all means any breach of friendship with either the Dutch or the English; a breach with the former might afford the latter an opportunity to seize Fort Cassimer, and it was better for the Swedes that it should continue in the possession of the Dutch than fall into the hands of their more powerful and dangerous neighbors in that country.

On the face of his instructions he was to employ every peaceable method in his power, without resorting to any hostile act to induce the Dutch to abandon Fort Cassimer to the English. But his actions show that he bore secret instructions.

Rising sailed from Sweden in an armed ship, with military officers and troops and settlers on board, amounting in all to some two hundred and fifty men, and arrived in the Delaware in the latter part of May, 1654. On approaching Fort Cassimer the ship was prepared for action, and rounding to opposite the fort, fired a salute and signaled it to send an officer on board, which was soon done by the commandant of the fort. On his arrival on board Rising informed him who he was, and at once demanded the surrender of the fort, as it stood on Swedish ground, and with it the river also as a part of their possessions. Without secret instructions to this effect, it is not likely that he would have acted in such a summary manner.

When the Dutch officer heard the demand he was stupefied with amazement, but on recovering his self-possession, he ordered his boat's crew to row him ashore for instructions. The officer not returning as soon as it was supposed he should, Rising feared treachery, and became impatient; but upon reflection he decided to wait for an answer until morning. None having been received at that time he landed a military force, marched on the fort, stormed and seized it without resistance, at the point of the bayonet. He did not propose to take any prisoners of war, as none had been declared, or any intimation given of his hostile intentions previous to the demand for the surrender of the works; he therefore disarmed the garrison and chased them out at the point of the bayonet, then took possession of the fort and garrisoned it with a detail of his own men.

The Dutch, it is believed, were so frightened on hearing the demand of the Swedish Governor that they did not know what to do. And as their force was small, and the fort in poor condition to make any show of resistance, they kept on deliberating until the fatal moment arrived, and they were driven out like defenceless school boys. What the armament of the fort was we are not informed, but it could not have been sufficient, as Governor Rising soon after the capture proceeded to enlarge and strengthen it. As if entirely to efface the identity of the fort, he named it and the settlement which had grown up around it, New Amstel. What became of the expelled garrison we are not informed, but they probably took refuge among the settlers, and soon afterwards made their way to the other Dutch settlements.

Rising, evidently, was greatly elated over his victory, and as a fitting conclusion and by way of surprise, no doubt, he immediately forwarded a letter to Governor Stuyvesant, at New Amsterdam, announcing his brilliant achievement on the Delaware, and informing him that he could have no further communication with him on the subject, and that any discussion or negotiation in regard to the matter must be referred to their respective sovereigns. As Rising's letter was the first information Stuyvesant had received of the fall of Fort Cassimer, one can imagine how surprised and indignant the doughty warrior of New Amsterdam must have been. Noted for his excitable temperament, it requires no stretch of the imagination to picture the Dutch governor stamping around on his wooden leg and tearing his hair, while the very air of the fort seemed charged with the fumes of sulphur, as he hurled defiant expletives at the head of the new Swedish governor.

Soon after the capture of Fort Cassimer and the placing of a garrison therein Governor Rising sailed up the river to Fort Christina, where he landed and took up his permanent residence in the same house once occupied by Peter Minuit. The original settlement, therefore, became for the second time the official headquarters and seat of government of New Sweden. The name of Cassimer was changed

to Fort Trinity and new conditions took the place of the old.

When the fall of Fort Cassimer was reported to the Holland authorities there was naturally much excitement in that country. The bold and aggressive action of Rising left no other alternative to the Dutch authorities than a resort to arms, to settle the long existing controversy between the two countries by the sword. The capture of Fort Cassimer, the ground on which it was built having been purchased by the Holland Company July 19, 1651, was not only an insult, but tantamount to a declaration of war, and popular sentiment demanded that it should be recovered.

Governor Stuyvesant was ordered in due time to prepare to retake the fort and reduce the Swedish settlements on the Delaware to obedience to the authority of New Netherlands; he was authorized to use whatever force he might deem necessary, and directed to act as quickly as possible. In the meantime corresponding preparations were made for the emergency by the company in Holland. So high did the fever run that recruiting stations were opened in the city of Amsterdam, drums were beaten, and every effort was made to induce men to enlist for the great war that had broken out between the Dutch and Swedes in America. Accounts state that Dutchmen were excited everywhere and the war feeling ran high. Delaware was at stake, and nothing short of the complete subjugation and conquest of New Sweden would satisfy the universal expectation. While all the uproar was going on, it does not appear that any effort was made by Sweden to strengthen her colonies on the Delaware, or put her forts in order to repel the proposed invasion. Governor Rising appears to have been content to rest on his laurels, and quietly enjoy the fruits of his victory. If reinforcements could have been secured, it seems strange that no efforts were made to obtain them, for Rising must have known what was being done. If he did not at least suspect that an attempt would be made to recover what had been lost by the Dutch, he must have been more than ordinarily obtuse.

Governor Stuyvesant, who prided himself on his military training, could not reconcile himself to the insult that he had received from the wily Swede, who had stolen into the Delaware and captured Fort Cassimer without firing a gun. Worst of all was the affront put upon him by the curt letter informing him of what had been done; this was more than he could endure. That an old soldier who had lost a leg in battle should be subjected to such an indignity was unbearable, and he longed for the opportunity to surprise Rising in return.

Stuyvesant hastened his preparations, observing, however, the greatest secrecy. His points of attack were New Amstel, late Fort Cassimer, and Fort Christina, neither of which contained a garrison of more than thirty or forty men. The military force at the Dutch governor's command quite equalled in numbers the entire population of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, women and children included. Yet he conducted his preparations for nearly one year with so much care, prudence and secrecy that Rising had no intimation of them, except from the hints of friendly Indians, towards the last. These Indians, it seemed, knew more than he did, but he did not heed their warnings. He never imagined for a moment that Stuyvesant, if he really contemplated a movement, had anything more in view than the recapture of Fort Cassimer and the country below.

The Dutch West India Company had promised Stuyvesant assistance in vessels, ammunition and soldiers from Holland, and had directed him to impress into his service, at their expense, any vessels in the New Netherlands that the occasion might require; they had already sent over to New Amsterdam one man-of-war and two other ships, with men and ammunition. In the meantime Stuyvesant had by persuasive offers and impressment added four other vessels to his fleet, among them being a French privateer, which had been hovering on the coast for the purpose of preying on the commerce of any nation that was at war with France. With this squadron, formidable for the times, Stuyvesant found himself in readiness to set forth on his expedition. It consisted of seven vessels, and carried between six and seven hundred men. A start was made September 5, 1655, and as the squadron sailed down the bay and passed out into the ocean it presented a brave and warlike appearance. Entering the capes of the Delaware in due season, Commodore Stuyvesant spent several days in marshaling and arranging his fleet preparatory to landing his

men in sections, with their proper officers, when they should arrive off the fort of the Swedes.

At last Governor Rising had become aware of the force that was approaching, and hastily set to work to prepare Fort New Amstel for the impending conflict. He ordered the officer in charge not to allow the fleet to pass, if he could prevent it, and by all means to fire upon it. Both orders were disobeyed, whether through fear, or from want of a clear understanding of them, is unknown. The fleet, when it hove in sight, quietly passed the fort, which made no attempt to arrest it, and came to anchor above it, out of the reach of its guns. So quiet a reception must have been a surprise to Stuyvesant, after all his warlike preparations. His next move was to summon the fort to surrender, but the commandant not complying with his order, he landed all his troops out of reach of cannon shot, and then proceeded to invest Fort New Amstel by posting a detachment about five miles off to watch Fort Christina, and another somewhat nearer to cut off any reinforcement or relief from that quarter. The brave Dutchman then commenced digging trenches and throwing up embankments in order to enable his forces to get near enough to the fort to fire upon its log walls with safety. This accomplished, Stuyvesant repeated his demand for the surrender of the fort, and at last peremtorily accompanied with a fierce threat to open his guns upon it, if his demand was not instantly complied with. The Swedish officer saw no alternative, and to prevent further waste of time concluded to surrender. Accordingly he capitulated on favorable terms, without any one being hurt on either side, and New Sweden was already half conquered. The surrender took place September 16, 1655, which shows that over two weeks were consumed in military operations before the end came. The commander of the fort was named Sven Schute, and his surrender was severely condemned by Governor Rising, who thought that he should have made some show of resistance. But the excuse was that necessity knows no law. According to the articles of capitulation, as given by Acrelius, liberty was given to the commander of the fort to take back to Sweden the cannon which belonged to the crown, consisting of four iron guns of fourteen pounds, and five field pieces. He was permitted to march out with his twelve men fully armed, as his life guard, and with the flags of the crown; the others with their side arms only. The muskets were to stand to the commandant's account, and were to remain in the fort until he took them away, or sent an order for them. The commandant was to be secure in his personal and individual property, either to take it away or let it remain until further orders. The same was the case with the property of the other officers. Considering the bluster that had been indulged in by Stuyvesant, the terms of capitulation could not be regarded as severe.

Fort Christina Taken.

The next movement of Stuyvesant was directed against Fort Christina. He ordered his armed ship and the French privateer to anchor in Christina Creek, and to be in such a position that they could rake the fort with their guns if any hostile movement should be detected. Twelve days were then spent in investing the fort, and in erecting a number of batteries in commanding positions. These batteries mounted, all together, about twenty guns, independent of those on the armed ships, and were formidable enough to reduce a defensive work much stronger than the humble Swedish fort. All things being in readiness, Governor Stuyvesant made a formal demand for the surrender of the fort, which was quickly responded to by Governor Rising's yielding to the demand, and as in the case of Fort Amstel, the exchange of masters was accomplished without the firing of a gun or the injury of a single man. The tables were now completely turned. Stuyvesant was master of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, and the flag of Holland floated over their forts.

The terms of capitulation entered into between these two distinguished officers were marked with that military courtesy which usually prevails on such occasions. The preamble to the articles set forth that the "capitulation was made between the brave and noble Director, John Rising, Governor of New Sweden, on the one side, and the brave and noble Director, Peter Stuyvesant, Governor General of New Netherlands, on the other side." In the use of the high sounding titles applied to each of the contracting parties, one cannot but

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imagine a tinge of sly irony in their application, but they were evidently made in good faith and in accordance with the custom of the times.

The terms of surrender were similiar to those granted at Fort Amstel; all the cannon, provisions and supplies, together with other things in Fort Christina belonging to the Crown of Sweden, "shall belong to and be preserved as the property of the Swedish Crown and the Southern Company, and shall be under the power of said Governor to take away or to deliver to Governor Stuyvesant, with the provision that they shall be given up upon order."

Governor Rising and his officers "shall march out of the fort with drums and trumpets playing, flags flying, matches burning, with hand and side arms, and balls in their mouths." They were first to be taken to Tinicum Island, formerly the headquarters of Governor Printz, placed in the fort as prisoners, and kept there until Governor Stuyvesant should be ready to sail for New Amsterdam, when they were to be removed thither. Rising and his principal officer were allowed five servants to attend them, which was very liberal, to say the least. All private property was to be respected and no one was to be searched. None of the soldiers or officers were to be detained against their will, but might be permitted to go with Rising if they so desired. Those wishing to go, but not being ready, were allowed one year and six weeks in which to sell their land and goods, provided they did not take the oath of allegiance for the time they should remain. If any Swedes or Finns were not disposed to go, they were allowed the liberty of adhering to their own religious views and of employing a minister for their instruction.

Governor Rising, his commercial agent, and other persons, including officers, soldiers and freemen, with all their property, were to be provided with a good ship, which should receive them at Sandy Hook and convey them to Texel, a port in Holland, without charge. And if Rising or any of his people had contracted any debts on account of the Crown, they were not to be detained therefor within the jurisdiction of Governor Stuyvesant. These articles were formally signed "on the parade between Fort Christina and the Governor General's camp," September 25, 1655, and all Swedish control on the Delaware passed over to the Dutch or Hollanders.

Courtesy to a Prisoner.

But the foregoing did not include all the business that was transacted on that momentous occasion. In a "secret article" it was further stipulated that the captain who was to convey Governor Rising and his officers was "expressly commanded and ordered" to put the governor and his party on shore either in England or France, and that Stuyvesant should lend to the said Rising the sum of "three hundred pounds Flemish," which Rising was to pay to Stuyvesant within six months after the receipt. And as security for this loan, Rising put up the property of the Crown and Southern Company which he had surrendered. It placed him in a very unpleasant situation, but he had no other way of raising money to pay his personal expenses home. His only consolation was that it might be repaid. Stuyvesant's orders upon Cornelius Jacob Steewyk to "supply Rising with eight hunderd guilders for the articles pledged, were dated on the 2d of November, 1655," and if the debt was not paid within six months, the pledged articles, consisting of cannon, munitions of war and other property, to be sold to liquidate the obligation. After all, the terms were rather humiliating; and the contrast between Rising's coming into the country and his departure therefrom, was very great. According to the Swedish historian of the time the debt was never paid, and the cannon were taken to New Amsterdam, where, with other articles, they were sold, and for years afterwards were pointed to as trophies of the conquest of New Sweden. Rising afterwards made a report of his misfortune, and importuned his government to make an effort to recover what he had lost. But the expense which the government had incurred in the attempt to found its colony on the Delaware, the rapid march of events, and the development of new conditions, had so changed the political outlook that nothing came of the ex-governor's petition, and his surrender proved the end of Swedish authority in the New World.

Cruel Treatment.

Notwithstanding the apparently liberal terms granted to the Swedes, they were soon

afterwards subjected to terrible oppression by the conquerors. So great was this oppression, says Acrelius, that it cannot be described. The flower of the Swedish male population were at once ruthlessly torn away from their families, their kindred and associations and sent to New Amsterdam to become enforced subjects, though everything was done to make it appear that it was their desire to go. The men were taken by force on shipboard; women at home in their houses were grossly insulted and abused; their property was carried off before their eyes, and cattle in the fields were caught and slaughtered. Such treatment was infamous in the highest degree, and marks the conquerors as little better than savages. There appears to have been an object in this ruthless barbarity, for after its perpetration, the time was deemed opportune to issue a proclamation commanding the people to take the oath of allegiance. It was the policy, evidently, first to terrify them and then to require them to yield obedience. Those who had the courage to refuse the terms of the proclamation were regarded with suspicion, harassed and abused.

Under various pretexts the Dutch sought to cover up their bad treatment of the settlers. One of their excuses was that the Swedes had no rights there, that they were interlopers, squatters, adventurers; that the country had never been subject to the Crown of Sweden, but only to a private company, which sought merely its own advantage. But that claim is far from the truth. It is true, that the first settlement was made by a trading company; but that trading company was under the auspices and protection of the Swedish Crown. The Indians concluded the contract for the purchase of the land with the Queen of Sweden. The government was conducted under the royal direction, the officials were sent out with royal commissions and orders, and the ships and people with royal equipments and at the royal expense. That Queen Christina considered the colonies as forming a part of her dominions there is abundant evidence, and the claim of Holland was based on technical grounds only. But how little right the Hollanders had to call the country theirs, and on that ground to take it by force, is shown by the fact that neither before the arrival of the Swedes, nor during the Swedish administration, did they possess any land upon the Delaware which the Swedes claimed for themselves, and much less did they establish any colony there.

It has been shown that the private purchase was made for the De Vries colony May 5, 1630, and was confirmed by the Holland governor and his council on January 3, 1631. This, it will be remembered, was the ill-fated settlement of what is now known as Lewes, which was completely annihilated by the Indians, and which no attempt was afterwards made to revive. Other purchases of small bodies of land were made by different parties on both sides of the river, but no permanent settlements were founded. The Holland Company purchased a tract of land, on which Fort Cassimer was built, July 19, 1651. That land lay between the river and Christina Creek, and "Bombo Huck." How far it extended back from the Delaware we are not informed, but it could not have been very far. These tracts, including one or two on the New Jersey side, embraced all the purchases of land made by the Hollanders during that time. The question now arises: How could the West India Company and the States General give a title for that which private individuals had bought, in direct opposition to all the laws and usages of nations? How could they authorize the purchase of land to which they had no right? How could they give the investiture of land which they themselves purchased thirteen years afterwards? How could they buy land which the Swedes had bought before?

The struggle for supremacy on the Delaware presents some curious phases; and a study of the question shows that some "sharp practice" was resorted to by both sides. Presuming on their greater strength, the Hollanders endeavored to force the Swedes out of what rightfully belonged to them, without any regard to the principles of justice; and by virtue of superior force they finally succeeded in crushing out a colony that might have become a power for great good on the Delaware.

But some of the leading men of the Swedish colony were not without blame in fomenting a spirit of ill-feeling which to a certain extent helped to bring about its downfall. As usual in such cases, cupidity was at the bottom of the trouble. The love of gain has often nullified good intentions and destroyed the brightest prospects. A part of the blame was

laid on Governor Printz for conducting himself too severely towards his people. It is charged that he virtually made slaves of some of the Swedes by keeping them at work on the fortifications and upon his estate on Tinicum Island. The Swedes, therefore, after coming into this new country and obtaining a taste of a good unknown in their native land, soon became disgusted with being forced to labor for the benefit of their ruler, and so conceived a hatred for him that militated against the prosperity of the colony. Friction never fails to destroy the harmony of the machine, and in this case ill feeling developed into a hostile animus that naturally produced bad results.

And instead of striving to allay this feeling Governor Rising on his arrival only added fuel to the smouldering fire that was ready to burst into a flame. He was pompous, dictatorial and exacting. He imagined himself a monarch, and had little sympathy with his subjects. His course towards the Dutch showed the manner of man he was. Had he been more considerate, diplomatic and conservative, he probably would not have stirred them up to so high a pitch of resentment, thereby incurring their disfavor from the very moment of his arrival. His pompous conduct in the capture of an insignificant garrison at Fort Cassimer, while it excited a general smile, was none the less effectual in increasing the bad feeling which was brewing among the dissatisfied parties on both sides. Neither is Stuyvesant without blame. He was, if anything, more pompous than his Swedish competitor, and was certainly more tyrannical. So, between these discordant elements, we see a gradual increase of the forces which finally resulted in overthrowing the power of two nations on this continent. Had things been different, both nationalities might have lived many years together, and by their common forces have kept out the English, who were only too willing to take advantage of the weakened condition of both and to absorb their territory into her own colonies.

Stuyvesant Sole Monarch.

With the surrender of Fort Christina and the expulsion of Governor Rising from the country, the Swedish flag ceased to wave in token of authority on the Delaware. The colony, under Dutch control, passed into rapid decline and ceased to be prosperous. But the Swedes, who were an industrious, thrifty and piously-inclined people, left footprints behind which more than two centuries have failed to efface.

During these changes the English were on the alert. They had not relinquished their pretensions to the country, but were inclined to enter into negotiations with Sweden for the improvement of their trade relations on the Delaware. The armed intervention of the Hollanders, however, changed all these conditions. Sweden finally had to relinquish its West India trade entirely to the English; and it was not long that the Dutch were to enjoy possessions which did not of right belong to them.

As soon as possible after acquiring dominion over the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, Governor Stuyvesant instituted a new order of things. He was sole monarch of all the country from New Amsterdam to Cape Henlopen on both sides of the river. His authority extended over all matters, military, commercial and judicial.

All officers received their commissions from him and were accountable to him. During a hurried visit abroad, after the conquest, he appointed Capt. Deryk Smidt commissary, or commandant ad interim, on the river. Immediately on his return to New Amsterdam, he prepared a commission dated November 29, 1655, for John Paul Jacquet, as vice-governor, with directions to make arrangements for trade, and keep order among the people. He fixed his official residence at Fort Cassimer. Andrew Hudde was made his counsel, and Almerhausen Klein, secretary.

The country was now divided into two districts, or colonies, on the west side of the Delaware. From Christina Creek down to Bombo Hook, including Christina Fort and the piece of ground around it, was called the "Company's Colony." The other land, on the north side of Christina Creek, and along the river upward, belonged to the city of Amsterdam, was governed by the burgomaster and council through Peter Stuyvesant, their general governor, and his council, and was called "the City's Colony." The occasion for this was given when Fort Cassimer was built; but the execution of the project was delayed for some years by the predominance of the Swedes. Before this, all transactions were in the name

of the States General and the West India Company; but now the two sections acted separately. Deeds for land were issued in Amsterdam by the burgomasters and council upon the land of the city, but by the directors and commissaries for the company upon its land. A little town was laid out near Fort Cassimer on "Sand Hook," and was called "Newer Amstel," which finally became New Castle. The name of Christina was changed to Altona.

According to the records that have been preserved, not more than nineteen Swedes took the oath of allegiance when Fort Christina capitulated. The others who still remained had their abodes within the colony of the city to the north of Christina and along the river. Over them was placed a ruler or magistrate, who had two or three deputies to assist him in his work.

The governor's instructions regarding the treatment of the Swedes were unnecessarily severe. It was required that they should not be permitted to remain in the forts over night, and that a watchful eye should always be kept over them. If any were found disorderly, they should immediately be taken to New Amsterdam. Some of the Swedish freemen, who had settled at other points, desired to have the time prolonged, so that instead of one year and six weeks—as stipulated in the articles of capitulation—they might have one year and six months to get ready for their departure from the country; this was granted, with the proviso that they should remove into the new town and live there, but not otherwise. Others were suspected of secret plottings with the Indians, who frequently came to their houses, and were, as usual, received in a friendly manner. On this account two prominent Swedes were denounced by name, and it was immediately determined that they should be arrested and sent to New Amsterdam. Such dastardly treatment was constantly meted out to these people by the Dutch authorities. As Acrelius remarks, "it seemed as if they were afraid of their own shadows."

What the Indians Did.

The friendship of the Indians for the Swedes continued to be as strong after the change of government as before. Proof of this was shown on the 24th of March, 1656, when the Swedish ship *Mercury* came up the Delaware without knowing that the settlements were under a foreign government. A Swedish pastor named Mathias, and Anders Bengston, a native of Stockholm, a man of some prominence, were aboard the vessel. The Dutch authorities refused permission to the ship to ascend the river, alleging that she had on board a large number of people. But the Indians, on learning the facts, immediately assembled in force, went on board the ship, and in defiance of the Dutch, conducted the ship past Fort Cassimer without its daring to fire a shot, and convoyed it up to Fort Christina. After some parleying it was determined that the ship should be set free and permitted to go to New Amsterdam to take in provisions and water before starting on the return voyage to Sweden. Pastor Mathias was so unfavorably impressed with the condition of affairs that he returned on her to Sweden. Mr. Bengston, however, remained in the country and became the ancestor of an honorable and wealthy family, who now bear the name of Bangston.

It was now for the first time that the Dutch could be said to introduce colonists into this region, although but a weak sprinkling of their people. Here and there some few small families from Holland settled, but they cultivated scarcely more than a vegetable garden. Up to that time no deeds for land had been given by their boastful governor, excepting to those who would either agree to cultivate or to build on the same. Besides, they were in constant fear of being driven away either by the Swedes or the Indians. This fear may have been caused, to some extent, by the consciousness that they were there through dishonest means, that the country did not of right belong to them, and that their nation was oppressing a poor and unfortunate class of people.

As soon as the spring of 1656 opened, and navigation was resumed, various parties came over from New Amsterdam to settle in the country now surrounding Wilmington. With some caution the governor general distributed a few deeds to those seeking locations. In the first batch there were eleven, in the second fifty-six, and finally, by the end of August, eighteen more. These pieces of land were all quite small, most of them nothing more than building lots in New Amstel, now New Castle. The early Dutch, or Hollanders, had little

taste for agriculture. A small patch of ground was enough for most of them. They were not inclined to work themselves, and laborers could not be had. Moreover, an order was issued that twenty or thirty households should settle together, or in clusters, although little attention was paid to it except in Sand Hook. The regulation had in view the greater security of the settlers. The terms were peculiar. For every "morgon" an annual rent of about twelve stivers was paid. A "morgon" was about equivalent to an English acre. Within the land occupied by the Swedes at that time there was no enfeoffment, but upon every Swedish or Finnish family a yearly rent of five or six guilders was assessed, according to the decision of the "schout," or assessor. The current money of the Dutch in the New Netherlands was in guilders or florins. One Holland guilder passed here for five, and this custom continued till about the year 1700; after that, about one for six, which was a heavy depreciation. This was occasioned by the advent of the English. Traffic with the Indians was carried on in wampum. As descriptions of wampum are not easily accessible, and as it may be interesting to the reader to know the kind of currency used by the aborigines of Delaware, the account given by P. Lindstrom, in Companius' work, is herewith inserted:

Wampum is a kind of oblong pearls or beads made of oyster shells, or of muscles called clams, white, brown or bluish red. They are used for ornament, tokens of friendship, and money. The latter are thus described: The brown or blue and red, were of double the value of the white. Six white ones were worth one stiver (two cents), three brown, or blue and red, one stiver; twenty stivers were one guilder of the country (forty cents); five country guilders, one guilder of Holland. Wampum was strung upon threads or strings, usually a fathom long, which was worth five guilders. The way of counting the wampum, for its value in stivers, was on the thumbs in this wise: From the end of the nails to the first joint, for the string within that distance contained either six white ones, and so one stiver, or six brown ones, and so two stivers. The manner of proving the goodness of the wampum was to draw the wampum over the nose. If the string ran over it as smooth as glass, the wampum was good; otherwise not. For as the corners were worn off by use, so that they were no longer close upon the threads, they were no longer good.

Jaquet's Administration.

As soon as Governor Jaquet was installed in office, the Indians waited on him and demanded good order and fairness in trade; that the Dutch should buy of them as many peltries as they could bring; also that payment should be so regulated that one beaver should sell for two deer skins. But the governor replied that he had not received orders to enter into any arrangements regarding commerce or to make treaties to that effect. This somewhat puzzled the Indians, for they could not understand, if he was the big chief, why he was not invested with such authority. However, presents were made to them by contributions of the colonists, in which some few Swedes joined, for the purpose of retaining the good opinion of the Indians as far as possible.

Governor Jaquet had some peculiar ideas. He had had no experience or training in administering the affairs of a colony, and often found that the very measures he had adopted to promote the interests of the colonists, and thereby add to his own popularity, had the very opposite effect and brought down upon his head the displeasure of his subjects.

At his instance various laws were passed for the regulation of the settlement. On the 26th of February, 1656, it was resolved in council that all the inhabitants should enclose their farms and lots by the middle of March, under a penalty of six guilders; that all who had goats should keep herdsmen, or be answerable for damages; that no one should be admitted into the fort either by land or water without first announcing himself; that no places for building should be granted between Sand Hook and Christina, and that the forests should be preserved for the use of the fort and the town. And on the 22d of May, that all owners of swine should put yokes on them within twenty-four hours, or have them shot down by the soldiers!

The passage of this latter law raised a great commotion in the colony, and the governor and his councilors were soundly berated. The order requiring the fencing of farms was not regarded with much disfavor; but in a country

where there was so much open land, the inhabitants could not see the necessity for herding goats and yoking swine. There was certainly a wide range for the animals, so wide that they could do no one any harm; and if they were restrained it would certainly result in a great hardship to their owners, who would be compelled to feed them, when, if at liberty, they could almost sustain themselves in the forests and on the commons.

Complaints were made to Governor General Stuyvesant that his vice-governor, Jaquet was making himself very obnoxious to the people; that he was irascible, disagreeable, and dictatorial; and, above all, that he was incompetent to govern the colony; and in the interest of peace, prosperity and the general good of all, his recall or dismissal was demanded. At first Stuyvesant paid but little attention to these complaints, but they were repeated in so earnest a manner that he was practically forced to take cognizance of them. In other words, he saw very plainly that he dared not deny his subjects the right of petition.

The pressure became so strong that Stuyvesant was compelled to act. Accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1657, by and with the advice of his council, he sent Jaquet his recall, giving as a reason for his action that he was incompetent to successfully manage the affairs of the colony. Jaquet's administration, therefore, was short, lasting scarcely over a year. He was succeeded by Jacob Alrich, who was appointed in Holland, and received his commission in the capital city of Amsterdam, December 19, 1656; it was renewed at Fort Amsterdam in the New Netherlands, April 12, 1657.

Jaquet, on retiring from the vice-governorship of the Colony, did not leave the country, but taking up a tract of land not far from Christina Creek, engaged in farming, and was successful. He left descendants, one of whom became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army, and shed a resplendent lustre on the American arms. His patriotism was of the highest order, and his courage, devotion and activity in the cause of liberty brought him honor and fame. He lived and died on the farm which his father founded near the present city of Wilmington; this land remained in the possession of the Jaquet family for more than one hundred and fifty years.

The charge of incompetency against Jaquet is not borne out by any evidence worth considering. Indeed, his successor said that the charge was based on hatred rather than on truth. This hatred very likely had its origin in the laws which he caused to be passed, forbidding certain animals to run at large.

A tradition still in existence says that Fort Cassimer stood on the site now occupied by the old Protestant Episcopal Church in New Castle. This could hardly have been the case, for in one of the laws that Jaquet was instrumental in having passed in the winter of 1656, it was distinctly required that no one should enter the fort, "either by land or water, without first announcing himself." Unless the fort stood on the edge of the water, how could it be entered from the water? It is believed, therefore, that it was built on a point which formerly extended into the river, but which has long since been washed away, the banks being very materially reduced and their outline entirely changed.

When Governor Alrich arrived to take charge of the Colony, he established his headquarters at New Amstel, which had come to be recognized as the capital. The Swedes were still ruled by a "schout," or commissary; the office was at that time filled by Gocran van Dyke. Upon his representation, Stuyvesant directed the Swedes to go together and build a town at Upland, or any point they preferred, but they did not find it convenient to do so. On the 28th of October, 1658, William Beckman, an alderman in Amsterdam, was appointed vice-governor of the Company's Colony, and established his residence at Altona (Christina). He managed the company's trade, commanded the garrison, received the duties of ships arriving at New Amstel, and had the Swedes under his supervision. Andrew Hudde, on account of his thirty-one years' service, and his poverty, caused by being robbed by the Indians, became Beckman's secretary, and also sexton of the church at Altona, in June, 1660. Although the governor of the two sections had each his separate jurisdiction, yet for the most part they acted together; so Beckman had business in the City's Colony, and Alrich gave deeds for lands sold by the Company. A long time passed before the Dutch settled themselves among the Swedes, there being a lack of assimilation between them. Two farms near Altona were the only

ones for which the Hollanders gave deeds among the Swedish settlers; to these we may add a mill, built on "Skyllpot" (now known as Shellpot) Creek, which was to grind free of toll for the garrison. This was probably one of the very first mills erected in this part of the country. No account of its size and capacity is known to be in existence, but it was doubtless of rude construction.

Stuyvesant seems to have kept a watchful eye over affairs on the Delaware. In due season he gave Beckman authority to extend the Company's Colony from "Bombties Hook to Cape Henlopen." He was to consult with and take advice from Governor Alrich regarding the proposed extension, to inquire of others which of the Indian tribes were the rightful owners, and also to ascertain what would be an adequate price for the land. In like manner Alrich had orders to secure the land at "Hoorn Kill." Alrich, in his reply to Stuyvesant, represented several difficulties as being in the way of carrying out his order. He said there were neither people nor means for erecting a fortification, or taking care of the same, at "Hoorn Kill;" that if a fortification were built it would be of no account, for the surrounding country was wild and desolate. The few farmers living in the vicinity of New Amstel had suffered from the failure of their crops and could scarcely support themselves. Beckman saw that Alrich was indisposed to make the movement, either through caprice or lack of energy, and he resolved to undertake the enterprise himself. He therefore made a journey to "Hoorn Kill," with Lieutenant Hinoyosa in his company, made the purchase there of the Indians, March 23, 1659, took a deed of purchase for the land, and threw up temporary fortifications, in which he stationed as many soldiers as he could collect. The number was not great, neither were the works very strong, but it was the beginning of the second settlement at this point, nearly thirty years after the first had been destroyed by the savages. Duties were now levied here on vessels arriving inside the cape, and collected by an officer stationed at the fort for that purpose.

The true secret for the advance on "Hoorn Kill" was a rumor that two vessels, bearing fourteen English persons from Virginia, had been seen there, and that the English had landed and attempted to settle, but were driven off by the Indians. Fears that a stronger force might follow induced a hasty effort to secure the land, in order to forestall further attempts to gain a foothold.

Lord Baltimore's Claim.

At the same time a report came from Maryland that the English were seriously thinking of making an attack and taking the country from the Dutch. Lord Baltimore, who had founded a colony at St. George's (now St. Mary's) as early as 1634, was inquiring about the boundaries of his territory, which were not settled. This caused some commotion among the Dutch authorities, and rendered them very apprehensive of danger.

The authorities of the city of Amsterdam had conceived the idea of building up a settlement and a port on the Delaware that should rival New Amsterdam, and had selected New Amstel for that purpose; and they embarked so zealously in the enterprise, and so liberally promoted its growth, that by the year 1659, the town contained more than one hundred houses, and a population of five or six hundred, and was surrounded by some twenty or thirty farms. It is probable that the rapid growth and prosperity of New Amstel had attracted the attention of Lord Baltimore and his official representatives in the province of Maryland. New Amstel had become the seat of government of all the possessions of the city of Amsterdam, or the "City Colony," and had a director general and council residing in it, who had jurisdiction over all its possessions, the former being appointed by the authorities of the city. And, furthermore, it was not until the year 1659 that it first became known to the settlers on the Delaware that Lord Baltimore had any claim or pretension whatever to any territory lying within what is now the State of Delaware. This information was first communicated by a member of the provincial council living on the eastern shore to the director general of the City colony at New Amstel, a messenger being sent by the former with a letter addressed to the governor of the province. Lord Baltimore claimed that his territory extended to a line within two miles of New Amstel, and cited various deeds for land to confirm his claims. The governor of Maryland, Josiah Fendal, dispatched Col. Utie with five men to

New Amstel to report the claim of Lord Baltimore, and demand that the land should be given up. They were admitted into the fort and were entertained for four nights. During this meeting each party advocated its claims. Beekman was admitted to the conference as an official. The discussion is reported to have become at times quite animated, and the conference was closed with hard words and much dissatisfaction on both sides.

When a report of the meeting reached Stuyvesant, he did not approve of it, and upbraided Alrich for having admitted these emissaries, and entertained them in the fort. He was so exasperated over the affair that he complained of Alrich to the Company for having received and harbored such dangerous guests.

This conference marked the beginning of the downfall of Alrich. His administration, like his predecessor's, was rapidly falling into disfavor. His severity and selfishness had caused many Dutch families to remove to Maryland, and five or six soldiers deserted from the fort and fled thither also. Dissatisfaction grew so rapidly that, finally, only about ten soldiers remained in Fort Casimer and half as many at "Hoorn Kill." The inhabited part of the Company's Colony at this time did not extend more than two Holland miles around Fort Cassimer. This conference was really the beginning of the boundary line trouble that lasted long after the Dutch and the Swedes has disappeared as factors in the settlements on the Delaware. Stuyvesant was kept in a state of nervous agitation. His conscience disturbed him sorely. In a letter under date of September, 1659, to the West India Company, he expressed fear that England, with the aid of the Swedes, would soon take possession of the country and dispossess the Dutch. He urged them to increase the population by sending exiled Poles, Lithuanians, Prussians and Flemish peasants to settle in the country. Still further, in the year 1660, he sent an emissary to recruit for the garrison among the Swedes and the Finns, and offered them a bounty of from eight to ten guilders as an inducement to enlist. Those who had fled to Maryland and Virginia on account of debt or oppression, were solicited to return under promise of good treatment, and security for three or four years' immunity from their creditors. Matters were indeed becoming serious.

Stuyvesant Becomes Tyrannical.

Steadily the suspicion grew in the mind of the burly ruler at New Amsterdam that the Swedes and the Finns were favorably disposed toward the English, and only awaited a favorable opportunity to throw off the Dutch yoke. Although the Swedish population at that time consisted in all of only about one hundred and thirty families, yet they still formed the strongest part of the people in the country, and thus kept Stuyvesant and his government in constant fear and trembling. This fear so increased that his former pacific advice was changed into a command that all Swedes should remove into small towns where less danger might be apprehended from them, because their movements could be more closely watched. Beekman, who was to put the plan into operation in his district, was very zealous in his efforts to convince them of its advantages, but he was unable to do so, and as he had an insufficient force at hand he could not compel them. He then reported to Stuyvesant that it would be an unmerciful procedure to drive the people from their homes which they had established, and put them to new labor and expense. Inability to enforce the order caused him to see its injustice and inexpediency; had it been otherwise, the Swedes and Finns would have been driven into enclosures like sheep.

Some of the Swedes had removed from the Company's Colony into that of the City, where Hinoyosa had given them greater privileges. Others had gone to Sassafras River, which rises in Delaware and empties into Chesapeake Bay, forming the boundary line between the counties of Cecil and Kent, on the eastern shore of Maryland. This was the section of country into which the Swedes emigrated, but being threatened by the Indians, they were forced to return. On this account Beekman desired Stuyvesant to recall his order, but the monarch of Manhattan remained obdurate. He was kept in such a state of abject fright, that he was afraid of his own shadow and almost feared to move out of his fort.

Governor Alrich, who had succeeded through his contracted policy in making

himself very unpopular, died on the 30th of December, 1659, and was succeeded by Lieut. Alexander Hinoyosa as Governor *pro tempore*. He appointed Gerrit van Gizet as his secretary, and proceeded to administer the affairs of the colony. One of his first acts was to sequestrate all the papers of his predecessor and make extracts from them. He then called together his council and endeavored to show that Alrich had acted contrary to his instructions in many points, and, had he lived to answer for his mal-administration, might have forfeited both life and property. But as it was evident that Hinoyosa cherished a feeling of personal hostility towards the deceased Governor, few were willing to endorse his extreme views.

The Trading Company had found but little advantage in its trade. It scarcely met the expenses of service, war, and expenditures on the Indians. The servants had shown themselves altogether selfish; and the superiors were more strict in forbidding all individual traffic than the inferiors were in obeying their orders. The English on Long Island pursued an uninterrupted course of smuggling, which added to the fear of Stuyvesant and lessened profits. On this account the Company, on the 7th of February, 1663, gave up all its rights to the City's Colony. In this transfer it was agreed that Fort Christina should also belong to the latter, with the proviso that the settlers around it should continue to enjoy their privileges; that the City should send another garrison to relieve that of the Company, so that the colony might be defended against the Indians and the English; that a mile of land should be cleared and settled every year; that the agents of the City should never be allowed to transfer that land to any one else, either in whole or in part, on the penalty of forfeiting all their rights.

The "South River," as the Delaware was called by the Dutch, was wholly and entirely given over to Governor Hinoyosa, by patent issued by Governor-General Stuyvesant under date of December 22, 1663; but with the proviso that it should be governed entirely by the prescribed laws of the States General and their West India Company, and in their interest. But before this arrangement went into operation, Hinoyosa, associated with Beekman, presided over the Colony for three years after Alrich's death.

Hinoyosa, too, seems to have been a disturbing element. Much excitement and feeling were raised on account of the charges brought against Alrich, and the sequestration of his papers and property. Cornelius van Gizel petitioned Stuyvesant to order the release of the property and treat it according to the will of decedent. Examinations were made and much correspondence followed regarding the matter, when, finally, Hinoyosa received orders to cease his oppositions on pain of disgrace. The case must have been a flagrant one, amounting to a bold attempt at robbery, or Stuyvesant would not have stopped further proceedings so suddenly.

After this a silver lining appeared on the cloud which overhung affairs on the Delaware. At that time trade was conducted with the Indians in peltries, and with Virginia in tobacco. A better understanding between the Dutch and English was now promised, as Stuyvesant sent the governor of Virginia presents of French wine and other tempting things. In those days nothing was better calculated to promote good feeling than presents of wine.

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Hinoyosa having failed in his persecutions of the heirs of Governor Alrich, now determined to pursue another course. He appointed Peter Alrich commander of the fort at "Hoorn Kill," with the exclusive privilege of all traffic with the Indians from "Bombties Hook" down to Cape Henlopen. This appointment gave the Swedes great offense, and caused open complaints. It does not appear that Alrich was a relative of the deceased governor, but the inference is that he was either a son of a brother, when the opposition of the Swedes to the appointment is considered. It was very likely done to curry favor with the Alrich party. Tyrants, when shorn of their power are generally the first to become sycophants. Tyranny is a species of moral cowardice.

During the year 1663 the Indians kept the people in great fear. According to Acrelius the Seneca Indians came down from the interior and committed terrible murders. They were at war with the Delaware Indians. The latter were friendly to the whites, but they were not strong enough to cope with their red adversaries from the interior. Fort Christina had been so neglected that it was of little use as a protection. Its walls were greatly de-

cayed, and it was entirely out of ammunition, being provided with only ten or twelve muskets, and no flints. The same year the smallpox broke out among the friendly Indians, and many of them perished.

Troublous Times.

As long as there were two colonies here, William Beckman had a hand in one, but had little to say since the Company had surrendered all its rights to the City Colony, and was little regarded. This, however, did not prevent him from keeping up a correspondence with Stuyvesant and from disputing with Hinoyosa. He sought every opportunity to annoy the latter, even to complaining of his haughtiness, and went so far as to accuse him of having burned the palisades of the fort under his brewing kettles, of having sold muskets to the Indians, and the City's millstones to Marylanders, in exchange for tobacco. All this, it is alleged, he proved by testimony. Corruption on the part of officials was no new thing at that early day. But as Hinoyosa was high authority, he soon made Beckman's situation so uncomfortable that the latter was compelled to petition Stuyvesant not to allow him to be banished to Maryland in the winter time, as was threatened. Stuyvesant took pity on him and officially directed that he should remain at Altona (Christina), cultivate land, and be allowed five or six men to assist him. But he soon discovered that the latter part of the order would avail him nothing, for no freeman had the right to assist him, or to trade with either the Indians or the English. Hinoyosa had estopped all this by asserting his right to half the land and the traffic. Fifty laborers had landed during the last year, who were also farmers and soldiers, and were to be paid one hundred guilders per year by the governor. There were also six or seven girls in the importation who were to keep house for these laborers. These women had engaged themselves in Holland to serve for a term of years in the colony for the expenses of their passage. This is the first mention we have of "redemptioners"—those who were to redeem their passage by labor—arriving in this country. This was in 1663. It was, in reality, a species of slavery, and in after years grew into a large business on the part of the ship owners.

This was a new opportunity for Hinoyosa to indulge his cupidity. We are informed that he asserted his rights to these women and hired them out for his own profit for sixty, seventy and eighty guilders per annum. It was an infamous proceeding on his part, and shows the character of the man in no enviable light.

Success in his schemes for self aggrandizement emboldened this bad man, and he began to lay plans for the acquisition of increased means. He contemplated erecting a fine residence at "Apoquiming," and established a metropolis there, with the view of securing control of all the English trade. His ideas were exalted, and had he possessed any moral principle, he might have become the instrument for doing great good. But like all men who are actuated by improper motives, he grew suspicious of intrigue against him and led a miserable life. It was a great relief to him when his old and implacable enemy Beckman was finally removed to Esopus on the Hudson River, July 4, 1664, and given a small office.

But corruption and bad government were rapidly undermining the power of the Dutch on the Delaware, and instead of growth in population and prosperity, the colonies began to show signs of decadence; it was already apparent to careful observers that the end of Dutch rule in the New World was near at hand.

Returning to the visit of Colonel Utie, as the agent of Lord Baltimore, to New Amstel, in 1659, it becomes necessary to state a few facts in order to enable the reader to understand something about the beginning of the boundary trouble which lasted for so many years. Lord Baltimore, it appears, claimed Altona (Christina) as lying within his province. This demand, made through Colonel Utie, caused great uneasiness at New Amsterdam, and Stuyvesant decided to send an embassy to the governor of Maryland, with full power to demand reparation for the damage caused by the demand of Colonel Utie for the surrender of the colonies on the Delaware. The damage consisted partly in the injury done to the prosperity of New Amstel by the consternation produced there by the demand and partly in the results of the insidious efforts made to frighten and seduce the inhabitants from their fidelity to their true and law-

ful government. The embassy of Governor Stuyvesant was also empowered amicably to settle the dispute. This latter feature was really the main object of the mission. Two remarkable and distinguished residents of New Amsterdam were selected for this delicate mission, viz: Augustus Herman, a native of Bohemia, and Resolved Waldron. The story of the life of Herman, which will be found in another part of this work, is very strange, and reads like a romance. He afterwards became the proprietor of Bohemia Manor, a tract of land comprising eighteen thousand acres, and lying partly in Delaware and Maryland. His acquisition of the Manor very likely grew out of this mission, and affords a glimpse into some of the wide-awake practices of these early speculators, who seem to have been actuated by as keen perceptions for the acquisition of land as are those of the present day.

A Perilous Journey.

The commissioners set out on their journey from New Amstel, accompanied by Indian guides and a small escort of soldiers, in the month of October. They had to thread their way across the western part of Delaware and into Maryland, for the most part through primeval forests, arrayed in all their rich autumnal tints. Occasionally a narrow Indian trail enabled them to make more rapid progress, but in the main they had to cut their own path. Finally they reached an affluent of the Chesapeake, and thence by canoe navigation passed the residence of the redoubtable Colonel Utie, situated on an island at the mouth of the Sassafras River. They had heard such terrible things of Colonel Utie at New Amstel that they did not deem it prudent to call on him for fear he would arrest them. After several days of land and water travel they reached Kent Island in safety, and were very courteously received there by Governor Fendall, Secretary Calvert, and the Provincial Council.

During the visit of the commissioners the conflicting claims of the Dutch and of Lord Baltimore to the territory were considered. Among other matters urged by the Dutch commissioners against the pretension of his lordship, the misrepresentations contained in the petition on which his grant had been made, and the fact that the Dutch had planted Colonies within its limits, and had sealed their title to the territory with their blood—alluding to the massacre on the "Hoorn Kill"—prior to the date of the grant, were distinctly presented and pressed through the discussions.

But perhaps the most remarkable thing developed in the course of the discussion was the final proposition submitted by the Dutch commissioners. Finding there was no other prospect of reconciling their differences, they at length proposed to divide the territory by a conventional line running north and south through the middle of the peninsula. They even designated on the map prominent points for the location of this line, bringing it so near to where the present boundary line between Delaware and Maryland runs, as to leave no doubt that that proposition in 1659 became the original of the idea of the conventional division afterwards proposed to the succeeding Lord Baltimore by William Penn. To these Dutch commissioners, therefore, are we indebted for the suggestion which finally ended in giving Delaware so odd a position on the map. Very likely the idea was evolved in the fertile brain of Augustus Herman, but he had passed away before it was carried into effect.

The proposition for division at that time was rejected, and when the deliberations closed, the object of the commission was not accomplished. The commissioners then started on their return, and after many weary days of toil through forests and morasses landed safe at New Amstel. No further negotiations were attempted, nor were any further demands made by either party for the settlement of the dispute.

Before the close of the year, the governor of Maryland ordered a survey to be made of lands within six or eight miles of New Amstel, and granted them to inhabitants of the province. None of the parties to whom they were assigned, however, ever attempted to take possession or settle on them. This would have been useless, because the Dutch were on the alert, and had instructions from Stuyvesant to repel them by force of arms, if they made the attempt, as unlawful invaders of his territory.

Some time in the subsequent year Lord Baltimore made another effort to acquire by pur-

chase the lands claimed by him, as falling within his grant, through his agent in the city of Amsterdam, and by a direct application to the Dutch West India Company to surrender to him the settlements of Altona and New Amstel and their respective neighborhoods, upon condition of his reimbursing the Company for all expenses incurred on account of them. The Company not only peremptorily refused this offer, but took occasion in their reply to his communication—which asserted his claim on them under his patent and as within the degrees of his grant—to affirm their right and title to them by possession under the grant of the States General for many years without claim or molestation from him or any other person, and to admonish him that they were resolved to retain and defend them to the utmost extremity, in case he persisted in his pretension and should resort to forcible means to obtain possession. They also soon afterwards appealed to Stuyvesant to represent through their minister at London, to the ministry of England, the situation of their affairs with Lord Baltimore in relation to the matter, and to request that the British sovereign would enjoin upon his lordship to desist from any encroachments upon them until a boundary line could be established between his province of Maryland and their possessions on the Delaware River. This was in due time attended to by Stuyvesant and the States-General, as requested. That it was brought to the attention of the English sovereign is inferred from the fact, that at a session of the governor and Council of the Province of Maryland held in May, 1661, a resolution to the following effect was adopted:

That inasmuch as it was doubtful whether the settlement of New Amstel was below the fortieth degree of north latitude, and the Dutch West India Company was determined to maintain its possessions on the Delaware by force, and there was no hope of any aid from the other English colonies in the attempt, no further efforts should be made to reduce them to obedience to the authority and jurisdiction of the province, until the will of his lordship should be known in regard to the matter; and that some effort should be made in the meantime to ascertain whether it was within the boundaries of his grant.

After the conference, and the passage of the resolution, the relations of the disputants became harmonious, and an era of good feeling ensued. Lord Baltimore, after his warning from the English Court, was disposed to be friendly. So far did this amicable feeling extend, that in August, 1662, his lordship, with a numerous suite, made a friendly visit to the director general of the City Colony at New Amstel, and was very cordially received and entertained for two days. He then extended his visit to the authorities at Altona, where a like reception awaited him. While here he received an invitation from Stuyvesant to extend his visit to New Amsterdam and partake of the hospitalities of the capital of New Netherlands. So anxious was the Dutch Governor to have Lord Baltimore visit him, that he tendered him a suitable escort. But, unfortunately, the engagements of his lordship were such that he was obliged for the time being to forego the pleasures of a visit.

Advent of the English.

In the spring of 1664 letters patent were issued by Charles the Second of England to his brother, James, Duke of York and Albany, for all the main land beginning and extending from the River St. Croix, now the northern boundary of the United States, to the east side of the Delaware Bay. And among the rights and privileges conferred on him by it were those of Royal Governor, subject to the sovereignty of the King. Long previous to that date, it had been the purpose of Charles to terminate the quarrels of the Dutch and English settlers in America by establishing the long-asserted claim of the crown of England to all the territory then in possession of the Dutch in this country; and he despatched in the latter part of May, 1664, a fleet consisting of two frigates, a sloop of war, and a transport, with three hundred troops, under the command of Col. Richard Nichols, with whom were associated three royal commissioners. They were instructed to visit the English colonies on the coast, and to hear complaints and settle the peace and security of the same. Their first duty would be the reduction of the Dutch in or near Long Island, or anywhere within the English dominions, to entire obedience to the sovereignty of the British Crown, as a remedy for the many grievances which the British colonists had so long suffered at their hands. But before the expedition had reached its destination, on the 25th of June, 1664, the Duke of York sold and conveyed to Lord Berkeley and

Sir George Carteret that portion of the lands granted to him lying between the Hudson River and the Delaware Bay, and now constituting the State of New Jersey. This territory was then named New Jersey in compliment to Sir George Carteret, who had been governor of the island of Jersey, and had firmly held it for Charles the First during his conflict with the rebellious Parliamentary forces, and whose devotion to the royal cause was in no part the consideration for the sale.

Early in September the fleet appeared before New Amsterdam and demanded its surrender. Governor-General Stuyvesant was terror stricken, and after a little parleying yielded to the demand of the English and hauled down the Dutch flag, because he was unable to offer any resistance. It was a terrible humiliation for the blustering Dutchman, but there was no alternative.

The capture of New Amsterdam having been accomplished without the firing of a gun or the loss of a life, the next move was to secure the settlements on the Delaware. To do this a portion of the fleet was detached and sent on that mission. Sir Robert Carr, chief of the commission accompanying the fleet, had charge of the expedition. He bore written instructions, among which was the following, evidently dictated or inspired by the King:

"If Sir Robert finds he cannot reduce the place [Fort Amstel] by force nor upon the conditions before mentioned [absolute surrender] he may add such as he may deem necessary; but if both fail, he is, by a messenger to the Governor of Maryland, to ask aid, and from all other English who live near the Dutch plantations. He is to declare to Lord Baltimore's son and all the English concerned in Maryland, that this great expense to His Majesty in ships and soldiers has been incurred solely for the purpose of reducing foreigners in these parts to His Majesty's obedience; but that being reduced at His Majesty's expense, he is commanded to hold possession for His Majesty's own behoof and right, and that he is willing to unite with the Governor of Maryland in His Majesty's interest on all occasions; and if my Lord Baltimore doth pretend right thereto by his patent (which is a doubtful case), you are to say that you only keep possession till His Majesty is informed and otherwise satisfied."

Fortunately, Sir Robert Carr had no occasion to call on the governor of Maryland for any assistance on his arrival before New Amstel. But suppose he had, what must have been the feelings of the governor on reading the instructions? While they would have been regarded as imperative, the reflection, the insinuation, the insult contained therein, must have very greatly damped the ardor of his excellency. The doubts cast on his claim for territory in that vicinity shows how it was regarded by the king.

Sir Robert Carr, with his fleet and troops, passed the capes in due season and entered the bay and river. In a short time he came in sight of Fort Amstel. There were no signs of resistance, not a gun was fired, which caused him to wonder why the commandant gave him such a cool reception, when it was known that he was on a warlike mission. He then sailed past the fort a short distance, dropped his anchors and came to a standstill to await developments. No one appearing to either welcome, or warn him off, he finally sent a boat ashore and made a formal demand in the name of the King of England for the surrender of the fort, the town and all the possessions of the City Colony on the bay and river. After one day of parley and delay, the authorities and a majority of the citizens of the town were generally disposed to surrender the place without further hesitation but a minority, at the head of whom firmly stood Governor Hinoyosa, strenuously refused to give up the place. Seeing their helplessness and feeling that it was only a question of time when surrender must come, Sir Robert was disposed calmly to await developments. Three days were thus consumed, when the town authorities and citizens determined to capitulate without the consent and against the will of Hinoyosa. He then retired with his party within the fort, determinded to make as stubborn a resistance as possible. The next morning Sir Robert ordered the frigate and sloop of war to drop down below the fort, but within musket range, and each vessel to discharge two broadsides into it; troops were then to be landed for the purpose of storming it at the point of the bayonet. The plan of attack was promptly executed by both the ships and the soldiers amid considerable din, when, in a few minutes, the crumb-

ling walls of the fort were scaled and it was soon in the possession of the English. The loss to the Dutch was four killed and ten wounded out of a garrison of between thirty and forty men. The doughty Hinoyosa was now a prisoner of war. His resistance was little less than madness, for the old fort was utterly untenable and his force insufficient to cope with the English. By the terms of the capitulation the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to the King of England, and remained undisturbed in their houses and property. It was likewise determined that the Swedes should remain undisturbed in their religion as Lutherans, and in the service of God as they desired.

Thus ended Dutch rule on the Delaware. The name of New Amsterdam was changed to New York, and New Amstel became New Castle, a name which it still bears. At that time, according to the best authorities, it contained a population of between two and three hundred and was considered a place of some note on the river. The territory now comprised within the limits of the State of Delaware at that time did not contain more than two thousand inhabitants. The failure of the two preceding races to make any greater progress in the settlement and population of this region so highly favored by nature during the long time they occupied it, is largely attributable to the wars and disputes which arose between them in the struggle for possession. Fully fifty years had elapsed since the Dutch became masters, without any considerable progress either in numbers or in prosperity.

The Dutch Again.

But the settlements on the Delaware were not yet to enjoy peace. War again broke out between England and the Netherlands, and in August, 1673, a powerful Dutch fleet captured New York and subjected the English to their control. In the articles of capitulation it was stipulated that the civil and military rights of the Dutch should be extended to the settlements on the Delaware, and so the inhabitants were now compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the States and the Prince of Orange. Thereupon Anthony Colve was appointed governor general of New York and its adjacent territories. He again appointed Peter Alrich as his commandant, or vice-governor over the "South River" settlements. Verily the pioneers of Delaware were subjected to many tribulations and surprises in the administration of their government, and it is not strange that they were discouraged by the almost perpetual state of demoralization in which they were kept.

Peter Alrich took the oath of allegiance to the new government and entered on the discharge of his duties without delay. The first article of his instructions, says the reverend historian Acrelius, read as follows: "He shall uphold the true Christian doctrine, in accordance with the Decree of the Synod of Dordt, and admit of no other doctrine in conflict therewith." Thus the proposition was at this time made to expel the Augsburg Confession from the country.

The English Recapture the Country.

But the new administration of affairs was doomed to a brief existence, for it was terminated by the Peace of Westminster, February 19, 1674, in the tenth article of which it was stated, "that whatever countries, towns, fortresses, &c., had been captured on either side since the beginning of the war, should be restored to their former lord and owner." In consequence of this, New York and its dependencies were restored to the English June 29, 1674. The Dutch reign, therefore, lasted only about fifteen months, and Governor Alrich was again out of office.

The English having become masters of the territory so long in dispute, the province of New York now embraced all the country lying between New England and the Delaware river, of which James, the Duke of York, was made the proprietor, in honor of his heroism with the English fleet, which he commanded against the Hollanders during the aforesaid war. His grant comprised what are known as the "Three Lower Counties" on the other side of the Delaware, namely, New Castle, Kent and Sussex. The government was conducted by a governor in the name of the Duke of York, for that prince never came personally to the country. To the government of New York also belonged all the inhabited country on the west side of the Delaware, which was

sometimes called "New Virginia," but mostly "The Places upon the Delaware," which meant the Swedish and Dutch settlements.

Under the Swedish government, it will be remembered, no deeds were given for the lands occupied by the settlers, only those excepted which were given as fiefs by the Queen Christina. The Hollanders, however, made out a number of deeds in 1656, mostly for building lots in New Castle, and its vicinity. Meanwhile no rents were imposed, but a small income was required which was barely sufficient to pay local expenses. But when the English came into power all occupants were required to take out new deeds for their land. These deeds were issued in the name of the Duke of York. The rent was a bushel of wheat for every hundred acres, if so demanded. A few took out deeds, while others did not trouble themselves to do so, "but," as an old-time writer says, "only agreed with the Indians for a piece of land for which they gave a gun, a kettle, a fur coat, or the like; and they sold them again to others for the same, for the land was superabundant, the inhabitants few, and the government not strict." Hence it came that in lawsuits for land people appealed to "Indian rights," which were valid when they could be proved. The deeds which were given to the Swedes contained the proviso, "so far as they remain faithful to the government." Those who took deeds for large tracts of land were soon in great distress about their rents, which, however, were very light, if they cultivated their land and had fair crops, but heavy enough if they were not industrious and the season was poor. In many cases of failure, the renters became discouraged and transferred their lands to others; but their descendants had cause to lament their actions. A few English settlers came into the neighborhood, and were the only ones paid anything for a piece of land. But the Indians looked upon them as another race of people, and showed them less friendship, as they were less acquainted with them. Disorders were frequent on acount of the demoralization which prevailed. A historian of the time tells us their prevailing evil was idleness. There was no agriculture, no traffic beyond what was required by absolute necessity. The forests were filled with game and the streams with fish. The Duke of York derived little more from his domain than the name proprietor.

Arrival of William Penn.

It is necessary in this connection to relate under what circumstances William Penn, the Quaker, came to apply to King Charles, for a grant of land in America for the purpose of founding a colony. This grant, which was made March 4, 1681, embraced also that part of the country in America, with the islands adjacent thereto, which was bounded on the east by the Delaware River. The line was thus defined in the charter: Beginning "from twelve miles distance northwards of New Castle town unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward, but if the said river shall not extend so far northward, then by the said river so far as it doth extend; and from the head of the said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line to be drawn from the head of said river unto said forty-third degree. The said lands to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude; and on the south by a circle drawn twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westward unto the beginning of the forty-third degree of northern latitude; and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

The consideration for this magnificent domain was "two beaver skins, to be delivered to the King at Windsor Castle on the 1st of January in every year; and also the fifth part of all gold and silver ore, which should from time to time happen to be found within the limits aforesaid, clear of all charge. And we do hereby erect the aforesaid country and islands into a Province and signiory and do call it Pennsylvania, and so from henceforth will have it called."

Rules and regulations for the guidance of the Proprietary were laid down, how laws shall be made and executed, and then it was distinctly stated that Penn should be answerable for every offence committed by him against the laws of England relative to trade and navigation, and should pay all damages assessed against him in the courts of the realm within one year. Otherwise the King may resume the government of the Province until all such damages are paid. No individ-

ual was to be disturbed in his rights. Penn, among other things, was authorized to appoint a Captain General, or Lieutenant Governor, to carry the laws into effect. Neither the King nor Parliament had power to impose on the inhabitants any taxes or subsidies, without the consent of Penn.

After this charter was confirmed, Penn made his plan known in England and invited settlers to accompany him to the new country. After much thought, and with great care, he drew up a form of government which was in many respects a model, and attracted wide attention. A Constitution, consisting of forty articles, was also framed, and assented to by those present and signed, May 5, 1682.

At the same time followed two other deeds of gift, though called sales, which Prince James, Duke of York, made to William Penn, of that land on the same side of the Delaware, which had been granted to him by James' brother, King Charles II., and of which he was proprietor. The former, dated August 24, 1682, gave to Penn the town of New Castle, with all that land which lies within a circle of twelve miles, drawn from and to the river. The purchase money was ten shillings, and a rent of five ditto, to be paid yearly on Michaelmas day to the Duke, to his heirs, or to whomsoever he appointed to receive it.

In the latter part of the same day and year, he also transferred all that land upon the Delaware bay and river beginning twelve miles south of the town of New Castle, and extending to "Hoorn Kill," or Cape Henlopen. The purchase money was ten shillings. The yearly rent demanded by the Duke was one rose to be presented on Michaelmas day, if so demanded. But Penn bound himself to pay annually to the Duke and his heirs, or those whom they might appoint, one-half of all the rents, income and resources which might accrue from the land. In the event that either a part or the whole of the rents should be in arrears for twenty years, the land should revert to the Duke, &c., until the whole was paid.

Beginning of Delaware.

In these two transfers of land we have the nucleus, the beginning, of the State of Delaware, a State that has been ever foremost in patriotism and unswerving devotion to the principles of independence. The history of the territory and the different peoples that inhabited it, and the different governments under which they lived, is a strange and romantic story.

Having made all the necessary preparations to visit the province which had been so graciously granted to him in the New World, William Penn sailed from England with a large company and arrived in safety in the Delaware off New Castle, October 24, 1682. The inhabitants were on the alert to receive their new ruler; the Swedes, who had passed through so many trials, tribulations and sorrows, especially, welcomed him with great cordiality when he came ashore on the 27th. The great philanthropist was pleased with his reception and mingled freely with the people in their houses, inquired into their condition, and with diligent care set about familiarizing himself with the country and the needs of its people. It was a great day for New Castle, and marked the beginning of a new epoch in its history. Inasmuch as William Penn first set foot on the soil of his Province at New Castle, it has often been a source of wonder among many people that the Historical Society of Delaware, under the guiding direction of Henry C. Conrad, Esq., that devoted student of local history, has not ere this set up a tablet to mark the spot where he stepped ashore, and thus suitably commemorate an event fraught with the destiny of two sovereign states of this mighty confederation.

After leaving New Castle Penn went to Upland, (now Chester), where he disembarked and proceeded to organize his government. To enter into details would be irrelevant to our present purpose. Suffice it to say that a great deal of work was involved, but that the proprietary governor addressed himself to the task with great vigor and industry. When he came, he found three counties partially organized, namely, New Castle, Jones and New Dale, while Pennsylvania, by the operation of the twelve mile circle, had but one, and the nucleus of that one she had obtained by the generosity of the Duke of York, and from the small incipient state of Delaware. Pursuant to call, elections were held, and the General Assembly, composed of members from the Province of Pennsylvania and the three lower counties—or "territories of the Province," as they were soon after designated in contradis-

tinction to the Province proper—convened at Chester on the 4th of December following. On the petition of these lower counties asking for an act of union by the governor, and for their incorporation with the Province, in order to secure the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges, such an act was passed, at the first session, which continued for only a few days. By the terms of the act the three counties were annexed to the Province of Pennsylvania as of the proper territory thereof; and it further provided that the people therein should be governed by the same laws, and enjoy the same privileges in all respects, as the inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

It has been shown that the existence of Delaware began in a close union with the great State of New York, and after that was continued in another union, sought with the great State of Pennsylvania in the beginning of the Penn regime. Being thus habituated to union from its incipiency, it was quite natural that this state should step promptly into the great union of the states as soon as its Constitution was framed and adopted.

Land Titles Again.

Further trouble about land titles ensued. On the 14th of June, 1683, Penn, under his own signature and the seal of the Province, issued an order to all the old settlers who had not yet received deeds for their lands, but only the surveyor's certificate to make their surveys, according to orders from the governor of New York, to send these certificates and take out deeds for the same. Those also who had deeds from the Duke of York were to present themselves and hand in their old deeds. While this course was a proper one to pursue for the perfecting of titles, it caused some confusion and suspicion. Many of the simple-minded people who did not comprehend the purport of the order, generally handed in their certificates and deeds, whereupon Penn directed the Assembly to pass a law that all old homesteads should be resurveyed, which being done, a large margin of land was found in excess of what the old deeds called for, as the early surveys had been very carelessly made. On the river and creeks there were large tracts of swamp lands which were submerged at flood tide, but were dry at the ebb, which were useful for pasturing cattle. These lands were not formerly secured by deed, as they were deemed almost worthless, but were used as commons. Several thousand acres of these lands were therefore taken away from those who were using them and sold to others. Those who had given in their certificates and deeds never received them back again, and when they took out new ones, were required to pay higher prices. This caused a great deal of friction and bad feeling.

Charges were made, the justice of which, at this late day, it would be difficult, as well as useless, to prove. That dissatisfaction existed from some cause or other, is made evident by the action of Penn at a later date. On coming the second time to this country, he offered the Swedes ten thousand acres of land now included in Montgomery county, Pa., with one bushel of wheat yearly rent for one hundred acres; few, however, availed themselves of this offer.

History shows that as long as the Swedes themselves were in possession of their homes there was very little dissatisfaction. But as some of them had sold their titles to Englishmen, who were still less friendly to the Quakers, a public outcry was raised about the matter. They represented to the Swedes that they were the King's subjects, that the rents belonged to the King, and that Penn was proprietor only of that land which was unsettled when he came—a misinterpretation, by some, of the first article of his charter. They who bought the Swedes' lands, professed to be interested in maintaining the rights of the Swedes, and used them as the instruments of a general disturbance.

Finally these complaints culminated in a petition to the Assembly in the year 1709, with the request that James Logan might be required to restore to them their old deeds, together with the excess of rents. The complaints were sent to William Penn, then in England, who handed them to the Swedish minister in London. He communicated the complaints to the Swedish Council, from which, in due season, an "earnest admonition was dispatched to the members generally of the Swedish congregation on the Delaware, to conduct themselves in obedience to the laws of the country, and of the English Court, as well as to Penn, the proprietor, if they expected thereafter from Sweden any

assistance for their spiritual condition." This was regarded by the Swedes as a severe reflection; and the more so, that they should be represented in London as disorderly and as having little regard for the government of their native country, when they flattered themselves that they were only respectfully asking for their rights. They accordingly presented a petition to the Assembly in 1713, demanding that proof should be submitted showing that they were a law abiding people during the whole time this country had been under English government, and that even to the present time they had conducted themselves as quiet and loyal subjects. They furthermore requested that this evidence might be presented to the Swedish and English courts through their Provost Bjork. What action was taken on the petition does not appear.

Some years later, owing to certain measures on the part of the proprietor's commissioners, the matter was again stirred up, and another petition was presented to the Assembly in 1722, in which the chief complaint was that Penn, by his agents—and especially within the preceding five years—had interfered with the Swedes' lands, and also with the lands of those who had the same titles, or were the oldest English inhabitants in the country, and not only had original titles to the lands obtained from the English authorities before Penn's time, but the further confirmation, according to the fundamental laws of the country, of at least seven years' undisputed possession; this was held in itself to constitute a sound title.

The petition was not ignored. The Assembly laid it before William Keith, the governor, for consideration, together with the explanation of the agents or commissioners. The Penn board of commissioners was composed of Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, and James Logan, and they made answer to the complaint as follows: "That the titles which people had of the Duke of York had never been called in question; that the Swedes had no cause for their complaints, considering the high favor in which they stood with the Proprietor, who, though they were aliens in the English government, and were in possession of the best lands upon the Delaware at the time of Penn's arrival, were yet confirmed in their possessions, without any further investigation, and this, be it observed, to the great injury of those who had ventured their life and property upon the sea, to people the country, &c. But that these complaints had their origin in another cause, namely: that evil minded people who dwelt among them, and stood in closer connection with the English Crown, had already in the former unhappy times, in order to disturb the public, used the Swedes as instruments and means, in which they have the greater claims to be excused, as they are totally unacquainted with such matters. That these Englishmen may be properly regarded as the same disturbers, to whom all differences, which arise anywhere, are to be ascribed. That the Swedes in the country have never been disturbed by the proprietor, nor by any one under him, but that they are badly dealt with by those who, from time to time, abuse their hands and names, to push forward plans that require such a cloak. That the Swedes, as they are descended from a race renowned for its submission and obedience to civil authorities, are of themselves, when not misled by others, quiet and honest men. But as the Proprietor [Penn] is now deceased, the matter could not be further investigated." With this report the matter ended; nor do we hear of any later complaints.

Lord Baltimore Again.

Having disposed of the serious matter regarding the titles, let us return to the early days of Penn and consider, briefly, his dispute with Lord Baltimore regarding the boundary lines of the Province. Penn claimed that even if his lordship's patent had in good faith included any part of Delaware Bay and river, his lordship had forfeited his right to it by the long interval of time which had elapsed without his taking possession of it, or reducing it to the sovereignty of England, under which he claimed it; that the King at last had been obliged to do that himself, and that therefore it was his to do as he pleased with it. Not being able to change the mind of his lordship, Penn next proposed to him that though it was two degrees and a half from Watkins' Point to the fortieth degree of north latitude, at sixty miles to the degree, instead of seventy, yet if he would consent that the

measurement should be computed at sixty miles to the degree, he would agree to commence at the fortieth degree, fall where it might. His lordship, however, dissented, and the conference was concluded without any compromise or adjustment of the dispute. This conference took place at West River, December 19, 1683, where Penn visited his lordship in the hope of being able to settle the boundary dispute. Lord Baltimore, evidently thinking to impress Penn with his exalted station, was attended by a numerous and brilliant suite, and treated the plain Friend with marked attention and courtesy. It was on this occasion that Penn presented Lord Baltimore with a letter from King Charles II, to the effect that he (Lord Baltimore) had but two degrees according to his patent, and that, beginning at Watkins' Point, he should measure the degrees at sixty miles to the degree, that being well and universally understood to be the extent of a degree of territorial latitude at that point when his letters patent were issued. His lordship replied that the King was greatly mistaken, and that he would not abandon his patent to follow the King's letter, nor could a letter annul his patent.

Penn rejoined that he thought the mistake was on Lord Baltimore's part, for though his patent began at Watkins' Point and extended to the fortieth degree, yet that was assumed to be under the thirty-eighth degree, and if he had to start below that degree, then Virginia would be wronged. At this point the uncle and chancellor of his lordship, who were present during the conference, remarked that this grant given to the elder Lord Baltimore was not by degrees, as contemplated by him when he applied for it, for he had more of Virginia given him, but being planted, and the grant intending only land not planted, or possessed by any other than savage nations, he left it out so that it might not forfeit the rest. It then occurred to Penn that by that answer he (Lord Baltimore) could pretend nothing to Delaware which had been discovered, bought and planted by the Dutch before that time, and so it could not have been intended to be included in the grant.

Some time in the month of May, 1684, following this conference, Penn received a message from Lord Baltimore inviting him to meet him at the head of Chesapeake Bay, but his engagements preventing it, he met him a few days later in the forest ten miles west of New Castle. The meeting in the wilderness was a very pleasant one, and each showered compliments on the other. Penn gave his lordship a cordial invitation to accompany him to New Castle, which was accepted, and the cavalcade moved thither. In order to show his hospitality and make the stay of his distinguished visitor as pleasant as possible, Penn entertained him as handsomely as the facilities of the town would afford. After having recovered from the fatigues of the journey and partaken of refreshments, Lord Baltimore signified to his host that he wished to speak with him privately on the matter in dispute between them regarding the boundary lines. The astute Quaker suavely replied that whatever passed between them on this matter should be in writing in the presence of their respective councils, the better to avoid misapprehension or the failure of memory. But his lordship, equally cautious, evaded the proposition, and in a short time excused himself by saying that he was not feeling well and would prepare to return to Maryland, reserving further consideration of the matter for another time. That time never came. When his lordship found that Penn was shrewd enough to insist on having witnesses present when they discussed the boundary line question, he did not care about talking the matter over. This did not speak well for him. He was evidently inclined to resort to subterfuges, or else he felt that he could not trust Penn. That the latter was candid and truthful, and did not seek an opportunity to take advantage of any one, no one will deny. It is therefore impossible to avoid suspicion as to the intention of his lordship.

This conclusion is borne out by subsequent developments. Penn was aware at the time of their meeting, that some time before his lordship had issued a proclamation inviting settlers, under his authority and protection as the Proprietary of the Province of Maryland, into the countries of Delaware at lower prices for land than he was offering them, and that the proclamation was attracting attention. It was because he feared that this fact would be divulged that Lord Baltimore declined a conference with Penn in the presence of witnesses; and he thought Penn was not aware of his duplicity. But it availed him nothing.

Soon after the meeting at New Castle, Penn received a communication from his lordship by the hand of a special messenger duly authorized to present it, demanding the possession of all the country south of the fortieth degree of north latitude, both in the Province of Pennsylvania and the three lower counties annexed to it. This bold demand was a surprise to Penn, but he promptly refused to give up possession. The next step on the part of Lord Baltimore was to order a party from Maryland under command of Col. George Talbot to make forcible entry on several plantations in Delaware territory and occupy the same. This was virtually a declaration of war on a small scale, on the part of his belligerent lordship. And an invasion was actually made. Colonel Talbot came within five miles of New Castle and seized a piece of ground belonging to a gentlman named Ogle, who had come over with Sir Robert Carr and was present at the capture of Fort Cassimer and the English conquest of the three lower counties. Ogle had erected a log fort upon his land, built a palisade, and thrown up breastworks, having evidently learned of the intentions of Lord Baltimore. Having a small force of armed men, he held the fort for some time against the formal demands of the civil authorities at New Castle, whom, it seems, Talbot had induced to aid him in the name and under the command of Lord Baltimore. Here was a peculiar condition of affairs. Nothing less than a high handed outrage, with which it seemed that the authorities at New Castle sympathized.

Penn was greatly surprised when he heard of the affair, and immediately instituted legal proceedings to reinstate the parties who had been dispossessed, and to punish those who had taken part in the outrage. He also forwarded a full account of the affair to the Duke of York, with a demand for reparation. What came of it history fails to say, but it must have convinced Baltimore that he must do something to fortify his claim without delay. He therefore soon afterwards set out for England. Penn divined that his intention was to lay the matter before the King and his council. Four months after his arrival, Charles II died and was succeeded by his brother the Duke of York, under the title of James II. In course of time, hearings were had at which Lord Baltimore and Penn were both present, and after full argument before the Lords of the Committee, on the 13th of November, 1685, they directed the following order to be entered: "That the lands intended to be granted by the Lord Baltimore's patent were only such lands as were cultivated or inhabited by savages, and that the part then in dispute was inhabited and planted by Christians at and before the date of the Lord Baltimore's patent, as it had been ever since that time, and continued as a distinct colony from that of Maryland, and so they were of opinion that for avoiding further differences, the tract of land lying between the River and Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea on the one side, and Chesapeake Bay on the other, be divided into two equal parts by a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree of north latitude (the south boundary of Pennsylvania by charter), and that the eastern half thereof be adjudged to His Majesty (viz., King James, who, when Duke of York, granted to Mr. William Penn), and the other half remain to the Lord Baltimore, as comprised in his charter." And this was not only afterwards recommended, but it was ordered by the King to be done in 1709. Thus the peculiar boundary lines of Delaware, which are a puzzle to many when they look upon the map, came to be established; years however passed away, and it was only at the end of a great lawsuit, in which the respective heirs of the litigants were concerned, that the dispute was finally and forever settled.

During the long absence of Penn from the Province, when he was overtaken by misfortunes and calamities, his government was conducted by others, jealousy and dissension sprang up between the Province of Pennsylvania and "the territories," as the three lower counties were called. The representatives in the Assembly from the Province and the territories being equal in number, this of course brought about a delicate and sensitive feeling on account of the difference in population. The feeling of jealousy originated with the province, which was growing rapidly in population and wealth, and this feeling showed itself in the Assembly. The cause, it is believed, lay in the suspicion that the lower counties might become the recipients of greater favors from Penn.

New Castle Disappointed.

It was well known that Penn had greatly disappointed the people of New Castle, and many of the inhabitants scattered through the three counties, when Philadelphia was selected for his principal city. As he first landed at New Castle, and was well pleased with its magnificent site on an undulating plain, they could not understand why he should go up into the woods and the swamps to found his capital. He had expressed his admiration for New Castle, and led the people to believe that he intended to make it the metropolis. It must be admitted that so far as eligibility and location are concerned there is no finer spot on the Delaware River for a great city than New Castle. Realizing, no doubt, that a mistake had been made in founding his city, Penn always had a warm feeling for New Castle, and manifested a strong desire to promote its welfare and prosperity. Actuated by this feeling, he occasionally convened the General Assembly at New Castle before his departure for England; and having learned on his return, after an absence of fifteen years, that much dissatisfaction with certain proceedings of the council of the government had arisen in the three lower counties, he issued in December, 1699, a call for the General Assembly to meet in New Castle in the fall of 1780. He did this for the purpose of trying to conciliate the people and allay the growing dissatisfaction. Penn made a brief address before the body, in which he recommended re-adjustment of the frame of government, a revision and completion of the body of laws, and particularly those concerning the settling of property, and the supplying of means for the support of government, he closed with these memorable words: "I recommend to you amity and concord among yourselves." All were very happy to meet him, and the session was harmonious, and closed apparently to the satisfaction of all.

But "concord" had not been restored. The next Assembly, which met at Philadelphia in 1701, had an increased representation from Pennsylvania, which gave the preponderance of power to the Province. It was then proposed to confirm certain acts passed at New Castle in 1700, on the ground that, as the session was held in the territories it was not competent to pass laws which should be binding on the Province. This was regarded as an arrogant assumption, made for the purpose of subordinating and degrading the three counties. It was, however, insisted on and sustained by vote. This led to a final separation. There was a great deal of caucusing, which it is unnecessary to detail in this connection, but amicable relations could not be restored, and from that time the members of the Assembly for the three counties met at New Castle, and those for the Province at Philadelphia. And for all the purposes of government they became separate and distinct from each other, the only governmental link connecting them being their dependence upon one and the same Proprietary. This condition continued until the Declaration of Independence.

Boundary Dispute Renewed.

Once more the boundary line dispute was renewed. Both William Penn and Lord Baltimore had been gathered to their fathers. Their heirs sought to have the question settled. The third Lord Baltimore and the heirs of Penn agreed to settle the dispute on the plan laid down by the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations and approved by the King, which have been given. The articles of agreement were accompanied by a map or plan of the territory to be divided between them. And it was furthermore agreed that the boundaries were to be marked by stone pillars set up at intervals; commissioners were to be appointed by the parties to do this on or before December 25, 1733, and for want of a quorum of commissioners to meet at any time for that purpose, the party by default of whose commissioners the articles could not be carried into execution, should forfeit to the other £5,000; and when done the parties were to make conveyance to each other for their several portions of the territory

But strange as it may appear the matter was neglected, and drifted along for eighteen years. Finally the Penn heirs filed a bill in the High Court of Chancery in England against Lord Baltimore for the execution of the articles of agreement. The trial was long and tedious. Much evidence was taken on both sides, and the "Breviat" now forms one of the volumes in the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives. After listening to long

and able arguments by counsel on both sides, Lord Chancellor Hardwick, in 1750, decided the case by entering a decree in favor of the plaintiffs. Still there was delay. The running of the line by Messrs. Mason and Dixon and the setting up the pillars to indicate the line was not completed until the year 1768, nor was it confirmed by the King by orders in council until the month of January in the following year. And it was not until April 8, 1775, that the governor of the three lower counties and Province of Pennsylvania published his proclamation, requiring all officers and other persons residing on the Delaware side to yield obedience to the laws of the said counties and govern themselves accordingly. This was followed by an act of Assembly defining the boundary lines, passed September 2, 1775, which was the last but two passed under the proprietary government of John Penn. On the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress, and in glad response to it, and under the majesty of its sanction, by the 20th of September following, the freemen of the three lower counties upon Delaware had, by their delegates chosen and in convention assembled, framed and adopted a constitution of government as a free, independent sovereignty, under the name and title of The Delaware State. Thus, after a long and perplexing career under many rulers, the conditions of the territory and people were changed, and they put on new political robes to enter upon a new destiny.

"Old Swedes' Church."

The Swedes were eminently a pious people. One of their first duties in making a settlement on the Delaware was to establish a church; and to-day the most sacred landmark in the city of Wilmington is what is known as "Old Swedes' Church." It is a veritable shrine, and attracts thousands of visitors annually. The corner-stone for this sacred edifice was laid by the Rev. Eric Bjork, pastor of the original Swedish Lutheran colony on the Delaware River, May 28, 1698. There is a well preserved tradition that when the congregation set out to build it two hundred years ago, the pious women carried small stones to the masons in their aprons. This was their contribution to the edifice that has outlived many generations, and is still used as a temple of worship.

Owing to the sacred character of this venerable edifice, and the associations which cluster around it, the two hundreth anniversary of its founding was reverently observed on the 28th of May, 1898, under the direction of Rev. H. Ashton Henry, rector of Trinity Church, and Rev. Martin B. Dunlap, rector of Old Swedes' Church.

This church building is the most important relic of the Swedish-American colonial enterprise inspired by King Gustavus Adolphus, the third of the great Vasa sovereigns of Sweden. It connects local church history with the great religious reformation of Europe, of which Martin Luther was the theological leader, and Gustavus Adolphus the royal military champion. The building, simple as it is in architectural conception, and rough as it is in workmanship, is a growth of two centuries duration. In its growth it has become beautiful. Fortunately, the exterior additions to the building have been in harmony with the original design. In its rough picturesque simplicity, no less than in its sacred character, it is a fitting monument commemorating the zealous and industrious piety of the Swedish colonists in America, the impetuous piety of Luther, and the glorious achievements of Gustavus Adolphus in behalf of civil and religious liberty.

In American history, and especially in the history of Delaware, this venerable church commemorates great events. It marks the site of one of the earliest European colonies upon the North American continent. Included in the conception and planning of the colony of which the church is the oldest remains, were greater projects—higher ideals and grander anticipations—than were included in the planning of any other of the early American colonies. The people who came here were not exiles fleeing from political or religious persecution. They came to America as wards of the most enlightened government, and citizens of the most powerful nation in Europe. Their mission was not a merely sordid one.

Those early colonists were not gold seeking, race exterminating adventurers, but missionaries sent forth for the "spread of the Holy Gospel," and for the founding of a new nation upon the broad principles of civil and religious liberty—a nation the marked characteristics

of whose charter was tolerance in civic and religious affairs; a New Sweden in which there should be no slaves, and where every citizen should enjoy freedom of conscience.

The attempt to work out this great project in America began at what is now the site of "Old Swedes'" Church, in the city of Wilmington. There were no such just conceptions of government, nor yet of religious freedom, behind the efforts of the English colonists at Plymouth or Jamestown, the Dutch at Manhattan, or the Spaniards in South and Central America. The Swedish colonial purpose was unique; and there is no record in the history of its attempted realization of a serious departure from that purpose. These colonists had anticipated William Penn's pacific policy toward the Indians, and his idea of religious tolerance by half a century. He found when he arrived here that they had begun the movement for those high ideals that were to spread over the continent and become the glory of American civilization. They had made the little Swedish town of Christianahamn, (the name they gave the place in their language, and what is known as Christiana in English), the seat of the first military occupation of territory, in what is now the territory of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland; made it the seat of the first permanent European colony; of the first ecclesiastical organization, and of the first court of justice.

This is what "Old Swedes'" Church commemorates in American history, and what made its bi-centennial anniversary a matter of very great historic importance, as well as of interest to religious denominations throughout this country.

The old church, with its ivy-covered walls, which may be seen from the car windows of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, as the train sweeps by, is the third of the Swedish Lutheran churches erected by the colonists at Christianahamn. The first of these three buildings was erected inside the fort built immediately after their arrival. This fort was situated upon the top of a hill, which overhung what was long after known as "The Rocks." This was a rocky point extending out to tide-water between the Brandywine and Christiana creeks. The rocks formed a natural wharf with deep water in front, and around to the east side of the highland of which "The Rocks" were the base, was a deep and commodious harbor for the mooring of their ships, while the top of the hill was a level plateau, affording an excellent outlook and making a splendid site for their first fortification.

Here the colonists built the fort, and inside of it the first Swedish Lutheran church in America. It was around this fort that the first military engagement between European soldiers in America was fought. This was the place invested and captured by Stuyvesant in 1655, as narrated in this introduction.

When the Swedes marched out, the Dutch were disgusted to find that the enemy they had spent so much time and trouble in dislodging, numbered but a score. The Dutch had conquered, and were the masters in New Sweden, and continued in power—much to the disgust of the Swedes—until finally dispossessed by the English.

Tradition says that one of the Swedish colonists, a young woman, died on shipboard at "The Rocks," or shortly before the arrival there, and one of the first things the colonists did was to bury this woman in what is now the cemetery around "Old Swedes'" Church. This first necessary action fixed the site of the Swedish cemetery at Christianahamn, and incidentally decided a question much discussed by their successors sixty years afterward—that of locating the present church edifice.

The second church building was erected at Crane Hook, half a mile south of "Old Swedes'" Church, and close upon the shore of the Delaware River. Crane Hook Church was built in 1667. It was abandoned in 1699. The site of the church building is marked by a monument recently erected by the Historical Society of Delaware, as the result of a movement started by Pennock Pusey, to mark the places made memorable by the Swedish colonists on the Delaware.

The erection of a new church building was made desirable; first by the decay of the old building at Crane Hook; secondly, by the growth of the settlement on the north side of the Christiana. This was the condition of things, when Rev. Eric Bjork, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Congregation in America, by appointment of Charles XI, of Sweden, arrived in Christianahamn in 1697. He began immediately to talk and work for the erection of a new church building. He became

the architect and builder of Holy Trinity Church, now known as "Old Swedes'." A whole year elapsed before any visible progress was made.

After deciding to build, the most difficult problem to solve seems to have been the selection of the site for the new building. The Swedish settlements had extended southward along the Delaware River to St. George's on the Delaware side and to Salem on the New Jersey side. These people objected to having the church erected at a greater distance from their homes. The crossing of the Christiana was a matter of interest to both the south side and north side residents. Neither party wanted to pay ferry tolls every Sunday morning to go to church. It was finally agreed that the church should be on the north side, and the north side residents agreed to furnish a new boat for the free use of the south side folks when they came to church.

In the sixty years that had passed since the first grave was made in what was then a lonely spot, and the Swedish girl, far from home and kindred, was laid at rest, many other graves had been made there, and this fact finally settled the matter of locating the building. The site was a historic "God's Acre" to the Swedish colonists even then. For nearly a century and a half since then, the burial of the Swedes, their descendants and successors has been going on in this burial place, until it is crowded with the remains of the good and the great of their material and spiritual posterity.

The graves of their early priests, their wives and children, and of prominent churchmen of the early days of its history have occupied nearly every foot of the church floor, while outside lie the remains of bishops and priests, statesmen and soldiers, side by side; aye, and perhaps in the former graves of the forgotten men and women who gathered the materials and builded this old church edifice as a grateful offering to the God, who had led them to a new and strange land, for "the spread of the Holy Gospel."

The church building as originally planned by the Rev. Eric Bjork, was a simple enclosure, within rough stone walls, of a space of about 40x20 feet; the walls were to be 12 feet high to the square. These dimensions were changed several times, and once after the contract for the building had been made. No one seemed to have a definite idea about how big the church should be. It was finally fixed, however, that the dimensions should be 60 feet long and 30 feet wide inside the walls, and 20 feet high. The height, however, the priestly architect stipulated in the contract, "shall remain uncertain till we see how it will compare with the other dimensions."

Active operations began in May, 1698. The preliminaries of a church erection, possibly, have never before or since given a priest so much trouble in Delaware, as did these. He seems to have been a man of marvelous patience, resource and zeal. He had an obstinate set of people to deal with. The vestrymen were not saints. They promised and failed to fulfil. They gave and they took back. Still with marvelous patience and with always apparent meekness, gratitude to and faith in God, he continued to solicit help and to parcel out the labor and the contributions for building.

The stone and lime and wood, and the labor of gathering it having been assured, with the understanding that every one should have due credit for whatever he did, the foundation of the building was begun; and on May 28, 1698, the first stone was laid. The corner stone was laid on that day by the priest. A whole year was now consumed in the building. The work was completed the following May or June, and on Trinity Sunday, 1699, which by an apparent error in the priest's record is said to have occurred on July 4, 1699, the building was dedicated, and named "Holy Trinity Church."

That Trinity Sunday was a great day in the Swedish village of Christianahamn. It was a feast day and great preparations were made for the entertainment of the Swedes who were expected from all parts of the colony. The whole number of these in the colony was, perhaps, less than five hundred. In 1643, when Governor Printz arrived at Christianahamn, the number of Swedes was only one hundred and eighty-three. In 1654, a census of the Swedish and Dutch residents made their number but three hundred and sixty-eight, an increase of one hundred per cent. in about eleven years. It is not improbable, however, that this rate of increase was maintained for any length of time. Pastor Bjork says, in his records of Holy Trinity Church, that the dedication services were attended by hundreds of

people; and as with the materials for the church building, so the people contributed the food for feeding the visitors. A full account of these contributions is preserved in the records. Among the articles put down were five sheep, two calves and one quarter of venison; seven bushels of malt, six and a half bushels of wheat and four hundred pounds of flour. There were also three gallons of wine. The dedicatory services were conducted by the Rev. Eric Bjork, assisted by Rev. Andrew Rudman, and the Rev. Jonas Aureen. A detailed account of these services in the church record shows them to have been very solemn and impressive.

The original church edifice was very different from the present picturesque "Old Swedes'." It was only a rectangular barn-like structure with a pitched roof, arched doors and windows. The auditorium was paved with brick and furnished with plain deal benches. The walls, on the outside, were embellished with inscriptions formed in letters of forged iron. There were neither porches nor belfry on the outside, nor gallery inside.

The first belfry was on the south side of the building; tradition says the bell was hung in a tree. The bell was so low that the roof of the church broke the sound of it, so that the people on the north side could not hear it when rung. A new bell for the church was received from England in November, 1772, and it was proposed then to build a new belfry. Subscriptions were solicited for it, but the old one was retained. The present bell tower at the west end of the church was erected in 1802.

Anent this matter of the belfry, there is a picture extant, copyrighted, in Iowa, which represents the belfry as erected on the roof of the building at the west end. It is not a correct picture of "Old Swedes'" at any period of its history. The bell tower and belfry have always been outside the end wall of the building. The gallery at the west end of the church was erected in 1773, and contained twenty-five pews. The porches or side arches, two on the north and one on the south side, were built to strengthen the side walls, in 1740.

Rev. Eric Bjork served as pastor of "Old Swedes'" Church for seventeen years, or from 1697 to 1714, when he was recalled to Sweden. He sailed from Christianahamn on June 20, 1714, and on his arrival in Sweden was appointed pastor of a church at Fahlun, in Dalecarlia, where he died in 1740. The successor of Rev. Eric Bjork was the Rev. Andreas Harquinius. He died during his preparations for his voyage to America. Rev. Andreas Hessilius and Rev. Abraham Lidenius were appointed by the Bishop of Skara to serve the congregations in America, and arrived at Christianahamn in May, 1713. Rev. Lawrence Girelius was pastor of "Old Swedes'" Church during the war of the Revolution, and was dispossessed of his church property during August and September, 1777, the year of the disastrous battle of the Brandywine, by two companies of British soldiers, who took up quarters there. The priest was evidently an American patriot, as the records of the church show that it required an order from Colonel McDonald, commandant of the troops, to get him to conduct a service for the soldiers.

Rev. Lawrence Girelius was the last of the Swedish pastors of "Old Swedes'." He was recalled to Sweden in 1786. On his recall the vestry of the church petitioned the King of Sweden to send them an English speaking pastor. The increase of the English speaking population had caused the dropping out of the Swedish service, and the congregation was largely composed of English Churchmen; there being no church of the Church of England nearer than New Castle, the churchmen had turned to the Swedish Lutherans, because of the similarity of their Protestant creed and of the services. During the latter part of the Rev. Mr. Girelius' pastorate, Holy Trinity parish was rapidly becoming a Church of England parish.

Upon the close of the war of Independence, and the full evolution of a state and national government, the vestry of the church sought to settle some vexing questions relating to the church property by becoming incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, and the church ceased to be a Swedish parish; and, although nominally so during the transition period, "Old Swedes'" was never really a Church of England parish. It was one of the earliest parishes of the American Protestant Episcopal Church.

After the incorporation of the vestry under the laws of Delaware, the vestry called Rev. William Price, of Milford, a Church of Eng-

land clergyman, to the pastorate of the church, and he became the first English rector of "Old Swedes'."

Thus was the ancient Swedish Lutheran Church transformed into an American Protestant Episcopal Church.

The congregation of Holy Trinity Church had at one time almost deserted the old building. They built a church at the corner of Fifth and King streets, Wilmington, in 1840. In 1883 they sold the King street church, or chapel, and removed to the new chapel on Adams street near Delaware avenue, and later into the splendid edifice at Delaware avenue and Adams street, which is the sixth church building erected by the congregation of Holy Trinity, or "Old Swedes'," parish since its founding, two hundred and sixty years ago—in 1638.

There are very few other remains of the Swedish colonists' building left in Wilmington. There are several houses at the Walnut street end of Spring alley, which are said to be of Swedish origin. A very tall brick structure, for those days, formerly stood at the French street end of Spring alley, which was said to have been erected by Rev. Lawrence Girelius as a residence. It was torn down a few years ago to make room for a new building.

What is believed to have been the last of the Swedish frame houses in Wilmington, was for many years a quaint old landmark on French street above Front, where the police patrol stable is now situated. A part of this ancient building is embraced in the structure now used for police purposes. No stranger, without being informed of the fact, would suspect for a moment that the history of the old structure dates back to Swedish days.

Delaware To-Day.

Although it was not intended in this introductory chapter to give a detailed and exhaustive history of the State, it was deemed best to give a pretty full account of the struggles of the Swedes and the Dutch for possession on the "South River," as the latter called the Delaware. This has been done, and it now remains to glance hurriedly at the State and her three counties as they exist to-day.

Delaware was one of the original thirteen States when the compact was formed, and she is next to the smallest in area of all the States that exist to-day. Owing to the lack of a careful official survey, there is a conflict of opinion as to the number of square miles the State contains. Some writers place the number at 2,002.6; others at 2,160. From north to south the State is ninety-five miles in length. The width at the extreme southern boundary is thirty-five miles. At Cape Henlopen, however, it is only twenty-five miles wide, and it diminishes by the water line of the bay, until at Red Lion Creek, in New Castle county, it is only ten miles, while its northern end is twelve miles, caused by the radius of the twelve miles' circle. The line which separates Delaware from Maryland starts at the Atlantic Ocean, and after running due west for thirty-four miles, turns at right angles due north to the tangental point on the New Castle circle. This boundary line, as has been stated, was run by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, in 1763. They were English mathematicians and surveyors, and were sent here from England for that purpose.

Delaware is situated between 38° 28′ and 39° 47′ of north latitude, and between 74° 56′ and 75° 46′ of longitude west from Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, the Delaware River and Bay; south by the State of Maryland; east by the Delaware River and Bay, from a point twenty-four miles from its northern boundary by a line of low water mark on the Jersey shore; thence to the radius of twelve miles north of New Castle; on the west by Pennsylvania and Maryland to the periphery of the circle drawn in a radius of twelve miles from the court house at the center of the town of New Castle, commencing at low water mark on the shore of New Jersey, north of New Castle, thence extending over the Delaware river and following its circumference until it again touches the shore of that state south of its radius of twelve miles from New Castle. Sole jurisdiction is given Delaware over the Delaware River and Bay by this circular line of boundary, from low water mark on the Jersey Shore, about a mile north of the mouth of Naaman's Creek on the Delaware state side, for twenty-four miles southward, nearly to where Silver Creek enters the river.

Within this circular boundary are one or two islands, on one of which Fort Delaware

is situated. The jurisdiction of the state below the circle extends to a line running down the middle of the Delaware bay as far as Cape Henlopen; thence along the Atlantic Ocean to Fenwick's Island in about 28° 20′ north latitude. Looking at the little state on the map it presents the appearance of a notch cut in the State of Maryland. These peculiar lines, the reader will bear in mind, were the result of the long and acrimonious quarrel between Lord Baltimore and William Penn, and their heirs, for more than a hundred years, regarding the right of possession of certain territory in their grants.

The story of Delaware, therefore, is a peculiar one when viewed in all its aspects. Its early discovery and settlement; the struggle of its first settlers with the barbarians who inhabited its territory; the contrast and blending of two races who sought a foothold on its shores; the transfer of old institutions to build up a new civilization; the intermingling of discordant adventurers; the progress of commerce, having its beginning in a rude whaling enterprise; the establishment of churches and schools, the former of which still exist as a relic of the first colonists; the development of the principles of self-government from within and the active encroachment and conquest from without; the relations of Delaware with the Swedes, under the auspices of the famous Gustavus Adolphus, the Dutch of Holland, Great Britain, and the Quakers under the proprietary direction of the immortal William Penn. All these phases of Delaware history present picturesque scenes from real life, and afford the most instructive studies in national and personal character. The trials and vicissitudes of the early settlers were great, but at every period in their history they were first in patriotism, and among the earliest in every movement related to national defense and the establishment of a free and independent government. The "three lower counties" were represented in the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, to consider the momentous questions which resulted in the adoption of the immortal Declaration of Independence less than two years afterwards. She was the first of the thirteen states to ratify the Constitution of the infant Republic. The position of Delaware has always commanded respect, and her integrity has never been questioned. Her statesmen and heroes have been among the ablest known to our history, and their abilities and deeds have been of such a brilliant character as to command the admiration of all who love liberty and admire honor and integrity.

The Three Counties.

Delaware is divided into three political divisions or counties, New Castle, Kent and Sussex, running south in the order in which they are named. The total population of the three counties, according to the census of 1880, was 136,608; in 1890 the same authority gave them a total of 168,493, an increase in ten years of 31,885. At the same rate of increase the population of the State must now exceed 195,000.

New Castle county, which occupies the northern end of the State, first assumed its boundaries in 1673. In that year the court defined its territory as lying north of the "Steen Kill," or Stony Creek, now at Quarryville. The first courts under English authority were held at New Castle, which not only served for many years as the capital of the State, but was the county seat until 1880, when a magnificent court house was built and occupied in the city of Wilmington, costing, including the ground, $112,605.33; to this building the records were removed, and in it the courts have since been held. The movement to change the seat of justice to Wilmington was a source of political contention for many years. The old court house in New Castle still stands, gray and time stained, a sacred relic of colonial days. Adjoining it is a substantial stone prison. The court house and jail are about six miles apart, and they are connected by trolley cars. Criminals, therefore, are tried, convicted and sentenced in Wilmington, and serve their sentences in New Castle.

The reader can form some idea of the early wildness of the country where Wilmington now stands when informed that in 1676 wolves were so plentiful that the court made an order offering "40 gilders" for each wolf head brought in. This order not bringing about the destruction of these pests as rapidly as was desired, the court, on the 5th of January, 1677, ordered that the inhabitants "erect fifty wolf pitts along the streams by

May 1st, under a forfeiture of 75 gilders." If wild animals were so abundant then, what must have been the condition when the Swedes came in 1638?

The phrase, "Eastern Shore," then referred to a part of New Jersey, which was supposed to be a part of Delaware. In course of time it was applied to that part of Maryland lying on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay. A division of the county into assessment districts was made in 1677, soon after the setting off of the county, and they were the embryos of what afterwards became hundreds. Concerning the origin of this term Vincent (p. 14) says they are the old English method of sub-divisions of counties. They were supposed to have originated with King Alfred who ruled England, A. D. 877. But they are now known to have existed before his time. The name is believed to be of Swedish origin. It was used in England to designate a settlement of one hundred persons or families. Through the Swedes in Delaware it was introduced here, and is used to this day to designate the sub-division of a county into what are known in other states as townships. Delaware is the only state in the United States in which the term is used in place of townships. And having been in use for more than a century and a half it is not likely that the term will soon be abandoned. New Castle county now has the following hundreds: Brandywine, Christiana, Mill Creek, White Clay Creek, New Castle, Pencader, Red Lion, St. George's, Appoquinimink, Blackbird, ten in all, outside of Wilmington, which is a district by itself. Wilmington is divided into five legislative districts. Outside of the city, each hundred is a legislative district, so that New Castle county has fifteen members of the House of Representatives, and seven senators. According to the census of 1890 New Castle county had a population of 97,182, but it now exceeeds 100,000 by several thousands. The same authority gave Wilmington 61,431, but it now exceeds 70,000. The city has an area of 10.18 square miles and 93.30 miles of streets; 91.15 miles of water pipes, and 54 miles of sewers. It has 25 miles of electric street railways, and the service, for comfort and convenience, cannot be excelled. There are 61 miles of gas pipe, 10 parks and open places for recreation with an area of 254 acres.

The total bonded indebtedness of the city on the 1st of July, 1897, was $2,018,700. Total assessment for 1897 was $39,190,237. City tax rate, $1.40 per $100; county, 60 cents per $100. The estimated income for the year was $157,257.50. The city is divided into twelve wards.

Wilmington enjoys an abundance of pur water, mostly supplied from the Brandywine Creek. The pumping capacity per day is 20,000,000 gallons, and the daily consumption averages 6,000,000 gallons. The receipts from water rents last year amounted to $165,407.65. It has a fire alarm and police telegraph system, eighty-one police officers, nine fire and four military companies.

Careful attention is given to education in Wilmington. The city has twenty-eight public schools, about 10,000 scholars and 230 teachers; one commercial college and several private educational institutions.

Wilmington is the largest and the second oldest town in the state. Since 1880 it has been the seat of justice of New Castle county, the county courts being held in February, May, September and November. It is also the seat of the Federal Courts for the District of Delaware, and has a handsome stone Federal building which cost $250,000. The postoffice occupies part of this building.

Wilmington has one state and five national banks, two savings banks and six loan associations. The clearings of the six banks aggregated $34,557,570 for the year ended September 30, 1897. The city is noted as a manufacturing centre, its principal industries being ship-building, morocco dressing, the construction of railroad cars, and iron working. The Dupont powder works, which rank among the largest in the world, are in the vicinity of this city. During the war with Spain they were guarded by several military companies as a protection against incendiaries. Investments in manufactures aggregate $14,000,000; value of products, including custom work and repairing, $25,000,000; value of material used, $14,000,000; employees, 14,000; wages, $8,000,000.

The city has four water transportation lines, and four steam railway lines, the latter being the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the Delaware Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Wilmington and Northern Railroad.

Two historic streams of water pass through the city. The Christiana Creek (or river), is navigable for shipping. It was named in honor of Christina, the young Queen of Sweden, by the Swedes when they settled on its banks in 1638. The river, the Brandywine, unites its waters with the Christina in the city. On its banks, a few miles north of the city, was fought the famous battle of Brandywine in September, 1777. According to Ferris (p. 196) it obtained its name in this way: Originally it was called Fishkill by the Swedes, but during the Dutch occupation in 1655 a vessel laden with brandy was sunk near its mouth. In the Dutch language it was then called "Brandwijn," which was corrupted into Brandywine.

The city maintains the Wilmington Institute Free Library, which has become an exceedingly popular and valuable educational factor. Already it numbers over 30,000 volumes. In its reference department it is well supplied with valuable books, and the facility they afford pupils in the high school for acquiring information, is attested by the large numbers that consult them daily. So great has the public demand for access to the library become, that it has been found necessary to keep it open from 8.30 a. m., to 10 p. m. Mr. Willis F. Sewall is the efficient librarian

The Delaware Historical Society is another institution that is doing a great deal of good in the way of preserving state and local history, and putting it in form for easy reference. Its collections embrace much that is curious and valuable, in books, papers and relics. The Society occupies the original Presbyterian Church building which was erected in 1740. It presents a quaint, unique appearance, and is singularly appropriate to the purpose for which it is now used. Henry C. Conrad, Esq., the librarian, is a man peculiarly fitted by taste as well as acquirements for the position, and under his direction the Society is in a flourishing condition.

Wilmington has sixty-nine churches, missions and meeting houses, many of which are elegant and imposing structures; and so far as quaintness and historic associations are concerned, "Old Swedes'" stands without a rival. The city is not lacking in charities. It has an Associated Charities, two hospitals, a baby hospital and homes for aged women, friendless children, aged colored persons and colored orphans, and an industrial school for girls. There are two fine theatres, and several auditoriums, and 140 beneficial societies.

There is some doubt as to the true origin of the name, Wilmington. History informs us that in 1731 Thomas Willing became interested in the improvement of a tract of land which he owned, and which lay between what afterwards became West, French, Water and Fourth streets. He laid out a few lots here and sold them, and in a short time a settlement grew up which was nicknamed "Willing's Town." Another account says that in the latter part of the year 1728 Thomas Willing married Catharine, eldest daughter of Andrew Justison, probably a Swede. In 1727, Justison purchased a plantation lying on the Christiana. He assigned the same in 1731 to Willing, who laid out some lots after the plan of Philadelphia. Willing having soon after that failed in business, the governor, in granting a charter for the town in 1739, named it Wilmington, in honor of the Earl of Wilmington, who was esteemed a person of great worth, ability and integrity, and had held a number of offices of responsibility in England. He died unmarried in July, 1743. It is therefore quite probable that Wilmington was named in his honor; and the heretofore accepted idea that the name was merely a corruption of "Willing Town." is thus shown to be incorrect.

The settlement grew slowly until William Shipley, with a number of Friends, came to its aid, and advanced its interests until it grew into a prosperous borough. It was incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1832, under the name of "The City of Wilmington."

New Castle has borne more names than any other town in the United States. A few Swedes settled there in 1638, and by them it was called New Stockholm. The Dutch built Fort Cassimer in 1651, and called the town Sandhoee and New Amstel. Afterwards the Swedes (see Life of George Read, p. 53) called it Grape Wine Point, and in 1675 it was known as Delaware Town. The English, however, named it New Castle, and that title became permanent. It is the second largest town in the state, and it early entertained great expectations. Laid out in 1655, and long the seat of governors, it naturally expected to became a place of note. Many men of eminence and high standing as lawyers, judges and clergymen, have lived and died there. There

the Assembly in the days of the elder Penn met to frame laws, there important transactions took place between leading men relating to the political destines of the Province, and for many years it was the Mecca, so to speak, whither all eyes were directed when questions of moment were under consideration.

The first lawyer of Delaware was admitted to practice in the Court at New Castle November 7, 1676. The records show the following curious entry: "Upon the petition of Thomas Spry, desiring that he be admitted to plead some people's cases in Court The Worshipful Court have granted him Leave so Long as the Petitioner Behaves himself well and carrys himself answerable thereto." Whether Mr. Spry conducted himself in accordance with the order of the Court history fails to informs us. The ancient court house, with the additions made to it from time to time, still stands as a curious relic of colonial times. Trolley cars now sweep around it, and strangers look upon it with deep interest when informed that it was the early temple of justice in Delaware.

Before Philadelphia was founded, New Castle was the most important port on the Delaware river, and there ships generally came to anchor to report for orders. During the Scotch-Irish immigration the majority of these immigrants landed here, and from this point thousands of them made their way by land up through the Chester Valley to the Susquehanna and points beyond. Many, too, remained in the state and became valuable settlers. When the struggle for liberty came they were among the first to manifest their patriotism, not only here, but elsewhere, and as a race they became a powerful factor in making independence possible. The first president of Delaware in 1776 was a sturdy Scotch-Irishman, and as long as the Republic lasts the name of Dr. John McKinly will be honored by every true son of Delaware. His patriotism cost him much suffereing and loss, but he never wavered; he lived to see the flag of liberty wave triumphantly throughout the land, and died one of the most respected and honored of men.

A majority of those Scotch-Irish immigrants were Presbyterians, and they successfully planted the doctrines of that church in the land of their adoption. It was through them that the Presbytery of New Castle was founded, and by that body many young men were ordained and sent forth to preach the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church.

Yet, with all the flattering prospects and bright anticipations of its people, New Castle city never attained the greatness and distinction that were expected. Philadelphia became the metropolis on the Delaware, Wilmington outstripped it in the race, and it settled down to quiet rest, as it were, satisfied that its race was run and its destiny fulfilled. And now, over two hundred and forty years old, the entire population of New Castle hundred is only about 6,000, and out of this number a little over 4,000 belongs to the city. Its quiet streets, antiquated buildings, and air of repose indicate its great age. A few manufacturing industries have been founded within recent years, but they have not been sufficient to impart of that degree of activity required to infuse new life into the community.

Kent County.

Next in order as we move down the peninsula comes the County of Kent. It is the middle one of the tier. Originally it formed a part of the "Hoorn Kill" district, and became an independent territory under the name of St. Jones' County in 1680, and until Dover was laid out there was not a village of any importance within its borders. It was little better than a wild. When it was changed to Kent county is not certainly known, but it was probably done when, in November, 1682, William Penn summoned the magistrates of St. Jones and "Hoorn Kill" to meet him at New Castle, in order to confer regarding the condition of the people and the territory. In 1683, the year after this meeting, Penn ordered Dover to be laid out. The General Assembly, sitting at New Castle, passed a bill making Dover the State Capital May 12, 1777, and it has so continued to the present time.

Dover is beautifully situated on a rich alluvial plain, at the head of tide on St. Jones' Creek, six miles west of Delaware Bay, thirty-six north from Georgetown, the county seat of Sussex county, and forty-five south of Wilmington. It was founded soon after the arrival of William Penn, by English settlers who were attracted thither by the beauty and fertility of the land, and the easy means of

communication with the bay via St. Jones' Creek, which is navigable for small vessels. Kent county contains 613 square miles and is divided into nine hundreds, viz: Duck Creek, Little Creek, Kenton, West Dover, East Dover, North Murderkill, South Murderkill,

The county is apportioned into ten Representative and five Senatorial districts. According to the census of 1890 Dover had a population of 3,061. The number has somewhat increased since that time. The country surrounding Dover is highly cultivated and yields luxuriant crops. The surface is rolling and presents a charming appearance. There are many handsome residences in the town, which betoken wealth and culture on the part of their owners. The public buildings are plain modern brick structures, facing the square. As the House of Representatives consists of only thirty-five members, a large hall is not required for their accommodation. The Senate is composed of seventeen members, consequently a small chamber suffices. The executive and other departments are in the same building, and are conveniently arranged for the transaction of public business. The State Library, which contains a very full collection of the laws, is convenient of access. In addition to legal books and general literature, its unique treasure is a copy of one of the earliest printed Bibles known to be in existence. This precious volume is, by direction of the Legislature, securely preserved in a glass case. A free circulating library, well supplied with books, is kept in a room over the post office, and is open to the public two days in the week.

Dover is easy of access by railroad. When its age and beauty of situation are considered, the wonder is that it has not attained greater size. However, there is an air of quiet dignity about the place which favorably impresses visitors, and on every hand there are evidences of refinement and culture, such as are not found in every state capital. Beautifully shaded streets are inviting for drives in summer time. Churches and schools betoken the good character of the inhabitants. In the cemeteries repose the remains of many men who were eminent as statesmen and divines, and their stately mounments show that their memories have been sacredly preserved by those who came after them.

Mispillion Creek, which is the dividing line between Kent and Sussex counties, also runs through the borough of Milford, a small portion of which is thrown into Sussex county. The Mispillion is a stream of some magnitude and is navigable for several miles for small boats.

The borough of Milford was settled at an early date and many men of eminence have lived within its borders. The remains of several governors of the state lie in its cemeteries. It is pleasantly situated and contains many comfortable private residences which give evidence of the refined taste of their owners. There is one national bank, which does a thriving business. Milford, according to the census of 1890, had 1,220 inhabitants; but this does not do full justice to the town, as a portion of the population is absorbed by Sussex county. There are several pretty villages in the county, which has a population of over 33,000.

Sussex County.

Sussex, which is the largest in territory of the three counties, contains 965 square miles, and a population of nearly 39,000. It is bounded north by Kent county and Delaware Bay, south by Maryland, east by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and west by Maryland. It is hard to determine the exact date of the creation of Sussex county. Its territory originally belonged to "Hoorn Kill," and more by popular consent than by official enactment "Hoorn Kill" (now Lewes) was recognized as the seat of justice from the establishment of a trading post there in 1658 until Georgetown was settled. As the territory was large, and there were few roads, the town could be reached only by water. This was inconvenient for many of the inhabitants, and they complained. At the meeting of Wiliam Penn with the magistrates of "Hoorn Kill" and St. Jones' county, already referred to, in November, 1682, the name of the county was changed to Sussex. The county seat, however, remained at "Hoorn Kill" until 1791, when Georgetown was selected and thither the records were removed. It has continued to be the county seat until the present time. The town is small, containing only about 1,500 inhabitants, but it is pleasantly situated and is reached by a branch of the Delaware Railroad.

Sussex, of course, takes its name from Sussex in England. William Penn had a warm side for the land whence he came, and took pleasure, like the English immigrants generally, in perpetuating many of the names he loved, in this country. Penn was a thorough Englishman and staunchly upheld the customs of own country.

Sussex county, like the other two counties, is subdivided into hundreds. They bear the following names: Cedar Creek, Nanticoke, Broad Creek, Little Creek, Dagsboro, Gumboro, Baltimore, Indian River, Georgetown, Broadkiln, Lewes and Rohoboth, Seaford. The county is divided into ten legislative and five senatorial districts.

As a general rule the soil of Sussex is sandy, and to bring it up to a good agricultural condition much hard work and a liberal use of fertilizers are required. Peach raising is an extensive business, and some kinds of vegetables are successfully cultivated. That the ocean once swept over this as well as adjoining counties, is the opinion of geologists, and when the waters receded they left deposits of sand.

Peculiar distinction is conferred on Sussex county by the fact that the first European settlement in the state was made, as has been shown, at what is now known as Lewes.

A visit to this quaint old town is not without interest to the curious, and those who have a taste for antiquarian research. An odd little brick building, nearly square, standing on one of the principal streets, is pointed out as the "gaol" where justice was administered to criminals when the Court sat here many, many years ago. It is now used for commercial purposes. During the war of 1812, British war vessels infested the bay and made themselves a terror to the inhabitants of the town. On one occasion they bombarded it, and two or three buildings are pointed out that were damaged by cannon balls. A story is still told that during the bombardment a citizen bearing a white flag crossed the meadows and informed the commanding officer that if he wished to do more execution he should elevate his guns. Thinking that he was a Tory, the officer acted on his advice, and the result was that nearly all the balls went over the town and landed in a pond in the rear, where many of them were afterwards found. The ruse was a good one, and old residents still relate the story with much glee.

There are many attractive and pleasant places of residence in Lewes. Looking across the wide meadow in front of the town, you will see the blue waters of the bay, and farther in the distance the white caps of the Atlantic. The great Delaware Breakwater, built as a protection for vessels from severe storms, is an immense sea wall. As early as 1822 Congress appropriated $22,700 for erecting two piers. Surveys were made by engineers, and the work commenced. Little, however, was done towards pushing the work, and it languished until 1828, when Congress appropriated $250,000 to carry it into effect. From that time, the work was carried on with vigor, until millions of tons of stone had been placed there, and millions of dollars expended in completing this great protection to commerce. Behind this sheltering wall, vessels may ride in safety when the storm king sweeps over the sea. The Cape Henlopen light house rises to a height of 140 feet above the water and serves as a guide to mariners seeking safety within the Breakwater.

Looking across the meadows in the direction of the light house, the curious spectacle of an immense sand dune meets the eye. Here the wind has reared a mountain of sand which has buried a forest of scrubby pines, leaving only the tops of the trees projecting. Spots of evergreen in a round, hard packed mountain of glistening sand, present a strange sight; yet in some future freak of the wind, it may remove this colossal dune and rebuild it somewhere else.

Many pilots, who conduct vessels into the bay, and up as far as Philadelphia and return them to the sea, reside in Lewes in cosy cottages, and a portion of the place is called "Pilot Town." They are ever on the alert for vessels, to meet which their tug goes far out to sea; at night its brilliant search light may be seen sweeping the horizon for a sail.

The population of Lewes slightly exceeds 3,000. It is not likely that it will grow very rapidly, but it will ever remain an important marine station on the bay. It has a branch of the Delaware Railroad, and the Queen Anne has recently been operated from a point in Maryland to the place. The town therefore is in easy communication with the outer world by two routes.

Much more might be written about the State, its many pretty little towns, its curious places of interest, its advancement in the cause

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of education from the founding of "Delaware College," at Newark, in 1821; its newspapers, its banking institutions, and the great waterway connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, which is destined ere many years to become an important ship canal; but, as it was stated in the outset of this chapter, it was not intended to attempt a diffusive historical sketch, the foregoing must suffice. Much valuable history will be found in the chapter giving the names of all the governors from Minuit to Tunnell. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted in any preceding publication, and it cannot fail to prove valuable for reference. The chapter on the judiciary of the state, condensed from Judge Grubb's valuable contribution to the Historical Society, will show the reader the many eminent lawyers and jurists of the state has produced. And in reading the biographical and genealogical sketches of many old families given throughout the two massive volumes, no native Delawarean can refrain from feeling proud of his State. Though small in territory, she has been great in men. Comparatively speaking, no state can excel her in the production of eminent soldiers, statesmen and patriots. The name of Macdonough, as a naval hero, is a flashing jewel in her crown. And behold the Rodneys, the Bedfords, the Dickinsons, and a whole line of patriots whose resplendent deeds shine with a lustre that time cannot efface. And for true statesmanship, where can a more illustrious line be pointed out than we find in that afforded by the Bayards, the Claytons and the Salisburys? They proudly stand as the intellectual giants of Delaware.

We can close this tribute to the "little State," with nothing more appropriate in words and sentiment, than the poem entitled "Our Delaware," composed and dedicated to "The Sons of Delaware," by Joshua Pusey, and sung to the air of "My Maryland":

1

Our little State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Now, brothers all, let none forbear!
Sing, "Delaware, our Delaware!"
Proud offspring of the azure bird,
With swelling tones our hearts be stirred,
And loud our praiseful song be heard:
"Delaware, our Delaware!"

2

Our beloved State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Can she be equalled anywhere?
Delaware, our Delaware!
Fill high the cup with draught divine,
Not potion brought from foreign clime—
But deeply drink old Brandywine
To Delaware, our Delaware!

3

Our knightly State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Of courtly men and ladies fair
Beyond compare—our Delaware!
Where love on beauty ever waits,
Where brother help ne'er hesitates—
The diamond in the crown of States!
Delaware, our Delaware!

4

Our precious State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Her fields nor gold nor silver bear,
Delaware, our Delaware!
But flower and peach and golden corn
O'erflowing Plenty's bounteous horn,
Are jewels "to the manor born"
In Delaware, our Delaware!

5

Our glorious State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Of Rodney, Clayton, Bayard rare,
Delaware, our Delaware!
A land of true historic pride,
A land where heroes lived and died,
Their Country loved, her foes defied—
Delaware, our Delaware!

6

Our free born State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
She's ever loved sweet Freedom's air,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Since Swedish tongue her land bespoke,
Since Holland's guns her echoes woke,
Since came Britannia's hearts of oak—
Delaware, our Delaware!

7

Our noble State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Our thoughts are ever turning there,
To Delaware, dear Delaware!
Where men are of heroic mould,
Where duty leads—not sinful gold,
Where mem'ries cluster 'round the old,
In Delaware, our Delaware!

8

Our loyal State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
Thy watch-word be: "To do and dare."
Delaware, our Delaware!
Or gentle peace be evermore,
Or Honor loose the dogs of war,
Let manly virtues guard thy door,
Delaware, our Delaware!

9

Our little State of Delaware,
Delaware, our Delaware!
O God! forever be Thy care,
Delaware, our Delaware!
From good old Sussex' farthest lea,
From bright Henlopen's sparkling sea,
To the arch of her north boundary,
Delaware, our Delaware!

Governors of Delaware.

Although small in extent and population, when compared with some of the great States of this Union, Delaware has had a long line of governors since the first settlement of white men was made within her territory, and many of them have been noted for their ability and high attainments in civil and military life. In 1867, J. Henry Rogers, Esq., of New Castle, compiled and printed a list of the governors of the State from 1627 to 1867, embracing a period of two hundred and forty years. In order to give the dates of service correctly he devoted much care to the preparation of this list, copies of which are now hard to obtain. His dates during that long period will in this chapter be followed in their chronological order but in addition to the time of service of each governor a brief biographical sketch will be given, which, it is believed, will make the compilation more valuable to the general reader, as well as greatly facilitate the work of any one who may be searching for information relating to any particular official. Nothing of the kind has been given in any history of Delaware heretofore printed.

Peter Minuit is generally regarded by historical writers as the first legitimate governor of the settlements on the Delaware. His claim is based on the fact that on the 1st of May, 1627, Gustavus Adolphus, in granting the charter for the Swedish West India Company, said it should be considered as commencing on that date; when in fact it was dated at Stockholm June 14, 1626, but did not become operative till over one year later.

In the meantime Peter Minuit appears on the stage of action. He was a native of Wesel, Rhenish Prussia, where he was born about 1580. When a young man he removed to Holland, where he resided for several years. On the 19th of December, 1625, he was appointed by the Dutch West India Company its director in the New Netherlands. The company gave him enlarged powers, so that he may very properly be called the first governor of New Netherlands. He sailed from Amsterdam, landed on Manhattan Island May 4, 1626, and purchased it from the Indians for trinkets that were valued at about $24. Owing to some difficulty which soon afterwards arose with the home government he was recalled. In the course of a few years he offered his services to the Swedes and Finns, was accepted, and sailed for Delaware Bay in 1637. Having made the voyage with safety, he began in March, 1638, to build Fort Christina, so named in honor of the young daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, afterwards Queen Christina. This settlement, it is claimed, was the first permanent one made on the Delaware river by white men, although attempts had been made before at points lower down the river.

Great strife ensued between the Dutch and Swedes, and a feud existed for several years, on account of prior possession by the Dutch. Different parts of the present territory on the Delaware were held by each of those nations till the Swedes were subdued by the Dutch in 1655.

In the meantime William Kieft (1638), had been appointed Director General of the New Netherlands to succeed Peter Minuit, and he protested against Minuit's settlement, on the ground of prior possession.

Swedish Governors.

The Swedish governors may be enumerated as follows: In 1627 Peter Minuit began his government, was dispossessed, resumed in 1638, and retired in 1640. By some writers it is asserted that Minuit died in 1641 at Fort Christina, which he built; others declare that he was lost in a storm at sea about this time. The latter statement is correct. After arranging everything in the colony on the Delaware he set sail for the West Indies with a cargo of goods, to exchange for tobacco as a valuable return cargo to Old Sweden. He was successful, and was ready to sail for the Delaware when he and the captain of his ship accepted an invitation to visit a Dutch ship. While enjoying the hospitalities of the Dutch captain, a violent hurricane arose and all the vessels, to the number of twenty, in the harbor of St. Christopher, were driven out to sea. All were seriously damaged and some were never seen again, having gone to the bottom of the sea. Among the latter was the "Flying Deer," with Governor Minuit and the captain of his ship aboard.

"Such," says Rev. Cyrus Cort, in his memorial address, "was the sad end and untimely death of the gifted and enterprising founder of civil government on the banks of

the Hudson and also on the banks of the Delaware; the pioneer governor of Christian commonwealths in the New World."

Lieutenant Peter Hollender, or Hollendare, succeeded Minuit, being commissioned governor of New Sweden, and arrived with fresh immigrants on the 11th of April, 1640, just as the colony had resolved to break up. Hollender infused new life into the settlement and served as governor from 1640 to 1642. Early writers represent him as a native Swede and a knight, but no mention is made of his birth and parentage. He returned home to Sweden, and was a major in the military service at Stockholm in the year 1655. Time and place of death unknown.

John Printz, governor from 1643 to 1654, was a remarkable man. He was bluff and irascible. His Dutch contemporary, De Vries, describes him as "Captain Printz, who weighs four hundred pounds and drinks three horns at every meal." He was born in Sweden about 1600 and died in 1663. After well directed studies in home and foreign universities, he turned his attention to military life and rose therein, during the Prussian and German war, until, in the year 1638, he became lieutenant colonel of cavalry. In 1640 he shamefully and disgracefully surrendered the fortress of Chemnitz, and thereupon left his command without the authority of his superior officer, and returned to Stockholm. Here he was put under arrest; but after six weeks was dismissed on parole. He was finally court-martialed and sentenced to be deprived of his commission, which sentence was approved, February 17, 1641. But his wife and children, who, with their furniture, had been placed under arrest, had been upon his humble petition released in 1640. It seems that Printz soon gained favor with the civil authorities, for on August 16, 1642, he was appointed governor of New Sweden. During his administration he maintained with little assistance from home the supremacy of the Swedish Crown on the Delaware against the Dutch. He kept up forts at Wilmington, on Tinicum Island, where he resided, and at the mouth of the Schuylkill. Becoming tired of waiting for support in the settlement of certain matters, he went to Sweden in person in the year 1652, after having been here ten years. In his place he appointed his son-in-law, John Papegoija, vice-governor. Papegoija had married Armagot, daughter of John Printz, and they continued to reside in the family home at Tinicum. It so happened that Printz never returned to this country. He was appointed general in the Swedish army, and in 1658, governor of the district of Jonkoping. He died in 1663, without male issue, and the family ended with him on the Swedish side. His daughter, Mrs. Armagot Papegoija, inherited the estate on Tinicum, and lived there for some time; she, too, finally returned to Sweden whither her husband preceded her.

John Claudius Rising was appointed the successor of Printz in 1654. He administered the affairs of the colony until 1655, when the Dutch from Manhattan, under Stuyvesant, captured the forts on the Delaware, took Rising prisoner and sent him home. His history after his departure is obscure.

Dutch Governors.

In 1629 Walter Van Twiller was appointed governor of New Amsterdam and of the settlements on the Delaware. In 1638 he was succeeded by William Kieft. He served until 1646, when the irascible Peter Stuyvesant was appointed, who continued to act as governor until 1664, when the Dutch settlements in North America were surrendered to the English.

Peter Stuyvesant, who figures so conspicuously in the history of these colonies, was born in Friesland in 1602, and died in New York (formerly New Amsterdam), in 1682. Stuyvesant was the son of a clergyman, and early in life evinced a taste for the military profession. He served in the West Indies, and was made governor of the colony of Curacoa. During the unsuccessful attack on the Portuguese island of St. Martin he lost a leg, after which he returned to Holland. Soon afterwards Stuyvesant was appointed Director General of New Amsterdam, took the oath of office July 28, 1646, and reached there May 11, 1647. The name, New Amsterdam, was officially announced February 2, 1653. In 1665, Stuyvesant sailed in to the Delaware River with a fleet of seven vessels, manned by seven hundred men, and took possession of the colony of New Sweden, which he called New Amstel (now known as New Castle), on the Delaware.

The following were deputies of Governor Stuyvesant on the Delaware: In 1655, John Paul Jacquett; 1657, John Alrichs; 1658, Alexander D'Hinoyossa; 1659, Gerardus Beekman.

English Governors.

In 1664, Richard Nicolls became governor, and held the office until 1667, when Francis Lovelace was appointed. In July, 1673, the Dutch seized on the colony and held it until 1674, during which time Anthony Colve was governor. October 1, 1664, the colony passed into British control under the Duke of York, who claimed the territory as part of his grant in Maryland. New Amstel surrendered to Sir Robert Carr, who was sent by Charles II. with a fleet to subject the country. Having accomplished his purpose, Sir Robert, on the 3d of November, 1664, changed the name to New Castle, which it has borne to the present day. It was so named in honor of the Duke of New Castle.

When the English succeeded the Dutch the colonists, consisting of Swedes, Dutch and English, became subject to the laws and government of the Duke of York. Thereupon the judicial system of England was steadily introduced by the royal government.

In 1674 Sir Edmund Andros was made governor, and continued until the grant by the Duke of York to William Penn, dated August 24, 1682. On the 24th of October following, William Penn arrived at New Castle, and after a brief visit re-embarked and sailed up the river to what is now Chester, where he went ashore for a short time and proceeded to the work of organizing his government. This work accomplished, he vested the executive power in his council, of which Thomas Lloyd was president, and sailed for England June 12, 1683.

In the meantime the Duke of York having conveyed to Penn the three counties now constituting the State of Delaware, and then called "the territories," these were, by the act of union in 1682, annexed to the Province of Pennsylvania under a common government. Although, in 1704, the Delaware counties, with Penn's consent, permanently withdrew from all co-legislative union with said province and established their own separate assembly and subsequently had their own district judicial tribunals, yet they remained subject to the proprietary and royal authority until the revolution of 1776.

In 1688 James Blackwell was appointed Lieutenant Governor, but he returned to England in December of the same year.

On the 21st of October, 1692, owing to some difficulty or misunderstanding with Penn, the King of England seized on the government and entrusted it to Governor Fletcher, of New York, who, in 1693, appointed William Markham his deputy, because the people of the three lower counties had requested that he be designated as their governor.

In 1694 the government was restored to William Penn, and he appointed William Markham lieutenant governor. Five years afterwards, or in December, 1699, William Penn arrived the second time in America. In 1701, on his going to England again, Andrew Hamilton was appointed lieutenant governor. He died in 1702, when President Shippen exercised the office until February, 1703 or 1704; John Evans then became governor, and continued until February, 1708 or 1709. Charles Gookin succeeded him and administered the government from the close of John Evans' term until May 31, 1717, and for a second term, expiring June 22, 1726. Patrick Gordon, his successor, served from the latter date to his death, August 5, 1736. James Logan, president of Council, then acted as governor until June 1, 1738, when George Thomas came into the office and served from June 6, 1747, to October, 1748.

From this time to the close of the Penn regime the line of governors was as follows: James Hamilton, October, 1748, to October, 1754; Robert Hunter Morris, from October, 1754, to August, 1756; William Denny, from August, 1756, to November 16, 1759; James Hamilton, from November, 1759, to October 29, 1763; John Penn, from November, 1763, to 1771; Richard Penn, from October, 1771, to 1773, and from this date to the Declaration of Independence.

Presidents of the State.

After the Declaration of Independence, and under the Constitution of September 20, 1776, the chief executive officer was termed President, and the title was continued until

the adoption of the Constitution of 1792. Those who served as presidents were as follows:

John McKinly, the first president (or governor), was inaugurated February 21, 1777, and administered the affairs of the State until his capture by the British on the night of September 12, 1777. He was born in Ireland, February 24, 1721, and died in Wilmington, August 31, 1796. He studied medicine in Ireland, and when he came to this country early in life, commenced practice in Wilmington, where he attained eminence. Being a man of public spirit and versatile talents, he was called on to fill several local offices during the exciting times that preceded the Revolution. The night after the battle of Brandywine, a detachment of British soldiers was sent to Wilmington to effect his capture and secure plunder. They took the governor from his bed, and placed him on board of a shallop that was lying in the river laden with plunder, including the public records, plate and jewels. He was held in captivity until August, 1778, when he was allowed to return home on parole, and remained there until the close of the war.

After the capture of President McKinly the presidency of the State devolved on George Read, as speaker of the Legislative Council, but as he soon after left the Delaware on important business, Thomas McKean, speaker of Assembly, administered the office until January, 1778.

Caesar Rodney served from January, 1778, to January, 1782. He was a distinguished citizen of Delaware, a member of congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a major general of militia; he was in command of Trenton some time after its capture. His history will be found more fully detailed in another part of this work.

John Dickinson was inducted into office January, 1782, and served to January 13, 1783, when he resigned. He was succeeded by John Cook, president of the Legislative Council, who served from January 13, 1783, to February 8 following. Of John Dickinson little need be said here, as his history is so well known. He was born in Maryland, November 13, 1732, and died in Wilmington, February 14, 1808. His father, Samuel D. Dickinson, became chief justice of Kent county, and died July 6, 1760, aged seventy-one years. John Dickinson studied law in Philadelphia and London; was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1764, and of the Colonial Congress, which met in New York to oppose the stamp act in 1765. He was a member of the First Continental Congress in 1774, and the author of many able letters and papers. In June, 1776, he opposed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence because he doubted the wisdom of the measure. However, he was patriotic and entered the army as a private soldier; in 1777, he was commissioned a brigadier general. In April, 1779, he was elected to Congress from Delaware, and in 1780 was a member of the Delaware Assembly; in the following year he was elected president of the State. In 1783 he was influential in founding and in largely endowing Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. The remaining seven years of his life were passed in Wilmington. He died February 14, 1808.

Concerning the history of John Cook, who became governor by virtue of his position as president of the Legislative Council, and who was the first acting governor of the State after the Declaration of peace in 1783, comparatively little is known. He was probably a native of Kent county, but the dates of his birth and death cannot be ascertained. It is probable that he was the father of Dr. Robert Cook, who was born in Kent county. He married the widow of Governor Daniel Rogers, and lived and died in South Milford.

Nicholas Van Dyke, governor from February 8, 1783, to October 27, 1786, was born in New Castle county, September 25, 1738, and died there February 19, 1789. He studied law and attained eminence at the bar. On the breaking out of the Revolution he at once identified himself with the cause of independence and took an active part in political and military affairs. As his name indicates, he was of Dutch descent. In the military service he was a major of militia. He was sent to Congress in place of Hon. John Dickinson and John Evans, who declined to serve, and was a signer of the Articles of Confederation. He was the father of Nicholas Van Dyke, Jr., an able and eloquent lawyer, a United States Senator, and the maternal grandfather of the late Victor Dupont.

Thomas Collins, governor from October 27, 1786, to his death in March, 1789, was

born in 1732, and died near Duck Creek, Kent county. He was for some time high sheriff of Kent county, and a member of Council for four years. He served as brigadier general of militia from 1776 till 1783; was a member of the Assembly and chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. As he died before the end of his term of office, the unexpired portion, which ended June 2, following, was filled by Jehu Davis, Speaker of Assembly. Joshua Clayton succeeded to the regular term June 2, 1789, and served to January, 1793. With the close of this term the title was changed, under the Constitution of 1792, from President to Governor.

Governors Under Constitution of 1792.

Joshua Clayton succeeded himself January, 1793, and served until 1796, being the first governor elected under the new Constitution. Governor Clayton was a physician by profession, and during the Revolution introduced a substitute for Peruvian bark. Just before his death, which occurred August 11, 1798, near Middletown, he was chosen United States Senator. He was the father of Hon. Thomas Clayton, the last chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas under the Constitution of 1792, and the first Chief Justice of Delaware under the Constitution of 1831.

Gunning Bedford succeeded to the governorship, January, 1796, and administered the office until his death, September 28, 1797. The office was then filled by Daniel Rogers, Speaker of the Senate, until January, 1799, when he resigned and was succeeded by Richard Bassett, who served from January to March, 1801, when he, too, resigned. James Sykes, Speaker of the Senate, then became governor, and filled out the remainder of the term, ending January, 1802. Governor Bedford was born in Philadelphia about 1730, and died near New Castle, as stated above. During the French and Indian war he served as a lieutenant. He entered the Revolutionary Army as major and deputy quartermaster general, New York Department, July 17, 1775; was lieutenant colonel of a Delaware regiment, under Colonel Haslet, January 19, 1776, to January, 1777. He was wounded at White Plains October 28, 1776; was also muster master general from June 18, 1776, to April 12, 1777. He was a delegate to Congress from Delaware, 1783 to 1785.

Daniel Rogers, who succeeded Gunning Bedford, by virtue of his position as president of the Legislative Council, was a son of James Rogers, and was born January 3, 1754, in Accomac county, Virginia. Governor Rogers died February 2, 1806, at his residence in South Milford, Sussex county, Delaware, aged fifty-two years and thirty days.

Richard Bassett, who succeeded Daniel Rogers, and served from January to March, 1801, when he resigned on account of having received from President Adams the appointment of United States circuit judge, was born at Bohemia Manor, Md., in 1745, and died in September, 1815. He was a lawyer by profession, and a member of Congress under the old Confederation in 1787; also a member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution. From 1789 to 1793, he was United States senator and was the first man that cast a vote in favor of locating the United States capitol on the Potomac. He was a presidential elector in 1797, and voted for John Adams. His only daughter, Anne, became the wife of James A. Bayard, 2d, who signed the treaty of Ghent. He was buried at Bohemia Manor, by the side of his distinguished son-in-law, who died in the same month. Governor Bassett probably descended from William Bassett, of Plymouth, England. The name of Bassett has become extinct.

James Sykes, who succeeded Richard Bassett and acted as governor from 1801 to 1802, was born near Dover, March 27, 1761, and died there October 18, 1822. His father, James Sykes, held several offices in the State during and after the Revolution, and was a delegate to Congress in 1777-8. James Sykes, Jr., studied medicine and became renowned as a surgeon. Later in life he was a member of the State Senate, over which he presided for nearly fifteen years, and it was by virtue of his position as president of the Senate that the office of governor devolved upon him when Bassett resigned.

David Hall, who served as governor from January, 1802, to January, 1805, was a distinguished patriot and active as an officer during the Revolution. He was born in Lewes, Sussex county, January 4, 1752, son of David and Mary Kollock Hall, and died at the place of his birth September 18, 1818. After receiving such an education as the times afforded, he studied law, and had barely commenced practice when the war of the Revo-

lution broke out. Although quite young, he immediately joined Colonel Haslet's Delaware regiment, and became an officer in the line. He was severely wounded at the battle of Germantown, and did not afterwards rejoin his regiment.

Nathaniel Mitchell came next in the line of governors, and served from 1805 to 1808. He was born in 1753 in Sussex county, Delaware, and died near the place of his birth, February 21, 1814. Governor Mitchell was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army and saw much hard service. See sketch elsewhere in this work.

George Truitt was governor from January, 1808, to January, 1811. He was born in 1749, and died at Camden, Delaware, October 8, 1818.

Joseph Haslet, governor from 1811 to 1814, was a son of Col. John Haslet, who fell at the head of his regiment on the morning of the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. His widow was so prostrated on receiving the news of the death of her husband that she soon after died of grief, leaving several small children. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was reared under the guardianship of William Killen, chief justice, and afterwards chancellor of the State. On arriving at majority he removed from Kent county and established himself as a farmer in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county. He discharged with great credit the functions of the gubernatorial office, the burden and responsibility of which were greatly enhanced by the War of 1812. In 1822 he was again elected governor, the only case of a second election to that office in the history of the State. He died before completing his second term in June, 1823. A resolution passed by the Assembly of Delaware, February 21, 1861, directed that a monument should be erected at Dover to commemorate the name and public services of Governor Haslet; this resolution was carried out. The epitaph inscribed on the monument is a splendid tribute to this distinguished son of Delaware.

Daniel Rodney succeeded Governor Haslet, January, 1814, and served to January, 1817. He was born at Lewes, Delaware, September 10, 1764, and died in 1856. During the War of 1812-14 he was active in destroying British cruisers on the Delaware, was twice captured, and suffered the loss of his property. He served twelve years as judge of the court. In 1817 he received the vote of the electoral college of Delaware for vice-president of the United States. He was elected to Congress in 1822, and in 1827 served a short time as United States Senator, when he withdrew and retired to private life. Governor Rodney's long life was stainless. He was an early opponent of slavery and was one of the originators of an Abolition Society in the first years of the nineteenth century.

John Clark became governor in January, 1817, and served till within a few days before the third Tuesday in January, 1820, when he resigned, and Henry Molleston, then governor-elect, having died between October and January, Jacob Stout, speaker of the Senate, exercised the duties of the office until January, 1821. Governor Clark died at Smyrna, in August, 1821. Jacob Stout, who acted as governor for about one year, was lieutenant governor when the vacancy occurred.

John Collins was inaugurated in January, 1821, and held the office of governor until April 15, 1822, when he died. Caleb Rodney, speaker of the Senate, then became the acting governor, and finished the term in January, 1823. Governor Collins died at Wilmington.

Joseph Haslet, who served a term as governor from 1811 to 1814, was again elected, was inaugurated in January, 1823, and served until June of the same year, when he died. Charles Thomas, then speaker of the Senate, became the acting governor until the expiration of the term in January, 1824.

Samuel Paynter served as governor from 1824 to 1827. He was born in 1758 at the old homestead at Paynter's Drawbridge. His father, who was also named Samuel, was an Englishman by birth. Governor Paynter was elected on the Federal ticket in 1823. In 1844 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket. He died October 2, 1845, and is buried at Lewes.

Charles Polk became governor in January, 1827, and administered the office until January, 1830. He was born in Kent county in 1788. In 1791 his father was elected to the convention held for the purpose of forming "a constitution for ye State of Delaware," and was chosen president. During the sittings he was taken ill, retired, and did not afterwards

serve in the work. He died before his son had attained his eighth year. The family name, which was Scotch, was originally Pollock. The ancestor of the governor originally settled in Maryland, and when the boundary dispute between Penn and Lord Baltimore was settled he was thrown on the Delaware side, in Little Creek hundred. The elder Polk was named Charles, and had three sons, Charles, John and Joseph. Charles, 2, became the father of the governor. He declined the office of United States Senator, and also the appointment of chancellor offered him by Governor Hazzard. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Sussex county in October, 1813, and re-elected in 1815. Also to the House from Kent in 1817, to the Levy Court in 1819, and in 1824 to the State Senate, of which he was chosen speaker. In 1826 he was the choice for governor, and served three years. In 1831 he was sent as a delegate to the convention to revise the State Constitution and was chosen president; he became a State Senator in 1834, and on the assembling of the body was elected speaker; on the death of Governor Bennett he became acting governor. In 1838 ex-Governor Polk was again elected State Senator and chosen speaker. On the expiration of his term he was appointed register of wills for Kent county in 1843, and served four years. He was appointed collector of the port of Wilmington in 1850, resigned in 1853, and died October 28, 1857.

David Hazzard succeeded to the governorship in January, 1830. He was born in Broadkiln Neck, Sussex county, May 18, 1781. During the war of 1812-14 he was an ensign in Capt. Peter Wright's company, and served during the campaign in Delaware. He was a justice of the peace for some years, and was prominent in religious circles. In 1834 he was elected a State Senator, and in 1844 he received the appointment of associate judge of the State of Delaware, but resigned in 1847. In 1852 he was elected a member of the convention to alter the State Constitution. He died July 8, 1864.

Under the Amended Constitution.

Caleb P. Bennett was the first governor elected under the Constitution of 1831, and served from January, 1833, to May, 1836, when he died. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, near the state line, November 11, 1758, and died at his home in Wilmington, May 9, 1836. In 1761, when but three years old, he moved with his parents to Wilmington. He was a lad of only seventeen years when his father placed him in the ranks to fight for liberty. He was promoted to sergeant in 1776 and ensign in 1777. It was his lot to see much service and endure great hardships. He was at Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge and Monmouth. In 1780 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was with DeKalb at Camden, S. C. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. At the time of his death he was the last surviving officer of the Delaware Line of Revolutionary soldiers. His term not having expired, the office devolved on ex-Governor Charles Polk, who was then speaker of the Senate, and he closed the term as acting governor, January, 1837.

Cornelius P. Comegys was governor from January, 1837, to January, 1840. He was born in Kent county January 15, 1780. Was active during the war of 1812-14, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the military service. He had command at Lewes while the British warship *Poictiers* lay in the roads and harassed the bay side. In 1811 he was sent to the legislature, was elected speaker, and served four years. Held the office of state treasurer by three Legislative appointments in the years 1820, 1821 and 1822; and again from 1830 to 1833. In 1832 he was a candidate for governor, but failed to secure the nomination. He succeeded, however, in 1836, and was inaugurated January 17, 1837. Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, who became eminent as a lawyer, and was chief justice of Delaware in 1876, was his third son.

William B. Cooper was elected governor in 1840, and inaugurated in January, 1841. He served his full term, closing in 1845. He was a native of Delaware and died April 27, 1849.

Thomas Stockton was governor from January, 1845, to March 1, 1846, when he died in office. He was born in New Castle, April 1, 1781. In 1812 he received a commission in the United States army, and while his father (Gen. John Stockton), served at Elkton against the British, the son was engaged in the attack on Fort George, under General Scott, and greatly distinguished himself. He

was nominated for governor on the Whig ticket, was inaugurated and died suddenly, as stated above, of disease of the heart. Governor Stockton was succeeded by Joseph Maull, Speaker of the Senate, who served as acting governor until May 6, 1846, when he died. His successor as acting governor was William Temple, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who closed out the term. But little of the history of Acting Governor Maull is known. William Temple, his successor as acting governor, was born in Queen Anne county, Maryland, February 28, 1815. When he attained manhood he settled as a merchant at Smyrna. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature and was made Speaker of the House, by virtue of which position he became governor. Retiring from this position, he was elected a State Senator and served ten years, declining re-election in 1854. He was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, but died before taking his seat in the summer of 1863.

William Tharp was chosen governor in the fall of 1846; was inaugurated in January, 1847, and served until 1851. He was a son of James Tharp and Eunice Fleming, his wife, and was born in Mispillion hundred, Kent county, November 27, 1803; died January 1, 1865.

William Henry Harrison Ross was governor from 1851 to 1855. He was born at Laurel, June 2, 1814, and was elected governor when but thirty-six years of age. He was an extensive farmer and fruit grower. In the later years of his life he traveled over various countries of Europe.

Peter Foster Causey succeeded to the gubernatorial office in 1855, and served to 1859. He was born near Bridgeville, Sussex county, January 11, 1801. Engaging in the mercantile business early, he had a prosperous career. For several years after 1820 he was extensively engaged in mining ore on his own lands in Nanticoke hundred. He also operated sawmills, a tannery, and flouring mills, and conducted a farm. Governor Causey was a powerful man physically. He stood six feet in height, and weighed over two hundred pounds. He died February 15, 1871.

William Burton was governor from 1859 to January, 1863. He was born October 16, 1789. His father, John Burton, was a farmer in Sussex county. William Burton studied medicine and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He settled in Milford and practiced there, with the exception of four years, when he was sheriff, until he was elected governor in 1858. Governor Burton died August 5, 1866, and is buried at Milford in the Protestant Episcopal graveyard.

William Cannon was inaugurated governor in January, 1863, and served to March 1, 1865, when he died. He was born in Bridgeville, Delaware, in 1809. As early as 1825 he joined the M. E. Church, and became a prominent and zealous member, holding the office of class leader until his death. He was chosen a member of the Legislature in 1845, and again in 1849. He also served one term as treasurer of the State. In 1861 he was a member of the "Peace Congress," and was a strong advocate of the Crittenden Compromise. When he became governor the Legislature was against him, but he remained a true and ardent friend of the Union. During the war he experienced many trials, but never wavered in firmness and decision of character. When, on one occasion, the Legislature forbade compliance with a law of Congress, he promptly announced by proclamation that he would pardon every United States officer convicted by a State court for the performance of his duty to the cause of the Union. In a message to the Legislature in 1864, he advised that body to take measures for the emancipation of the slaves in Delaware. The illness that caused his death was the result of over-exertion in assisting to extinguish a fire in Bridgeville.

Gove Saulsbury, Speaker of the Senate, succeeded Governor Cannon as acting governor, and served as such from March 1, 1865, to January, 1867. Politically he was a Democrat, the opposite of the deceased governor, who was a Republican. Gove Saulsbury was elected governor in 1866, was inaugurated in January, 1867, and served the constitutional term, ending with the beginning of 1871. Governor Saulsbury was born in Mispillion Neck, Kent county, May 29, 1815, and died at Dover, July 31, 1881. His father, William Saulsbury, was a man of commanding influence and irreproachable character. Gove, his son, studied medicine and graduated in 1842 from the University of Pennsylvania. He became a resident of Dover and a successful practitioner.

James Ponder succeeded Dr. Saulsbury as governor in January, 1871, and served the full term, ending in 1875. He was born in Milton, Delaware, October 31, 1819. In 1843 he became a partner with his father in the mercantile business at Milton. About 1860, he erected a large steam mill for sawing lumber, ship timber, &c. He dealt extensively in bark, and often had on hand at one time a stock valued at $40,000. He was also actively engaged in the shipping business and owned several vessels. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1864 was sent to the State Senate, of which he was elected Speaker in 1867. From this position he succeeded to the governorship, as stated above. In politics he was a Democrat. He died in December, 1897.

John P. Cochran became governor in January, 1875, and served his full term, ending with the beginning of 1879. He was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, February 7, 1809, of Scotch-Irish parentage; was brought up on a farm and in the mercantile business. From 1838 till 1846 he was a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county. He was nominated for governor in 1874, and elected by a large majority.

John W. Hall was elected governor in 1878, was inaugurated in January, 1879, and filled out the regular term, ending at the beginning of 1883. Politically, Governor Hall was a Democrat. He was born January 1, 1817, in Frederica. His father served in the war of 1812. The ancestors of the Hall family came from England and settled in Delaware in the early history of the State. John W. Hall entered the mercantile business, in connection with cabinet-making and manufacture of candy, and was successful. He also became a large vessel owner. In 1866 he was elected state senator and served four years.

Charles C. Stockley, Democrat, was elected governor in 1882, inaugurated in January, 1883, and served a term of four years, ending with the beginning of 1887. He was born in Sussex county, November 6, 1819. Governor Stockley was appointed county treasurer in 1852, and in 1856 he was elected sheriff of his county. In 1873 he was chosen state senator from Sussex county. He was also president of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware. He is now living a retired life at Georgetown.

Benjamin T. Biggs, Democrat, succeeded Governor Stockley in January, 1887, and ended his term in 1891. He was born in New Castle county, October 1, 1821, and became a farmer and peach grower. In 1852 he was a member of the convention to change the Constitution. He was elected to Congress in 1868, and again in 1870.

Robert J. Reynolds became governor in January, 1891, and closed his term with the beginning of 1895. He was born in Smyrna March 17, 1838, and was a farmer and fruit raiser. He was chosen a member of the Legislature in 1868, and again in 1869; in 1879 he was elected state treasurer. He is still living.

Joshua H. Marvil, Republican, succeeded Governor Reynolds January, 1895, and died in office April 8, 1895. He was succeeded by William T. Watson, Speaker of the Senate, who served as acting governor until January 19, 1897. Mr. Watson was born in Milford June 22, 1849, and is a son of Bethuel and Ruth (Tharp) Watson. In 1885 he was elected to the House of Representatives, but refused to take his seat. He was elected to the State Senate in 1893, was chosen speaker, and served in that capacity until the death of Governor Marvel. Governor Watson is now living a retired life at Milford.

Hon. Ebe Walter Tunnell, Democrat, was elected governor in November, 1896, and inaugurated in January, 1897. Governor Tunnell was born near Blackwater, Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, December 31, 1844. His paternal ancestors were of Huguenot stock; those on his mother's side were English. After receiving an education he engaged with his father in general mercantile business at Blackwater. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1870, and has filled a number of other important positions in civil life. In 1873 he took up his residence at Lewes and became associated with his brother-in-law, Dr. D. L. Mustard, in the drug business. Governor Tunnell attends the Presbyterian Church. He never married.

On the 26th of May, 1898, an event of more than ordinary importance took place in the State House in Dover. It was the presentation of all the portraits of governors since 1776 that could be procured. After careful search the Legislative Committee secured portraits of all the executives but thirteen.

Among the missing ones are those of Dr. John McKinly (the first in 1777), and Van Dyke, Clark, Thomas, Caesar Rodney, Cook, Thomas Collins, Sykes, Truitt, Stout, Mitchell, Haslet, John Collins, and Caleb Rodney.

The pictures presented were these:

From New Castle County—Govs. Read, McKean, Dickinson, Clayton, Bedford, Bennett, Stockton, Cochran, and Biggs.

From Kent County—Bassett, Comegys, Polk, Temple, Tharp, Burton, Saulsbury, John W. Hall, Reynolds and Watson.

From Sussex County—Rogers, David Hall, Daniel Rodney, Paynter, Hazzard, Cooper, Maull, Ross, Causey, Cannon, Ponder, Stockley, Marvil and Tunnell.

The speech of presentation was made by Representative Benjamin A. Hazell, and that of acceptance on behalf of the State by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. Henry C. Conrad, Esq., the historian, also made an address on presenting the New Castle county portraits. The ceremony, which was interesting and impressive, was witnessed by a large assemblage.

Judiciary of Delaware.

Having given a brief but connected account of all the governors of Delaware from the first settlement to the present time, some account of the judiciary is next in order. In an exhaustive paper on this subject, read before the State Historical Society in December, 1896, Hon. Ignatius C. Grubb, associate judge, gave a full and interesting history under the title of "The Colonial and State Judiciary of Delaware," from which we make the following condensation, believing that no better source of information, or more thorough treatment is obtainable.

Judge Grubb, in the outset of his paper, informs us that the administration of justice in Delaware embraces a period of two and one-half centuries under colonial and state governments. Delaware is indebted to the Dutch for the discovery of her bay, by Hudson, in 1609; for the early exploration of her river by Hendrickson, in 1615; and for the first attempt to colonize her territory, by De Vries, near Lewes, in 1631. But to Sweden, under Minuit, in 1638, she owes the first permanent settlement within her borders, at Christiana, now Wilmington; and to the English, under Carr, in 1664, the ultimate establishment of State government and Anglo-Saxon institutions.

During her earliest history justice was dispensed, successively, by Swedish, Dutch, and English executives, who were clothed with judicial powers, which they exercised according to the laws and usages, so far as applicable, of their respective countries.

Delaware's first "Fountain of Justice" was the bluff and irascible Swedish soldier and governor, John Printz, appointed in 1643. Little is known of him in his judicial capacity, but Judge Grubb is of the opinion that he brought more weight than law to the bench.

After the conquest of the Swedes by Governor Stuyvesant in 1655, the territory upon the Delaware became subject to the Dutch government at Manhattan, represented by a vice-director. During the Dutch ascendancy, justice was generally dispensed by a tribunal, consisting of the vice-director and commissioners or magistrates, who sat at suitable times, attended by a "schout" or sheriff and other needful officers. In 1664 the English succeeded the Dutch, and their Delaware settlers became subject to the laws and government of the Duke of York. Thereafter the judicial system of England was prudently introduced by the royal governors. At first the judicial tribunals and modes of procedure were of the simplest character, as the conditions and needs of the earliest colonists required no complex or elaborate system. But with the advent of William Penn began an era of steady improvement and development, which culminated in the establishment of a comprehensive and regularly organized judicial system.

The Duke of York having conveyed to Penn the three counties now constituting the State of Delaware, and then called "the territories," these were by the act of union in 1682, annexed to the Province of Pennsylvania under a common government. Although, in 1704, the Delaware counties, with Penn's consent, permanently withdrew from all co-legislative union with said province and established their own separate Assembly, and subsequently their own judicial tribunals, yet they remained subject to the proprietary and royal authority until the Revolution of 1776.

When the colonists numbered but a few scores, or at most a few hundred, the courts and their procedure were necessarily of a crude and oftentimes rude character. Examination of the early records discloses some very amusing and occasionally very sorrowful instances of the adjudications of the early justices who were all untrained in the law, and none of them magistrates. Indeed, until the appointment of Chief Justice William Killen, under the first State Constitution of 1776, none, probably, of the judges of the Delaware courts had been educated for the bar.

The earliest recorded appearance of an attorney in Delaware was at the Dutch court held at New Castle, March 30, 1658. Vice-Director Alrichs, in a letter of that date to Governor Stuyvesant, writes: "I have also to pay the attorney, Schelluyn, for salary earned by him in the suit against * * * the skipper of the ship *Printz Mauritz*."

But the first attorney who appears on record as having been regularly admitted to the bar, was Thomas Spry, who was previously a medical practitioner, holding land in what is now St. George's hundred, and who was admitted in 1676 (two hundred and twenty-two years ago) to practice in the Duke of York's court at New Castle and Upland, now Chester. Whether or not Lawyer Spry was, as his name indicates, too over-active in sharing the Duke's lands, in common with others of his brethren, is only to be surmised. But it is rather significant that, on May 19, 1677, the Governor and Council passed order: "Resolved and ordered that pleading attorneys bee no longer allowed to practice in ye government but for ye depensing causes." Afterwards, under Penn's government, neither lawyers nor doctors seem to have been individually esteemed, for Gabriel Thomas, an early provincial historian, thus writes regarding them: "Of lawyers and physicians I shall say nothing, because this country is very peaceable and healthy; long may it so continue, and never have occasion for the Tongue of the one or the Pill of the other, both equally destructive to men's estates and lives."

The places where justice was dispensed to those within the present limits of Delaware, by Minuit and his successors, were first at Fort Christina, and next by Governor Printz, at Printz Hall on Tinicum Island, near what is now Chester. After the founding, in 1656, of New Amstel (now New Castle), by the Dutch, the courts were held within the fort there; as they were for many years afterwards under the English rule. Under the Duke of York's government provision was made for holding the courts monthly at New Castle and quarterly at Upland (now Chester), and Whorekill (now Sussex). The Upland court had jurisdiction of the settlers on both sides of the Christina Creek until December 3, 1678, when Stony Creek, now Quarryville Creek, was made its limit, and afterwards, March 14, 1681, Naaman's Creek, until the twelve-mile circle was defined in 1701. The New Castle court's jurisdiction extended to Duck Creek, and prior to 1680 undoubtedly included the teritory on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River as far as Salem, which was then known as the "Eastern Shore." The Whorekill court, from the time of its reorganization in 1673, held jurisdiction within the region now known as Sussex and Kent counties until 1680, when St. Jones' Court was established for the newly formed county of that name. In 1682 the counties of Whorekill and St. Jones were changed by Penn to the present names of Sussex and Kent respectively.

The courts of Whorekill or Sussex, from the time of its earliest permanent settlement as a Dutch trading post in 1658, were first held in the fort, next in the residence of one of the justices, and later in a suitable tavern room, until a court house was finally built at Lewes about 1745-50. In 1792 a new court house was built in Georgetown, to which place the county seat was then removed, and wherein it has since remained.

The court for St. Jones, afterwards Kent county, was first held in the house of Edward Pack, one of the justices, at Towne Point, on property near the mouth of Jones Creek, subsequently owned by John Dickinson of Revolutionary note and now held by his descendant, A. Sydney Logan, Esq. About 1690 it was transferred to the tavern of James Maxwell, on the site of the present Dover water works, and later to the court house built about 1697, on the site of the present court house fronting on the public square in Dover.

About 1722 the court house was removed to the site of the present State House. There a new court house was built about 1788, its ground floor being occupied by the Legisla-

ture until 1873, when it was purchased and remodeled by the State, exclusively for a State Capitol, and a new court house was erected on the site formerly occupied by that of 1697.

The New Castle court seems to have been held continuously within its forts, or their protecting walls, from its occupation by the Dutch to the arrival of William Penn in 1682. It is supposed that the oldest portion, being the east wing, was in existence in Penn's time. A recent careful investigator writes: "The provincial courts, which were then presided over by William Penn, were often held in the court house at New Castle. It is probable that the main part of the old court house, sometimes called the State House, was built about 1704, as the courts and the General Assembly of the Province held their sessions at New Castle, the latter with few exceptions from May 24, 1704, to 1779, when it was removed to Dover." Elsewhere the same writer remarks that the act making Dover the capital of the State was passed on May 12, 1777, but that, owing to the interruptions incident to the war of the Revolution, the legislative sessions were held at Dover, Lewes, or New Castle, as circumstances required. Finally, a century after it ceased to be the colonial and state capital, the ancient town ceased also to be the county seat, for by act of the General Assembly, after many years of agitation, this well-worn honor was transferred to Wilmington, and the county records were removed to the handsome and commodious court house in that city on January 20, 1881.

Upon his first arrival, in 1682, Penn inaugurated his government under a charter and code of laws, which assured the convenient and impartial administration of justice, trial by jury, indictment by grand jury, and the rights of the people to participate, through their chosen representatives, in the enactment of the laws designed for their government. At his coming he found in operation the tribunals of justice already established and the modes of procedure to which the people had become accustomed. With his usual wisdom and tact he made no sudden changes likely to arouse prejudice against his contemplated improvements. Under the proprietary government of William Penn and his successors, however, the administration of justice in Delaware was gradually developed and systematized by appropriate legislation, as time and circumstances demanded.

Prior to 1726 various judicial tribunals had already been organized. Prominent among these were the county courts of the Common Pleas, the county courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and a Provincial Court. In addition to their ordinary powers, equity jurisdiction was vested in the county courts of Common Pleas, with the authority to hold Orphans' Courts in the county Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The Provincial Court was created in 1684, and consisted of five judges. This court originally sat in Philadelphia, and two of its judges were required to sit twice a year in the other counties. It was a Supreme Appellate Court, but also had original jurisdiction of all capital crimes, as well as of other matters not triable by the county courts. This was the earliest Supreme Court, strictly speaking, which exercised jurisdiction within the present borders of Delaware.

By a statute enacted during Lieutenant Governor Gordon's administration, (1726-36), a more efficient judicial system was established within and exclusively for the three counties of Delaware. Under the system, as improved by the act of 1760, the judicial power was mainly distributed among the respective justices of the following courts: The County Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, the County Court of Common Pleas, and the Supreme Court of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware. The two first named, respectively, were to consist of at least three of the justices in each county. The said justices of the Court of General Sessions, &c., were empowered to try all criminal cases, not capital, and also to hold the Orphans' Court in their respective counties. The justices of the Court of Common Pleas were to have jurisdiction of civil causes, and also to hold a Court of Equity within their respective counties. The proceedings in equity were to be by bill and answer, and in all other respects, as near as might be, according to the rules and practice of the High Court of Chancery in Great Britain.

But the chief feature of this newly organized system was the Supreme Court. It was composed of three, and subsequently, by the statute of 1760, of four judges commis-

sioned by the governor, one of whom was to be styled chief justice; this court was to be held twice every year in each county. Said judges, or any two of them, were empowered to hold the court and to hear and determine all causes removed or brought there by certiorari, writs of error, appeal, or other remedial writs, from the respective General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and County Courts of Common Pleas, or from any other court of law or equity within the said three counties, and also to examine, correct, and punish the contempts, defaults, corruptions, &c., of the justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other officers within said counties, and generally to exercise their jurisdiction and powers according to law and equity, as fully as the judges of the King's Bench and Common Pleas at Westminister or the Chancellor of England might do; with the right of appeal, however, from any final sentence, judgment, or decree of said Supreme Court to the King in Council, or to such tribunal in England as might be appointed to hear such appeals. The judges of this court, or any two of them, were also empowered to try all capital offences.

From this Supreme Court there was no appeal to any other tribunal within the three counties, or under the proprietary government. The sole resort from it was to the King in Council, or other appointed tribunal in England. From every Supreme Court since established there has been a further resort to a higher court within the state; so that this particular one, with its special characteristics and powers, appears to have been the most distinctive form of Supreme Court which Delaware has possessed.

The judicial system of 1726-36, with but few modifications, continued in operation until, by the Revolution, the Delaware counties ceased to be a colony of Great Britain and became an independent state under the constitution of government ordained by their deputies in convention, September 20, 1776.

This convention marks the most momentous epoch in the history of Delaware—the birth of a free and sovereign state amid the throes of revolution. In response to the recommendation of the Continental Congress, it assembled in New Castle, August 27, 1776, and in twenty-six days completed its work by dissolving all connection with the British Crown and adopting an independent frame of government. Among its members were the foremost men of their day—George Reed, their president; Nicholas Van Dyke, Richard Bassett, Dr. Charles Ridgely, Jacob Moore, and Thomas McKean.

George Read, during his notable career, was an accomplished lawyer, delegate from Delaware in the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence and of the Federal Constitution, United States Senator, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware under the Constitution of 1792.

Nicholas Van Dyke was of Dutch descent, a resident of New Castle, a lawyer of eminence, member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Articles of Confederation, and president of the Delaware State. He was the father of Nicholas Van Dyke, Jr., an able and eloquent lawyer, a United States Senator, and the maternal grandfather of the esteemed and lamented Victor DuPont.

Richard Bassett was a very prominent lawyer and citizen of Delaware, member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1776 and 1792, signer of the Federal Constitution, United States Senator, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, (1793-99), governor of Delaware, and United States circuit judge. His daughter was the wife of James A. Bayard, Sr., grandfather of Thomas F. Bayard, late Ambassador to Great Britain.

Dr. Charles Ridgely was a cultured and experienced physician in Kent county, son of Nicholas Ridgely and Mary Vining, widow of Benjamin Vining of New Jersey, and the father of Nicholas Ridgely, one of the most distinguished chancellors of Delaware, and also of Henry M. Ridgely, who represented the state with distinction as a member of Congress, and United States Senator.

Jacob Moore was a resident of Sussex county and attorney general under the proprietary government from 1774 to 1776.

But above all these gifted and patriotic framers of our first State Constitution towered Thomas McKean as a born leader of men and a bold, energetic and unwavering champion of the cause of independence. Although not a native of Delaware, he, nevertheless, by his intrepid patriotism, tireless activity and masterful personality, not only incited her sons to heroic action, but by his own deeds, as her representative, made Delaware illustrious and

her fame imperishable. By sending post haste to Dover for Rodney, when the Delaware delegates in the Continental Congress were divided on the vote for independence, he both proved her patriotism and made Rodney famous.

The Constitution of 1776 was framed amid the turmoil of revolution and in the hurry of preparation for impending war. As it was the offspring of an exigency, it proved valuable only as a provisional arrangement of governmental powers. Consequently a convention for its revision was held in 1792, which established a more elaborate judicial system than had previously existed.

This convention, like its predecessor, comprised among its leaders some of the most distinguished men of the time—John Dickinson and Kensey Johns, Sr., of New Castle county, and Richard Bassett and Nicholas Ridgely of Kent. John Dickinson was born in Maryland, reared in Kent county, Delaware, read law in Philadelphia and at the Temple in London, practiced law in Philadelphia, and died in Wilmington.

It is notable that of the five most distinguished public men of Delaware during the revolutionary era—McKean, Dickinson, Read, Bassett, and Rodney—the last named was the only native of this state, which each one served so patriotically and so honorably. McKean was born in Pennsylvania, and Dickinson, Read, and Bassett in Maryland.

Like McKean, Dickinson was honored with high and responsible positions by both Pennsylvania and Delaware. He was an eminent political writer, and unquestionably one of the most conspicuous leaders of his day. He served Delaware as her delegate in the congress in 1776-77 and 1779-80; as president of the State in 1782; as a signer of the Articles of Confederation and also of the Federal Constitution, as well as a member of her constitutional convention of 1792.

Kensey Johns, Sr., was also born in Maryland, read and practiced law in the town of New Castle, and became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and subsequently chancellor under the Constitution of 1792.

Nicholas Ridgely was born at Dover, Delaware. Upon the resignation of Chancellor William Killen in 1801, he was appointed in his stead and filled the office for thirty years. He is justly regarded as the father of Chancery jurisprudence in Delaware. William Killen, whom he succeeded as chancellor, was the first and only chief justice for the State under the Constitution of 1776, as well as the first chancellor under that of 1792. It is quite significant, to discover that a motion was made in the convention of 1792, by Kensey Johns and seconded by Mr. Bassett, that the chief justice of said Supreme Court should be "a person of some legal knowledge;" and that it was defeated by a vote of fifteen nays to five yeas—John Dickinson and Nicholas Ridgely being among the nays. Against his wishes, owing to the inadequate compensation, Mr. Read was selected for the office, especially because of his recognized preeminent legal qualifications for the successful discharge of its duties. This reason really led, it is said, to the creation by the convention of 1792 of the separate court of chancery. For Mr. Killen, then chief justice under the Constitution of 1776, was seventy years of age. The duties of the chief justice, owing to the controversies arising out of the Revolutionary war and other causes, were then very arduous, and a more vigorous occupant of the office was required. Accordingly, said convention created the office of chancellor and made him also president of the Appellate Court, so that Mr. Read might be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice Killen appointed chancellor, with due deference to his age and long service on the bench.

The Constitution of 1792 wrought very radical changes in the apportionment of judicial powers. Original jurisdiction of civil suits, concurrent with the Court of Common Pleas, was given to the Supreme Court—a power not formerly possessed by it. It was also made the tribunal of last resort from the Orphans' Court, and the Register's Court. Said Supreme Court was to consist of not fewer than three nor more than four judges, one of them to be chief justice; and a judge must reside in each county. Any two might be a quorum. The Court of Common Pleas was similarly constituted. The jurisdiction of each of said courts was to extend over the State.

This constitution also, for the first time in the history of Delaware, divorced equity from the law courts and created a separate chancery jurisdiction, to be exercised solely by the chan-

cellor. But while it deprived the Court of Common Pleas of its equity powers, it at the same time increased the dignity and importance of its justices by making them State instead of mere county judges.

A High Court of Errors and Appeals was also created in lieu of the preceding Court of Appeals and given exclusive jurisdiction of writs of error to the Court of Common Pleas as well as to the Supreme Court, and of appeals from the chancellor.

A judicial system which supplied two coordinate courts of civil jurisdiction, comprising nine State judges, inclusive of two chief justices and a chancellor, was necessarily cumbersome and disproportionate to the limited area and population of such a state as Delaware. Doubtless the prevailing feeling in regard to it was somewhat akin to that once expressed by a disappointed suitor respecting the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, which then consisted of sixteen members—that it "was too big for a jury and not big enough for a mass meeting."

Therefore a third convention, called chiefly for its reorganization, was held in 1831, which framed another constitution and established the courts on a new basis. Conspicuous among the members of that convention were the Hon. John M. Clayton, Judge Willard Hall, of the United States District Court for Delaware; James Rogers, Esq., an attorney general of the state; George Read, Esq., grandson of George Read, the signer; Judge Dingle, of Sussex county, grandfather of Edward D. Hearn, Esq., a member of the next constitutional convention; Presley Spruance, of Kent county, formerly United States senator, the father of William C. Spruance, Esq.

The Constitution framed by the Convention of 1853 was not adopted, and the judiciary was operated under the Constitution of 1831 until the Constitution of 1897 was passed, a period of sixty-six years.

By the Constitution, adopted June 4, 1897, the judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, a Superior Court, a Court of Chancery and Orphans' Court, a Court of Oyer and Terminer, a Court of General Sessions, a Register's Court, and Justices of the Peace. There are, therefore, six state judges, as follows: One chief justice, one chancellor, and four associates. All are appointed by the governor, confirmed by the Senate, and serve twelve years, or during good behavior, and receive a salary of $3,000 per annum. By the present Constitution the number of State judges was reduced from nine to six.

The status of the respective courts may be summarized as follows:

The Superior Court has jurisdiction of all causes of a civil nature—real, personal and mixed, at common law, and in all others the jurisdiction and powers vested by the laws of the state in the Superior Court.

The Court of General Sessions has all the jurisdiction and power vested by the laws of the state in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery.

The Court of Chancery has all the jurisdiction and power vested in such a court.

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction:

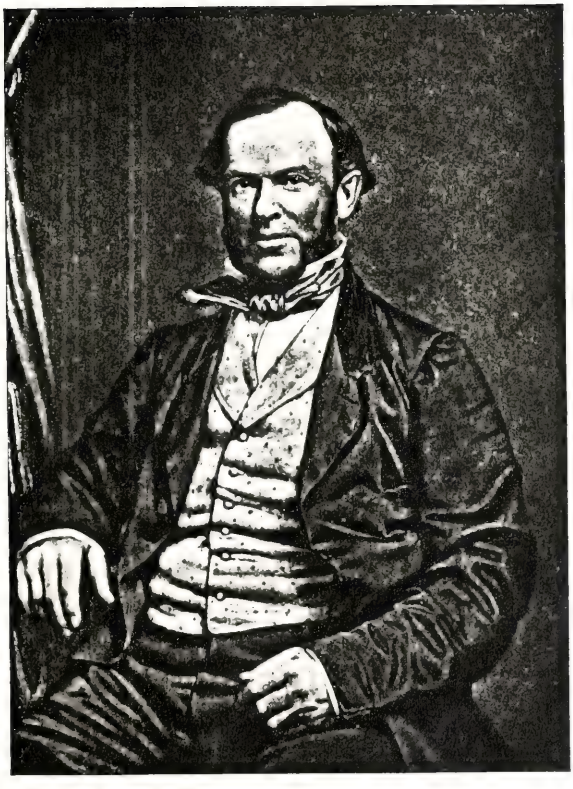
1. To issue writs of error to the Superior Court and to determine finally all matters in error in the judgments and proceedings of said Superior Court.

2. To issue upon application of the accused after conviction and sentence, writs of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions in all cases in which the sentence shall be death, imprisonment exceeding one month, or fine exceeding one hundred dollars, and in all other cases as shall be provided by law; and to determine finally all matters in error in the judgment and proceedings of said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Court of General Quarter Sessions in such cases; provided, however, that there shall be no writ of error to the Court of General Sessions in cases of prosecution under Section 8, Article 5 of the Constitution.

3. To receive appeals from the court of General Sessions in cases of prosecution under Section 8, of Article 5, and to determine finally all matters of appeal in such cases.

4. To receive appeals from the Court of Chancery and to determine finally all matters of appeal in the interlocutory or final decrees and proceedings in Chancery.

5. To issue writs of prohibition, certiorari and mandamus to the Superior Court, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Court of General Sessions, the Court of Chancery and the Orphans' Court, or any of the judges of the said courts, and all orders, rules and processes proper to give effect to the same. The



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General Assembly shall have power to provide by law of what judges the Supreme Court shall consist for the purpose of this paragraph, and in what manner, and by what judges of the Superior Court the jurisdiction and power hereby confirmed may be exercised in vacation.

The courts of Delaware, both of law and equity, have in most respects, doubtless, in their organization and proceedings, and especially in matters of pleading, practice, and evidence, adhered more closely to the old English precedents than those of any of her sister states.

Since 1776 every chief justice of the state, excepting the Hon. James Booth, Sr., and since 1792 every chancellor, has been selected from the bar. Prior to 1831 very few of the associate judges were lawyers. Since that date all of them but the Hon. David Hazzard have been such.

The following have been members of the Delaware judiciary under the colonial and state government, classified as follows: Chief justices of the three Delaware counties under the colonial government:

Names.	Appointed.
Jasper Yeates,	December 5, 1707
John Healey,	April 11, 1710
Richard Birmingham,	March 10, 1714
Jasper Yeates,	August 1, 1717
Col. John French,	July 25, 1720
David Evans,	April 20, 1727
Dr. Samuel Chew,	1741
William Till,	1743
Ryves Holt,	October 26, 1745
John Vining,	October 30, 1764
Richard McWilliams,	October 30, 1773

Chief Justice of Delaware under the Constitution of 1776:

	Appointed.
William Killen,	June 6, 1777

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1792:

	Appointed.
George Read,	September 30, 1793
Kensey Johns, Sr.,	January 3, 1799
Samuel M. Harrington,	October 16, 1830

Chief Justices of the Court of Common Pleas under the Constitution of 1792:

	Appointed.
Richard Bassett,	September 6, 1793
James Booth, Sr.,	January 28, 1799
Thomas Clayton,	February 8, 1828

Chief Justices of Delaware under the Constitution of 1831:

Thomas Clayton,	January 18, 1832
John M. Clayton,	January 16,1837
Richard H. Bayard,	September 19, 1839
James Booth, Jr.,	March 12, 1841
Samuel M. Harrington,	April 3, 1855
Edward W. Gilpin,	May 6, 1857
Joseph P. Comegys,	May 18, 1876
Alfred P. Robinson,	January 26, 1893
Charles B. Lore,	March 21, 1893

Chief Justice of Delaware under the Constitution of 1897.

Charles B. Lore, re-appointed, June 12, 1897

Associate Judges of Delaware under the Constitution of 1831:

	Appointed.
James R. Black,	January 18, 1832
Samuel M. Harrington,	January 18, 1832
Peter Robinson,	January 18, 1832
Caleb S. Layton,	June 3, 1836
John J. Milligan,	September 19, 1839
David Hazzard,	December 10, 1844

Associate Judges of Delaware under the Constitution of 1897.

William C. Spruance,	June 11, 1897
Ignatius C. Grubb, re-app'ted,	June 12, 1897
James Pennewill,	June 14, 1897
William H. Boyce,	June 17, 1897
Edward Wootten,	September 6, 1847
John W. Houston,	May 4, 1845
Leonard E. Wales,	September 2, 1864
William G. Whiteley,	March 31, 1884
Ignatius C. Grubb,	May 25, 1886
John H. Paynter,	March 25, 1887
Charles M. Cullen,	August 28, 1890
David T. Marvel,	February 1, 1893

Chancellors of Delaware under the Constitution of 1792:

	Appointed.
William Killen,	October 6, 1793
Nicholas Ridgely,	December 6, 1801
Kensey Johns, Sr.,	June 21, 1830

Chancellors of Delaware under the Constitution of 1831:

	Appointed.
Kensey Johns, Jr.,	January 18, 1832
Samuel M. Harrington,	May 4, 1857
Daniel Moore Bates,	December 12, 1865
Willard Saulsbury,	November 14, 1873
James L. Wolcott,	May 5, 1892
John R. Nicholson,	September 5, 1895

Chancellor of Delaware under the Constitution of 1897:

John R. Nicholson, re-app'ted, June 10, 1897

Law Reporters:

Samuel M. Harrington, ...1832-1855
John W. Houston, ...1855-1893
David T. Marvel, ...1893

Chancery reporters:

Appointed.

Daniel M. Bates, ...1814-1873
Willard Saulsbury, ...1873-1892
James L. Wolcott, ...1892-1895
John R. Nicholson, ...1895

It may be interesting to the general reader, as well as convenient for reference, to give briefly something of the history of the deceased chief justices and chancellors of Delaware. In doing this we acknowledge our indebtedness to Judge Grubb, who, in his admirable historical paper, has placed the facts before us.

Hon. William Killen, first chief justice of "The Delaware State," and first chancellor of of the State of Delaware, was born in the north of Ireland in 1722, probably of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1737, at the age of fifteen, he emigrated to Philadelphia and became an inmate in the household, in Kent county, Delaware, of Samuel Dickinson, father of Gov. John Dickinson, of Revolutionary fame. There, by industry and diligence, he acquired his preliminary education, became deputy surveyor of Kent county, under the proprietary government, and subsequently a member of the bar in good standing and practice.

In 1753, when he had reached the mature age of thirty-one, he married Rebecca Allee, by whom he had two sons who died without issue, and three daughters, one of whom became the wife of Hon. Willard Hall, United States Judge for the district of Delaware, and another of Jacob Stout, who was appointed an associate judge of Delaware. He was commissioned June 6, 1777, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under Delaware's first State Constitution of 1776, and held the office until 1793. When equity jurisdiction was separated from the law courts, under the State Constitution of 1792, he was appointed the first chancellor of Delaware in October, 1793. Little is known of his judicial career, either as chief justice or chancellor, as there are no private notes or official reports of adjudicated cases during his early period. He resigned as chancellor in 1801, and died at Dover, Delaware, October 5, 1803, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Hon. George Read, the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware under the Constitution of 1792, was the eldest son of Col. John Read, who was descended from an old county family of position in England, and emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, to Maryland. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1733; admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1753, and began the practice of law in 1754 at New Castle, Delaware, where he afterwards resided throughout life. Although, unlike McKean and Rodney, he voted against the Declaration of Independence because he then deemed its immediate adoption premature and injudicious, yet he subsequently signed and steadfastly supported it. While more conservative than the vehement McKean and the ardent Rodney, he proved no less loyal to his country's cause. Among his contemporaries, his conspicuous career in Delaware of long, useful and varied public service was probably unrivalled. He was attorney general under the Crown, 1764-74; member of the Delaware Assembly, 1765-75; member of the Continental Congress, 1774-77; signer of the Declaration of Independence, president of the State, 1777; judge of admiralty 1782; member of convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and United States Senator, 1789-93, which position he resigned to become chief justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware. He held the latter office from September 30, 1793, until his death, September 21, 1798.

As his remarkable career discloses, he was an earnest patriot, an eminent statesman, and a distinguished judge. He assumed the office of chief justice amid the difficulties and confusion which followed the Revolution, having been selected and induced to accept the office because of his pre-eminent qualifications for the discharge of its perplexing and laborious duties. He proved equal to his trust, for he was esteemed and honored as an able and upright judge, and his decisions were regarded by the judges and lawyers of his time as of the highest authority.

Regarding him his biographer observes: "Applause at the bar did not in him generate vanity, success in his political life ambition,

nor the dignity of the bench dogmatism. As a lawyer, a patriot, a statesman, and a judge he was alike unpretending, consistent, and impartial. In person he was above the middle size, erect and dignified in his demeanor."

Chief Justice Read's long life of public usefulness was terminated by a sudden and short illness. He died at his home in New Castle and was buried near the eastern wall of Immanuel Church in that city.

His successor was Kensey Johns, Sr., who, after thirty-two years of service as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, became chancellor of the State. Thereupon he was succeeded by Hon. Samuel M. Harrington as Chief Justice, who also subsequently became chancellor, as hereinafter appears.

Hon. Richard Bassett, first Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas under the Constitution of 1792, was born on Bohemia Manor, Maryland, in 1745, read law under Judge Goldsborough, of that state, and became a very prominent citizen of Delaware. His daughter married James Ashton Bayard, Sr., of Delaware, one of the most gifted lawyers and statesmen of his day. Mr. Bassett filled many honorable public positions. He was a member of the Council of Safety in 1776; captain of the Dover Light Horse, under Washington, in 1777; member of the Delaware Constitutional Conventions of 1776 and 1792; member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and United States Senator from 1789 to 1793. He was appointed, September 6, 1793, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and resigned this office upon his election as Governor of Delaware, in January, 1799. In 1801 he resigned the latter position upon his appointment by President Adams to the position of United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. He died in 1815 at Bohemia Manor, where he was buried beside his distinguished son-in-law, James A. Bayard, who died the same month.

Hon. James Booth, Sr., who succeeded Hon. Richard Bassett as chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was born at New Castle, Delaware, February 6, 1753. Although not a member of the bar, he had great aptitude for the law, which, in connection with a sound judgment, diligent study, and long experience of the courts and public affairs, enabled him to discharge his judicial duties during his long career upon the bench in a highly creditable and acceptable manner. He was largely influential in his public and private relations, and a Federalist in politics. Prior to his appointment, January 28, 1799, as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, he was secretary of the Delaware constitutional conventions of 1776 and 1792; naval officer, 1777; marshal, 1778; secretary of state, 1778-97, under Governors Caesar A. Rodney, John Dickinson, Joshua Clayton, and Gunning Bedford; and presidential elector in 1808. His stature, features, and figure were very prepossessing, and his dress and manner those of an old-school gentleman. He continued on the bench for nearly thirty years, until his death at New Castle, February 3, 1828, when Thomas Clayton was appointed in his stead.

Hon. Thomas Clayton, the last chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas under the Constitution of 1792, and the first chief justice of Delaware under that of 1831, was the son of Governor Joshua Clayton, M. D., of Delaware, and was born in July, 1777. Having received a classical education he read law under Nicholas Ridgely, at Dover, and was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1799. His career, both at the bar and in public life, was notably successful. In 1808 he was appointed secretary of state; in 1811 attorney general of Delaware; in 1814, was elected to Congress; and in 1824 became United States Senator, vice Caesar A. Rodney, resigned. In 1828 he was appointed chief justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, and served as such until January 18, 1832, when he was commissioned chief justice of the state under the new Constitution of 1831. He resigned this office in 1837, upon his re-election to the United States Senate; he continued to represent the state in that body until 1848, when he retired from public life, and became a resident of New Castle, where he died, suddenly, in 1854.

Chief Justice Clayton's endowments were of the solid and not the showy sort. He was thoroughly versed in the principles of the law, and grasped the vital points of a case with surprising quickness and vigor. His words were few, but masterly in force and point. He ranks pre-eminent among those who have filled the office of Chief Justice, and has left to survive him a judicial reputation which has hard-

ly been equaled, and never surpassed, by any incumbent of the Delaware bench.

Hon. John M. Clayton was the son of James Clayton, and nephew of Dr. Joshua Clayton, Chief Executive of Delaware under the Constitution of 1776 and 1792. He was born in Sussex county, Delaware, in 1796; graduated from Yale with the highest honors, was a law student under his cousin, Chief Justice Thomas Clayton, and at the Litchfield, Connecticut, Law School; was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1819, and was secretary of state from 1826 to 1828. In the Jackson-Adams contest of 1828 he led the Adams party in Delaware to victory, was rewarded by election to the United States Senate, and entered that body at the early age of thirty-two. Even among such renowned colleagues as Webster, Clay, Benton, and Calhoun, Mr. Clayton immediately took a leading part, and soon rose to commanding prominence as a national leader. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1835, and further elected thereto in 1845, and again in 1853. After General Taylor's election as President, in 1848, Mr. Clayton became United States Secretary of State, and during his term negotiated the celebrated Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain.

During his national career he was pre-eminent among those who participated in all the great public measures of that period. In 1837, desiring to retire from political life, he resigned from the Senate, and Chief Justice Thomas Clayton succeeded him. Thereupon he was induced to accept the vacant chief justiceship of the State, which position he held during only three years. No man in Delaware, excepting James A. Bayard, Sr., had ever before possessed such a combination of great intellectual forces, and had such a remarkable career as John M. Clayton. His course upon the bench, though short, was sufficient to exhibit him as a thoroughly-equipped lawyer and jurist. From his judgments there was never a writ of error. He retired from the bench, and subsequently re-entered the Senate, of which he died a member in November, 1856.

Hon. Richard H. Bayard came of a notable and historic family distinguished for hereditary ability. The family began its famous career in Delaware with the elder James A. Bayard, who negotiated the treaty of Ghent, and was worthily represented by his late distinguished grandson, Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to Great Britain. Richard H. Bayard was the uncle of the latter and the eldest son of the former. His mother was the daughter of Richard Bassett, chief justice and governor, and his wife the granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Richard H. Bayard was born in Wilmington, Delaware, September 23, 1796; graduated from Princeton in 1814; admitted to the bar in 1818; first mayor of Wilmington in 1832, and United States Senator 1836-39. He was chief justice of Delaware from September 19, 1839, until March, 1841; he then re-entered the Senate, where he remained until succeeded by John M. Clayton, in 1845. From 1850-53 he served as United States Minister to Belgium. Richard H. Bayard died in Philadelphia in 1868. He was a man of courtly appearance and polished manners, with a large measure of the ability inherent in his race, but his brief term upon the bench afforded very little opportunity for the display of his judicial qualities.

Hon. James Booth, Jr., was the son of James Booth, Sr., chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1799 to 1828, and was born at New Castle, Delaware, November 21, 1789; graduated from Princeton, studied law at Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1812. He married the sister of Hon. James Rogers, attorney general of Delaware. After a long and successful law practice, upon the resignation of Chief Justice Richard H. Bayard, he became his successor, March 12, 1841, and, until his death, March 20, 1855, discharged his judicial duties with a degree of ability, integrity, dignity and urbanity which secured both public respect and personal regard of an enduring character.

Hon. Edward Woodward Gilpin, the sixth chief justice under the Constitution of 1831, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, July 13, 1803. Having first received a practical business training, he studied law thoroughly in his native city, under United States Senator John Wales; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and through many years of extensive practice distinguished himself as one of its foremost members. In 1840 he became attorney general of the State, and for ten years discharged the duties of the office with conspicuous vigor and success. In 1857, as the general choice of the

bar and people, Edward W. Gilpin was appointed chief justice of the State. For nearly twenty years he presided over the civil and criminal courts, and as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals; and it is generally conceded that, when all his various judicial qualifications are considered, he has been, in most respects, without a superior on the Delaware bench. He was a man of positive character, resolute, diligent and masterly in every respect. Although highly intellectual, he was at all times thoroughly practical. During his long service on the bench, his integrity of character, his judicial and practical qualities, and his potential personality won for him the regard and homage of the bar, jurors and general public in a greater degree, perhaps, than had ever been enjoyed by any of his predecessors, save, perhaps, Chief Justice Thomas Clayton. Judge Gilpin was stricken on the bench, at Dover, with angina pectoris, and died April 29, 1876, as his brave spirit would have wished, in the actual discharge of the duties of his office.

Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, the third son of Gov. Cornelius P. Comegys, was born at Cherbourg, the family seat, in Kent county, Delaware, December 23, 1813. He received a thorough classical education, read law under Hon. John M. Clayton, then United States Senator, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. Two years thereafter he was married to Miss Douglass, the niece of Mr. Clayton, and from that time resided in Dover, Delaware, where for more than forty years he practiced his profession with great reputation and profit. As a leading Whig he was appointed by the Governor, in 1856, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John M. Clayton. In 1855 he was commissioned Associate Judge for the State, but declined the appointment. In 1876, upon the death of Chief Justice Gilpin, he was appointed his successor, and filled the position until his death in 1893, in his eightieth year.

Hon. Alfred P. Robinson, the son of Alfred P. Robinson, Sr., attorney-at-law, and the grandson of Judge Peter Robinson, was born in Sussex county, Delaware, February 17, 1842, and admitted to the bar in 1863. Possessing a fine legal mind, which he had improved by diligent study of the law and by extensive general reading and experience, he acquired a lucrative practice and became the recognized leader of the bar of his county. He was deputy attorney general of the State from 1874 to 1879, was a delegate from Delaware to the Democratic National Convention in 1884, and was appointed by the governor in 1891 as one of the State commissioners on uniform legislation among the several States. He was appointed, January 26, 1893, chief justice of the State, to succeed Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, deceased. His reputation at the bar gave promise of an exceptionally useful career upon the bench; and this expectation was shown to be warranted by the very able discharge of his duties during the brief month of his judicial service. Unhappily his opportunities for a conspicuously creditable judicial career were terminated by his sudden and untimely death from heart failure, March 1, 1893, in his home at Georgetown, a few hours after he had adjourned the term at Wilmington.

Chancellors.

Hon. Nicholas Ridgely, the successor of Hon. William Killen, the first chancellor of Delaware, already described among the chief justices, belonged to a family of public and social prominence which for many successive generations in Delaware has furnished judges and lawyers of marked ability. He was the eldest son of Judge Charles Greensburg Ridgely, an accomplished physician of Kent county, Delaware, and the son of Judge Nicholas Ridgely, who was born in Maryland in 1694, and settled in Delaware in 1732—the grandson of Col. Henry Ridgely, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, to Anne Arundel county, Maryland, 1659, and there became colonel of militia, member of Assembly and Council, colonial justice, &c. Chancellor Ridgely was born at Dover, Delaware, September 30, 1762, read law under Judge Robert Goldsborough, at Cambridge, Maryland, and was admitted to the Delaware bar at New Castle in 1787. He early attained a conspicuous standing at the bar, even among such distinguished members as the elder James A. Bayard, Caesar A. Rodney and Nicholas Van Dyke, Jr. In 1791 he was appointed attorney general of the State, and held the office for ten years. He was a leading member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1792 and thereafter was repeatedly elected a

member of the General Assembly, and drafted the principal legislation required by the changes wrought by the Revolution and the recently adopted Constitution.

In 1802, the Orphans' Court jurisdiction was transferred from the Court of Common Pleas to the chancellor by an amendment to the Constitution of 1792, effected mainly by Chancellor Ridgely's influence. He thereby became sole judge of the Orphans' Court. In December, 1801, Chancellor Killen resigned his office and Mr. Ridgely was appointed to succeed him. Prior to his appointment there had been very little business in the Court of Chancery, and there were but few precedents for his guidance. The entire course of equity procedure and practice was yet to be regulated and established under the newly-created Court of Chancery. To this task he devoted himself in his methodical way with untiring vigor and industry. The rules of court, forms of practice, and general principles adopted by him are still in use, and he is justly considered the founder of the chancery jurisprudence in Delaware.

During the thirty years that he was chancellor he carefully took notes and preserved his opinions in all the important cases adjudicated by him. In appearance Chancellor Ridgely was of medium height and robust form, with a resonant voice and a remarkably expressive countenance. Although he lived until 1830, he still adhered to the manners and garb of the olden times. Altogether he was a striking figure and a commanding character, and he was regarded with the highest respect for his sterling worth, both as judge and citizen. Towards the close of his life he suffered from ill health, although he sturdily discharged his judicial duties to the end. He died April 1, 1830, of heart disease, within a half hour after he had adjourned his court at Georgetown, and was buried in the Episcopal churchyard at Dover.

Hon. Kensey Johns, Sr., the last Chancellor under the Constitution of 1792, was born June 14, 1759, at West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and came of Welsh ancestors long settled in that state. He read law under Samuel Chase, of Maryland, afterwards a judge of the United States Supreme Court, and completed his studies under George Read, subsequently chief justice, at New Castle, Delaware, and there, after his admission to the bar in 1783, became a lawyer of repute and prominence. He was a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution of 1792; was appointed by Governor Clayton, in 1794, United States Senator in lieu of George Read, resigned; was commissioned Associate Judge of the Delaware Supreme Court in 1796, and Chief Justice thereof upon the death of Judge Read in 1798.

Judge Johns came upon the bench, like Judge Read, during a period wherein many questions remained unsettled, owing to the Revolution and the changes caused by the recent revision of the Constitution and statutes of the State. Being admirably qualified for this arduous task by his legal learning and experience, he discharged the duties of his responsible position with rare judgment and impartiality, and with general approval, for more than thirty years. After the death of Chancellor Ridgely in 1830, he was appointed in his stead, but, upon the adoption of the Constitution of 1831, he retired from the office of Chancellor in 1832, and was succeeded by his son, Kensey Johns, Jr., who filled the position ably for over twenty-five years. He died in his ninetieth year in full possession of his mental faculties.

Hon. Kensey Johns, Jr., the first chancellor under the Constitution of 1831, was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1791, and graduated from Princeton College in 1810. He read law with his maternal uncle, Nicholas Van Dyke, Esq., completed his studies in the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar at New Castle in 1813. After pursuing a successful practice of the law for several years, he was, in 1828, elected to Congress to fill the vacancy in the house caused by the election of the Hon. Louis McLane to the Senate.

After retiring from Congress he resumed his law practice, but, upon his father's retirement from the chancellorship, was appointed to that position January 18, 1832. During his long term of judicial service many questions of importance were decided by him; yet his judgments were usually correct, and where appealed from were almost uniformly affirmed, thus attesting his ability and learning as a well-equipped equity judge. Like his predecessor, Chancellor Ridgely, he died almost in the performance of his judicial duty, on March 28, 1857, at New Castle, having that

day returned to his home after closing the term of court in Sussex county.

Hon. Samuel M. Harrington is notable in the judicial annals of Delaware as having been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1792, and Chief Justice and also Chancellor of the state under that of 1831. He was born in Dover, Delaware, in 1803, and was graduated from Washington College, Maryland, in 1823, with the first honors of his class. He was admitted to the bar at Dover in 1826, and became secretary of state in 1828, and again in 1830.

In 1830, at the early age of twenty-seven, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware, and, upon its abolition by the Constitution of 1831, became one of the Associate Judges of the State. In 1855 he became Chief Justice of the State, upon the death of Chief Justice Booth, and filled that office until May 4, 1857, when he was appointed chancellor to succeed Kensey Johns, Jr., deceased, which position he held until his death, November 28, 1865.

Judge Harrington, in connection with Joseph P. Comegys and Daniel M. Bates, Esqs., assisted to prepare and publish the Revised Code of 1852. He was the first official reporter of the judicial decisions in the State, and discharged this duty with rare perspicuity, conciseness, and precision. His five volumes of Reports extend from 1832 to 1855. His life was one of constant mental activity, tireless industry, and exceptional public usefulness. As has been truly said of him by a distinguished jurist, "Without any extraordinary advantages of social or political influences, a career so remarkable could have been accomplished only by the manifestation of unusual merit."

Hon. Daniel Moore Bates, born at Laurel, Delaware, January 28, 1821, was the son of Rev. Jacob Moore, and upon the death of his father, was adopted by Hon. Martin W. Bates, of Dover, Delaware, and given the surname of Bates, by act of Assembly. He was graduated from Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1839; admitted to the Delaware bar in 1843, and rose rapidly to prominence as an acknowledged leader of his profession. He was by nature a student of the law. His mind was highly analytical, very subtile, and much inclined to extreme refinements in its legal processes. He had unusual powers of mental concentration, was a rapid worker, and a patient, painstaking and exhaustive investigator of the most abtruse legal problems.

In 1847-51 he was secretary of state; in 1849, one of the codifiers of the state statutes, and in 1852, United States District Attorney for Delaware. In 1865, by the general desire of the bar, he was appointed chancellor, vice Hon. Samuel M. Harrington, deceased, and by his able discharge of the duties of this office amply confirmed the expectations raised by his selection. Owing to failing health, he resigned his office in 1873, and, after a brief resumption of his professional practice, died in 1879.

Hon. Willard Saulsbury was born in Kent county, Delaware, June 2, 1820. He was the youngest brother of Dr. Gove Saulsbury, who was Governor of Delaware, and of Hon. Eli Saulsbury, who was for eighteen years United States Senator. He was educated at Delaware College and at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; read law at Dover, and was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1845. He began the practice of law at Georgetown, Delaware, and by his studious habits, native energy and vigorous intellect soon became known throughout the State as an able lawyer, an eloquent speaker and a political leader of brilliant promise.

From 1850-55 he was attorney general of the State. In 1859 he was elected as the Democratic candidate to the United States Senate, and was in 1865 re-elected. There he was a conspicuous figure, and served for twelve years with great distinction as an eloquent and powerful debater. In November, 1873, he was appointed Chancellor of the State, which office he filled with great ability and popularity until his sudden death from apoplexy in April, 1892. His reported decisions are numerous, and are published in the Delaware Chancery Reports. Nature lavished upon Chancellor Saulsbury her choicest gifts of mind, feature and person; a captivating manner, a rarely handsome countenance, a robust physique and a superb figure, together with very brilliant and versatile intellectual powers. Very few Delawareans have equalled him in natural endowments.

Ex-Chancellor James L. Wolcott was a native of Mispillion hundred, and was born about one mile and a half east of Harrington, Delaware, February 4, 1842, and died at his home in Dover, March 31, 1898. His parents were Josiah and Elizabeth Wolcott, and he re-

ceived his education in the country schools in which he afterwards taught. In 1853 Mr. Wolcott entered upon the study of law with the Hon. Eli Saulsbury, and was admitted to the bar April 23, 1866. After his admission he took an active interest in politics and soon arose to political as well as legal prominence. The State Senate, at the session of 1871, elected him clerk. In February, 1871, he was chosen counsel for the Levy Court of Kent county, and continued in this position until January, 1879, when Governor John W. Hall appointed him secretary of state for the term ending January, 1883.

Upon the death of Chancellor Willard Saulsbury, Mr. Wolcott was appointed by Governor Reynolds on May 3, 1893, to succeed him, but in November, 1895, resigned in order to devote himself to private practice, particularly to the duties of counsel for the Delaware Railroad.

Mr. Wolcott was a conspicuous figure in the Democratic politics of Delaware. He was the head and front of what was called the Wolcott faction of the party, which was radically hostile to the Saulsbury faction, the lines between the two being very distinctly marked in Kent county. In 1888 he entered the lists as an avowed candidate for United States Senator in opposition to the late Eli Saulsbury, whose term was about to expire. After an exciting and memorable primary canvass, Mr. Wolcott carried a majority of the delegates to the Kent county Democratic Convention, and by the application of the unit rule, this convention nominated a complete Wolcott legislative ticket, denying to the Saulsbury faction, in opposition to the custom which had prevailed up to that time, the right to name candidates for the hundreds carried by that faction. This caused an open revolt in the party, and the Republicans elected their legislative ticket in Kent county. They were successful also in Sussex county, by reason of the factional division of the Democrats, and the result was a Legislature with a Republican majority on joint ballot, which sent Anthony Higgins to Washington as the first and only Republican United States Senator from Delaware. Mr. Wolcott's last public appearance was as counsel for the Democratic members of the Kent county Board of Canvass, in the legal proceedings growing out of the count of the votes cast at the last general election in that county. He had been in ill health for over a year, but there were no indications of his affection becoming critical, and his sudden death came as a great surprise throughout the State.

As the Legislature was in session at the time of Chancellor Wolcott's death, resolutions of regret and condolence were passed by both houses, and eulogistic remarks were made by senators and members, after which, as a further mark of respect to the deceased, the Legislature adjourned until Monday morning. The funeral, which was held Saturday, April 2d, was one of the largest ever seen in the State, and was attended by all the prominent men of Delaware.

Ex-Chancellor Wolcott married a daughter of the late Alexander Godwin, who survives him, together with three sons, James L., who has been practicing law with his father: Alexander G., and Josiah O. Wolcott, a student at college.

Some of the Oldest Families.

A large number of the residents of Delaware are descended from old and distinguished families, and of many of these old families every link can be traced in the chain of their descent from the first offspring to the present. Vincent, the historian, who wrote in 1870, has thrown much light on the subject of ancestry. From him we learn that amongst these early and prominent settlers were Augustine Herman and Gouvert Loockermans (now written Lockerman) whose descendants are numerous and widely scattered.

Many of the most able and intelligent public men of Delaware have been of Dutch descent, either on the paternal or maternal side. Even after the conquest of the State by the English, for many years most of the principal magistrates and other public officers were Dutchmen. Vincent tells us that among the numerous families who are in whole or in part descended from the Dutch patriarchs, in many cases mixed with Huguenot French, are the Oldhams (on the mother's side), the Van Dykes, the Vandegrifts, the Bayards (on the mother's side), the Alrichs, the Stalls, the Vandevers, the Hermans, the Comegys, the Vangezels, the Jaquetts, the Van Zandts, the Vances, the Hyatts, the Cochrans, the Fontaines, the LeCounts, the Blackstones, the

Kings, the Andersons, and others. There were also families of Van Dykes, Petersons, and Andersons, who were Swedes.

Amongst those who derive their descent from the Huguenot refuges are the Bayards, the Belvilles, the Bouchells, the DeHayes, and others. The Delaware Bayards are descended from Nicholas Bayard, who fled from France to Holland, and married Anneke, a sister of Peter Stuyvesant. They had three sons, Balthazar, Peter and Nicholas. Peter left New York and came to Delaware with the Labadists. In 1675 he received a grant of Bombay Hook Island. Four years afterwards he purchased the rights of the Indian owner of the island, for one gun and some other matters. From this Bayard it is believed the Bayards of Delaware are descended. They, like many of the other patriarchal Dutch-Huguenot families, have well maintained their social and political standing. Many members of the family have been distinguished for great talents. Three succeeding generations of them have represented the State in the United States Senate, viz: The celebrated James A. Bayard, who signed the treaty of Ghent; then his sons, Richard and James A., who sat there at different times, and Thomas F. Bayard, the son of the second James A. Bayard, who represented the State in the Senate, having succeeded his brother in the Senate in 1869; he was re-elected for a second term in 1875, and again in 1881, served continuously until he became Secretary of State, March 4, 1885. On the day on which he was elected to the Senate for a full term his father was also re-elected a Senator from Delaware to serve for the unexpired part of his original term. This is the only case of a father and son being voted for by the same legislature to fill the senatorial office. He was a member of the electoral commission of 1876-7, and a conspicuous upholder in Congress of Democratic doctrines and States' rights, and was voted in national convention as a candidate for the presidency in 1880 and again in 1884. Mr. Cleveland appointed him Secretary of State in 1885. And during the second term of Mr. Cleveland Mr. Bayard was appointed Ambassador to England, retiring in 1897. Including his great-grandfather Governor Bassett, he is the fifth member of his family who has occupied a seat in the United States Senate.

John Paul Jaquett, the second Dutch governor of Delaware, was also a French Protestant, who had fled from France to Holland to avoid religious persecution. Before his arrival in Delaware, however, he had resided in Brazil. The Jaquetts lived on their farm, inheriting it from Paul Jaquett, the first ancestor, until the time of the celebrated Maj. Peter Jaquett, the last surviving officer of the Revolution belonging to Delaware. He was born on Long Hook farm, near New Castle, April 6, 1754, son of Peter and Elizabeth Jaquett. Commissioned an ensign in Capt. Henry Darby's company, Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware State troops, in Continental service, January 17, 1776; Second Lieutenant Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment, Continental Establishment, November 27, 1776; Captain (in same regiment) April 5, 1777, and served to close of war; brevetted Major, September 30, 1783; died on his farm at Long Hook, September 13, 1834, and was buried in Old Swedes' churchyard, Wilmington. He was vice-president of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati from 1795 to its dissolution. His certificate of membership in the society and his sword are now in the possession of his grand-nephew, Samuel Price Jaquett, Radnor, Pa.

The land comprising the Jaquett farm was granted to Jaquett the immigrant soon after the capture of Delaware by the Dutch. It is now called Long Hook. It is situated at the end of the causeway on the road from Wilmington to New Castle, about a mile from the bridge at the foot of Market street, Wilmington. In 1669 the Labadists (Dankers and Sluyter) crossed the Christiana near to this farm. They speak of it as follows: "We proceeded thence a small distance overland to a place where the fortress of Christina had stood, which had been constructed and possessed by the Swedes, but taken by the Dutch Governor, Stuyvesant, and afterwards demolished by the English. * * * We were then taken over the Christiana Creek in a canoe, and landed at the spot where Stuyvesant threw up his battery to attack the fort, and compelled the Swedes to surrender. At this spot there are Medlar trees (a fruit now extinct), which bear good fruit, from which one Jaquett, who does not live far from there, makes good brandy or spirits, which we tasted and found even better than French brandy."

From Johannes de Hayes are descended the Janvier (New Castle) family on the female side. A portrait of that ancestor was in existence fifty years ago, to which Rev. George Foot refers, and says: "He was evidently, as his costume shows, either a knight or a military officer of high rank." In 1676 he purchased of Joseph Chew a farm of four hundred acres, described in the New Castle records as being near the old landing on the Appoquinimink Creek, for two pounds of tobacco, Dutch weight. He was then a merchant. He was afterwards a magistrate at New Castle, under both the Duke of York and William Penn.

After the capture by the English of the territory now constituting the State of Delaware, D'Hinoyossa and Van Sweringen, with a number of other citizens of Delaware removed to Maryland. The evidence we have of this is the settling of so many Dutch and Germans in the neighborhood of the Sassafras and Bohemia Rivers, and near the town of St. Mary's. They were, no doubt, brought there by the influence of Augustine Herman. Among those families who again settled in Delaware Vincent is of the opinion that there were the Comegys, the Cochrans, the Blackstones, the Le Counts, the Kings, and possibly the Bouchells. Several of them were naturalized by Maryland law from 1666 to 1684; among these were Peter Bayard, Arnoldus de la Grange, William Blackenstein (Blackstone), Hans Hanson, Cornelius Comegys, Gerrett Van Sweringen, besides Jacobson, Errickson, Peterson, and Le Count, whose Christian names are not given.

In 1666 Augustine Herman petitioned the Maryland Legislature for the naturalization of himself and all his family, viz: Ephraim, Georgius, Gasparous, his sons, and Anna Margaretta, Judith, and Francina, his daughters.

The Stalls, now so numerous, were here as early as 1648. The first of the family who is mentioned in the annals of the state was Abraham Stalls, surgeon and elder of the church at Rensselaerswick, New York. He was in 1651 driven from an island in the Schuylkill by the Swedes and had his home burnt by the Indians in New York.

The first of the Comegys came from Vienna. He was undoubtedly the ancestor of the present Comegys family. Cornelius P. Comegys, who was Governor of the State from 1836 to 1840, was undoubtedly a descendant of his, as he bears the same Christian name. One of his descendants, Joseph P. Comegys, son of the ex-governor, represented the state in the United States Senate. The Labadists, Dankers and Sluyter, give the following account of their visit to him in 1679. He is undoubtedly the Cornelius Comegys we have before spoken of as having been naturalized in Maryland. He appears to have been a man of wealth, owning several plantations, and employing several servants. He lived in Maryland near the Sassafras River. They say: "We arrived at Cornelius, the son of Comegys, and called out to him, and he brought a canoe, which relieved us, as it was close on to evening. We thanked the person who had brought us into the canoe. Cornelius, who was an active young man, was pleased to meet Hollanders, although he was born in this country. We found Mr. Comegys on the next plantation, who bade us welcome; and after we had drank some cider, accompanied us with one of his company to Mr. Hosier's, who was a good, generous-hearted man, better than any Englishman we had met in this country. He had formerly had much business with Mr. Moll, but their affairs in England running behindhand a little, they both came and settled down here, and therefore Mr. Moll and he had a great regard for each other.

"Mr. Comegys was from Vienna and had a Dutch woman for a wife, who had taught her children to speak the Dutch language; they therefore had a kind disposition towards Hollanders. After her death he married an English woman, and he had himself learned many of the English maxims, although it was against his feelings; for we were sensible that he dared not work for us with an open heart. He told us that he would rather live at the Cape of Good Hope than here. 'How is that,' said I, 'when there is such good land here?' 'True,' he replied, 'but if you knew the people here as well as I do, you would be able to understand why.'"

Augustine Herman hereafter ceases to take part in Delaware history, save in a grant of land to the Labadists. Of all his children only the issue of his son Gasparus are now alive. From him are descended the Oldhams and the Bouchells. James R. Oldham, who resided at Christiana Bridge, was the only male descendant now residing in the State. He is seventh

in descent from Augustine Herman. This is one of the few families that can be traced by their descent without a break in the line. It runs thus:

Gasparus Herman left issue, a son named Ephraim Augustine Herman, who left a daughter Catharine, who married Peter Bouchell, a descendant on one side from Hendrick Sluyfer, one of the founders of the Labadists. A man named Joseph Enser or Inser married Mary, their daughter. They had one son, who was killed while celebrating his twenty-first birthday. He had given an entertainment to some young men, and while they were racing their horses for amusement he was thrown and killed.

Col. Edward Oldham, one of the Maryland line of the Revolution, grandfather of J. R. Oldham, married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bouchell) Enser. There are several, both in Delaware and Maryland descended in the female line from Colonel Oldham and Mary Enser. In 1679 the Labadists visited Augustine Herman. They found him sick and his family broken up by a termagant wife, who had driven his children away. They say:

"He showed us every kindness he could in his condition, as he was very miserable, both in soul and body. His plantation was going much to decay, as well as his body, from want of attention. There was not a Christian man, as they term it, to serve him—nobody but negroes. All this was increased by a miserable, doubly miserable wife; but so miserable that I will not relate here. All his children have been compelled on her account to leave their father's house. He spoke to us of his land, and said he would never sell or hire it to Englishmen, but would sell it to us cheap if we were inclined to buy."

At a second visit they described his wife as the most artful and despicable creature that can be found. They also called Herman "a godless person." We must, however, receive with great allowance the account of the Labadists, who took peculiar views of life.

Augustine Herman died a short time after this, and was buried on the Manor. His death must have occurred about the last of December, 1669, as on the 14th of December, after they left him, while visiting his son Ephraim, they were informed that he was very sick and at the point of death, and that his daughter Margaret had gone there to attend upon him in that condition.

The Bayards, who afterwards came into that portion of the Manor on which was situated the grave of Herman, took the tombstone for a door for their family vault. The inscription on it is as follows: "Augustine Herman, Bohemian, the first founder and seater of Bohemia Manor, Anno 1669." In this vault lie buried the remains of Richard Bassett, a former governor of Delaware, a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and the father-in-law of the first James A. Bayard.

A curious incident is related of Herman, but no documentary evidence of its truthfulness is known to exist, although Ledmun in his "Rise of Methodism in America," refers to it. Rev. George Foot, who died at Odessa in 1868, mentions it also in a little book which he published in 1842.

Ledmun thus speaks of the affair: "It is said that the Dutch had him a prisoner of war at one time, under sentence of death, in New York. A short time before he was to be executed, he feigned himself to be deranged in mind, and requested that his horse should be brought to him in the prison. The horse was brought, finely caparisoned. Herman mounted him, and seemed to be performing military exercise, when on the first opportunity he bolted through one of the large windows that was some fifteen feet above ground, leaped down, swam the North River, ran his horse through New Jersey, and alighted on the bank of the Delaware opposite New Castle, and thus made his escape from death and the Dutch! This daring feat, tradition says, he had transferred to canvas—himself represented as standing by the side of his charger, from whose nostrils the blood was flowing. It is said that a copy of this painting still exists. He never suffered this horse to be used afterwards, and when he died had him buried, and honored his grave with a tombstone."

Vincent, in his "History of Delaware," published in 1870 (p. 469), says that he once saw the painting. It was then in the possession of James R. Oldham, and was as represented by Ledmun.

The old mansion house of Herman was occupied by Governor Bassett and soon after his death in September, 1815, it was burned

down. Ledmun further says: "Many old valuable paintings were consumed with this house. One of its large halls was lined with them. Many of them had belonged to Augustine Herman, the founder of Bohemia Manor. His likeness and that of his lady perished; also the painting representing the flight from the Dutch in New York by means of his famous war charger. * * * Herman was the great man of the region; he had his deer park; he rode in his coach, driven by liveried servants."

Margaret, the daughter of Herman, is the first Delaware young lady of whom history records a description. The Labadists met her just before she left her brother Ephraim's to attend the death bed of her father. They said: "She showed us much kindness. She was a little volatile, but of sweet and good disposition." Again speaking of her they said: "She possesses a good disposition, although a little wild, according to the nature of the country. She complained that she was like a wild and desolate vine trained up in a wild and desolate country; that she had always felt an inclination to know more of God quietly, and to serve him. She treated us with great affection, and received thankfully and acceptably what we said to her."

The Cochrans, now so numerous and influential, it is alleged, are descended from Derick Kolchman, now changed to Cochran, who was one of those concerned in founding the Labadist colony.

The Alrichs, one of whom (Lucas Alrichs, of New Castle Hundred) holds the land on which he lives from his first ancestor, have from the time of the first governor of that name (1657) been numerous and influential. Their blood flows in the veins of large numbers of the most respectable citizens of Delaware and other States; for like most old Delaware families, their descendants are scattered over most of the states of the Union.

Of the Delaware Knickerbocker families none, it is believed, have so complete a claim of descent as the offspring of the celebrated Gouvert Loockermans, the sturdy leader of the citizens of New Amsterdam, and colleague of Augustine Herman. From him the Lockermans of Dover are descended. One of his descendants still occupies the family mansion at Dover, which was built in 1742, by Nicholas Loockermans. The line of descent, showing the number of generations, link by link, that has existed in the State since its first settlement, is given briefly as follows:

Gouvert Loockermans, the progenitor of the Loockermans, came from Holland to New Amsterdam with Wouter Van Twiller, the Director-General or Governor of New Netherlands, in the caravel *St. Martin* or *Hope*, commanded by Juriaen Blanck, in the month of April, 1633, in the service of the West India Company. At the time of his arrival he was aged about seventeen years. He married Maria Jansen, daughter of Roelf Jansen and his wife Annetje or Anneeke Jans, who after the death of her husband, married the Rev. Everhardus Bogardus, and was by that marriage brother-in-law of Oloff Stevenson Van Courtlandt, whose son founded the Van Courtlandt Manor in the State of New York; also of Jacob Van Couwenhoven, sometimes written Covenhoven. He filled some of the highest civil and military offices in New Amsterdam. He was dispatched by Stuyvesant with Jan Davitz in May, 1664, across the Green Mountains to arrange peace with the Mohawk Indians. At Warrington he concluded a treaty with them. About the same period he commanded a small armed vessel. He drove the English from a fort they had erected up the Hudson River; also at the head of an armed force he surprised and utterly extirpated a tribe of hostile Indians on Staten Island, who had greatly annoyed and injured the settlers in New Amsterdam. It is said that the memory of this indiscriminate slaughter of this tribe of Indians, although approved by the popular sentiment of his day, occasioned him much disquietude of conscience, after his retirement from active life, in his last hours. He was dispatched at one period of his life, at the head of an armed force, to expel the Swedes and English, who had encroached on territory claimed by the Dutch on the Delaware River near the present city of Philadelphia.

Gouvert Loockermans was also a successful merchant and politician. He headed the popular party of New Amsterdam, known as the "Country party," and resisted the dictatorial assumption of Stuyvesant, the hard-headed leader of the court or administration party, by wresting from him for the people the right of representation in the council called the "Schepens," of which he was a

member in 1657 and 1661. This bridled the prerogative claimed by Stuyvesant, and made the government of the Manhattans in a measure republican. Loockermans was three times banished by Stuyvesant, and was as often recalled on account of his public services. The feud between Stuyvesant and him was subsequently terminated by the marriage of his granddaughter with the grandson of Stuyvesant. After a career of honored usefulness, Gouvert Loockermans died in 1670, reputed the richest individual in North America. He was worth 520,000 Dutch guilders, an immense sum for the period in which he lived. His public influence and position devolved after his decease on his son-in-law, Jacob Leisler, who became by a civil revolution the first governor of the people of the colony of New Amsterdam.

Gouvert Loockermans left five children, viz: Elsie, Cornelis, Jacob, Johannes, and Maritje. Elsie married Cornelis P. Van-der-Veen. Their children were: Cornelius, Timothy and Margaret. She next married Jacob Leisler, who subsequently acted so prominent a part in the early colonial history of New York.

Maritje, second daughter of Gouvert Lockermans, married Balthazar Bayard, stepson to Governor Stuyvesant, and of this marriage was born: (1) Anna Maria, who married Augustus Jay, grandfather of Governor Jay; (2) Arietta, who married Samuel Verplanck; (3) Jacobus, who married Hellegonda De Kay; (4) Judith, who married Gerardus Stuyvesant, grandson of the last Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant.

Joannes or Jannetje Loockermans was the second wife of Surgeon Hans Kiersted, and her children were Areantje, Cornelis, Jacobus, and Maritje.

Cornelis, the eldest son, died, it is believed, childless, in early life. Jacob, the second son of Gouvert Loockermans and Maria, his wife, was born in 1650, in New Amsterdam. He was a regular graduated physician and practiced his profession; but he became a planter in 1682. On the 29th of January, 1677, he married Helena Ketin. Being involved in the political troubles, which culminated in the overthrow of his brother-in-law, Jacob Leisler, who was deposed and brought to the scaffold by the royal governor of William III of England, about the year 1681, he emigrated to Easton, Maryland, where he became a planter. He was a man of wealth, and left a great deal of real estate in the city of New York undisposed of. He died August 17, 1730, leaving a son, Nicholas Loockermans, who was born November 10, 1697. He married Sally Emerson, daughter of Vincent Emerson, of the Grange near Dover, in 1721. He died March 6, 1769, aged over seventy-one years. His tombstone remains at the Grange to this day.

Vincent Loockermans, only child of the above named Nicholas Loockermans, was born at the Grange before mentioned, in 1722. He married as his second wife Elizabeth Pryor, daughter of John Pryor, merchant, of Dover, in February, 1774. By his first wife Susannah, he had one child, Vincent Loockermans, the younger. By his second wife, Elizabeth Pryor, he had two children, viz: Elizabeth and Nicholas. Vincent Loockermans, the elder, sat in the Legislature. He was a prominent Whig during the Revolution. He died at his residence, in Dover, August 26, 1785, in his sixty-third year, leaving a large landed estate in and around Dover.

Nicholas, son of Vincent and Elizabeth (Pryor) Loockermans, was born November 27, 1783. He sat in the Legislature, and died March 20, 1850. He was never married.

Elizabeth Loockermans, the only daughter of Vincent and Elizabeth (Pryor) Loockermans, was born December 23, 1779. She married Thomas Bradford, LL. D., of the city of Philadelphia, counsellor-at-law, May 8, 1805. She died in Philadelphia April 12, 1842, her husband survived her, and five children: I. Vincent Loockermans; II. Elizabeth Loockermans; III. Benjamin Rush; IV. William; V. Thomas Budd.

Vincent Loockermans Bradford, eldest surviving child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Loockermans) Bradford, was born September 24, 1808. He adopted the legal profession and was admitted to practice in Philadelphia, in April, 1829. He removed to the State of Michigan in 1835, and was elected in 1837 to the State Senate. He resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia in 1843, and was elected president of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company in 1859, being subsequently re-elected until 1871, inclusive. He married, July 21, 1831, Juliet S. Ray, daughter of Emanuel Ray,

Esq., planter of the Island of St. Martin, West Indies.

Elizabeth Loockermans Bradford, eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Loockermans) Bradford, married the Rev. William T. Dwight, D. D., of Portland, Maine, son of Timothy Dwight, D. D., the distinguished president of Yale College. She died in 1863. Her husband died in 1865. She left surviving four children, the Rev. Henry E. Dwight, M. D.; Thomas Bradford Dwight, counsellor-at-law, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth Bradford Dwight, and Mary W. Dwight.

Benjamin Rush Bradford, of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Loockermans) Bradford, married in 1860 Margaret Campbell, of Butler county, Pennsylvania. They have four children, viz: Juliet S., Thomas, Eleanor C., and William C.

William Bradford, of Philadelphia, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Loockermans) Bradford, was born in 1815.

Thomas Budd Bradford, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Loockermans) Bradford, was born in 1816. He was a minister of the gospel, and resided for a long time in the ancestral mansion of the Lockermans at Dover, which has sheltered those of his blood for more than a century. He farmed as proprietor much of the old Loockermans land contiguous to Dover. By his first wife he had no issue. He married as his second wife Miss Lucy H. Porter, daughter of Dr. Robert R. Porter, an esteemed and influential citizen of Wilmington, granddaughter of the Hon. Willard Hall, District Judge of the United States District Court of Delaware, and great-granddaughter of Chancellor Killen, of Delaware. His issue by this last marriage was four sons and one daughter. He died at Dover, March 25, 1871.

A granddaughter of Vincent Loockermans, the elder, by his first marriage—being a daughter of Vincent Loockermans, the younger—Elizabeth Loockermans, married Thomas Davy, of Philadelphia. She and her husband both died years ago, leaving an only child, Mary S. Davy. Another grandchild of Vincent Loockermans, the elder, by his first marriage, and daughter of Vincent Loockermans, the younger, married the Hon. Nicholas G. Williamson, for many years postmaster and mayor of Wilmington, by whom she had issue: (1) Mary Ann, married Rev. Corry Chambers; (2) Harriet, married Hon. William D. Baker; (3) Sallie E., married Hon. Horn R. Kneass; (4) Evelina, married Courtlandt Howell, Esq.; (5 and 6) Helena and Elba, married Leonard Phleger, Esq.

Although the family for a century past have signed themselves and been called "Lockerman," the true spelling of the name originally, as derived from the early records of the family, is "Loockermans."

It will be seen by this history of the descendants of Gouvert Loockermans how the blood of the Knickerbocker patriarchs is mingled and scattered over all the states, how the families maintain their position, and that seven generations of the descendants of the Loockermans and eight of the Hermans—for some of the last named descendants of both families have living children—have existed since the first settlement of Delaware.

William Shipley.

William Shipley was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1693. His wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Robert and Ann Tatnall, from whom are descended all the families of the Tatnalls, the Leaks, the Canbys, the Shipleys, and Prices, in the neighborhood of the Brandywine Mills; and all the Richardsons and Latimers, near Mill Creek.

William Shipley and family embarked at Bristol, in England, in the spring of 1725, on board a ship bound for Philadelphia. The vessel was crowded with passengers, having more than eighty persons on board, several of whom afterwards became conspicuous and valuable citizens of Wilmington. Among these may be mentioned Edward Tatnall, father of Joseph Tatnall; Elizabeth Canby, who was the mother of the late William and Samuel Canby, and afterwards, by a second marriage, of William Poole; Thomas Shipley, who was the father of Joseph Shipley, of Brandywine Mills, and Sarah Newlin, wife of Cyrus Newlin; and Jane Elwall, afterwards Jane Fearson, who lived to a great age.

In the same ship came William Taylor. He settled at Darby, and made the first Smith's bellows ever manufactured in Pennsylvania. Also George Warner, who lived to the great age of ninety-nine years, and retained his mental faculties to his death, which took place in

1810. Also Thomas Tatnall, who settled between Darby and Chester, and from whom are descended the Knowles and Shallcross families.

The ship arrived at Philadelphia in the month of July, after a passage of two months. During the voyage the smallpox appeared on board, and several of the passengers died. This circumstance so alarmed the inhabitants of Philadelphia that they assembled in crowds and ordered the ship to leave the place. She dropped down the river and anchored off the Swedes' Church, near which the passengers landed and were kindly received by a person named Barnes, who conducted them through a dense forest to a house near South street, called "the Blue House Tavern." After the passengers had recovered from the smallpox, and their quarantine had expired, they were permitted to enter the town.

Very soon after his arrival, William Shipley purchased a tract of land in Ridley township, about ten or twelve miles southwest of Philadelphia, and there settled with his family. In the early part of 1727 his wife died, after a short illness. In about two years he married Elizabeth Levis, daughter of Samuel Levis, of Chester county. She was a distinguished minister in the Society of Friends, and in many respects a very extraordinary woman.

The settlement of Mr. Shipley at Wilmington was the result of a dream of his wife's. In this dream she saw a beautiful place, which made so deep an impression on her mind that, when traveling through the country, she immediately recognized the spot and decided that they should settle there. Mr. Shipley yielded to her wishes, and they soon after took up their residence in what is now Wilmington. He purchased several lots, proceeded to make improvements, and prospered.

In 1743, Elizabeth Shipley, in company with Esther White, another distinguished minister of the Society of Friends, residing in Wilmington, made a journey to North Carolina on a religious mission, from whence they sailed for England, and traveled over Great Britain and Ireland. They returned in 1745. She was at that time considered on of the greatest ministers of her profession on the continent of America. She lived to see Wilmington grow to be the largest town in the State of Delaware, and departed this life in the fall of 1777, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, having retained the full possession of her mental faculties to the end of her days. When the battle of Brandywine was fought and lost, and Philadelphia was in the hands of the enemy, she was on her death bed. Some of her friends called to see her and condole with her on the distressed condition of the country. Requesting to be propped up in bed, she addressed the company in relation to the existing state of public affairs, and closed with these impressive words: "But I have seen, in the light of the Lord, that the invader of our land should be driven back; for the arm that is mighty to save and able to deliver from the hands of the oppressor, is stretched forth for the deliverance of this nation, which, I am firm in the faith, will secure its independence."

Her sublime words made a deep impression on those sitting by her bedside, and became a subject of interesting conversation among her friends in the neighborhood. The solemnity of the occasion, the character of the speaker, and the circumstances under which the address was made, greatly increased the interest it was otherwise well calculated to excite. It was a voice from the borders of the grave, uttered by one who had long been considered an extraordinary person, and who was now just entering the portal of an eternal state. The prediction, as we all know, was fulfilled to the letter.

In 1735 Mr. Shipley built a large three-story brick house at what is now the southwest corner of Fourth and Shipley streets, Wilmington. In this house he lived until his death in 1768, at the age of seventy-six.

William Shipley had issue by his first wife, Mary Ann Tatnall, Thomas, Ann, and Elizabeth, as follows:

I. Thomas, b. 1718, in England, came to this country with his parents, settled with them in Wilmington, and afterwards purchased part of the water power of the Brandywine, which became a source of wealth to himself and family. He married Mary Marriott, and they had nine children. Those who grew to adult age were:

i. William, b. 1746; d. 1816.

ii. Mary, (Mrs. Phineas Buckley), born 1750; died in New York in 1795.

iii. Joseph, b. 1752; d. 1832; married Mary Levis, of Springfield, Delaware county, Pa.; inherited the large mill property on the Brandywine, was successful in business and left an honorable name. His wife survived him eleven years, dying in 1843. They had issue:

1. Samuel, born in 1777, married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James Jefferis. He engaged in the milling business with his father until his health failed and he died in 1814, leaving two children, Thomas and Sarah. 2. Mary, (Mrs. John Dixon), of Wilmington, died in 1844. 3. Thomas, born in 1780, engaged in the shipping business in Philadelphia, and was remarkably successful; was prostrated with sunstroke while visiting in the south of France, and died soon afterwards, at the early age of thirty-two. 4. John, born in 1782, was for many years engaged in the milling business, and died in 1863. 5. Rebecca. 6. Anna. 7. Elizabeth. 8. Sarah. 9. Margaret. 10. Joseph, born December 4, 1795; entered the counting house of Samuel Canby, in Philadelphia, at the age of eighteen; went to England in 1819, and became a member of the great banking house of Brown, Shipley & Co. Their business became extensive and the reputation of the house was widespread. His business venture yielded him a fortune. Thirty years after he went abroad he returned to Delaware, his native state, and purchased a fine property in Brandywine Hundred, where he erected a beautiful residence, and called the place "Rockwood." Here he resided until his death, which occurred on the 9th of May, 1867, in the seventy-second year of his age. His remains were interred in the Friends' burying ground in Wilmington. Referring to his honorable career as a business man and citizen, a writer observes: "He passed from earth at a ripe age, his life being one of honor and usefulness, and we doubt whether the soil of Delaware covers the remains of a more trusty merchant, a more worthy citizen or a better man than Joseph Shipley." 11. Hannah was the youngest of the eleven children of Joseph and Mary (Levis) Shipley.

iv. Sarah, b. 1755; married Cyrus Newlin, of Wilmington, and died in 1834, leaving two children, Mary and Thomas.

v. Ann, b. in 1758; married John Jones, and died in 1808, leaving two children, Cyrus and Lydia.

vi. Anna, b. 1760; married William Byrnes, and died in 1808, leaving one son, Thomas.

II. Anna, b. circa 1720.

III. Elizabeth, b. circa 1723. In 1744 she married Oliver, son of Thomas Canby. He was engaged in the milling business, and died in 1754. William, the eldest of their five children, in 1774, married Martha, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Marriott, of Bristol, Pa. They settled in Wilmington the same year. She died in 1826, and he survived her until 1830, when he died at the age of eighty-two.

Samuel Canby, second son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby, was born in Wilmington in 1751. His father died when he was three years old. He learned the business of a carpenter and cabinet maker with Ziba Ferris. When his term of service expired in 1771, he removed to Brandywine and engaged in the milling business. In 1775 he married Frances Lea, daughter of James and Margaret Lea, of Wilmington, and removed to the house formerly owned by his father on the banks of the Brandywine. Later in life he built a large residence at the corner of Fourteenth and Market streets, in which his son, James, afterwards lived. In this mansion he lived forty-one years, until 1832, when he died at the age of eighty-one years.

James Canby, son of Samuel Canby, was born January 30, 1781, and for most of his adult life continued the flour mills owned by his father. He was one of the originators of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and became the first president of the company. He died May 24, 1858.

Merrit Canby, son of William Canby, was born in Wilmington, November 19, 1783. From 1815 to 1836, he was engaged in the sugar refining business in Philadelphia. In 1836 he removed to Wilmington and was connected with various financial institutions and other corporations until his death, December 10, 1866.

It may be said of William Shipley, the immigrant, that he was the founder of the flourishing commercial city of Wilmington,

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with its seventy thousand inhabitants. When he came here before 1735, it was a small town of less than thirty-three houses. But through the enterprise of Mr. Shipley the town began to grow rapidly. The first market house in Wilmington was built by him in the spring of 1736, at his own expense, and on his own land. The first meeting of the Friends was held in his one-story brick house, and later meetings in his new house, until the first meeting-house was completed in the fall of 1738. The name of Mr. Shipley is perpetuated by a street, and Tatnall street represents the maiden name of his first wife.

Hon. Caesar Rodney.

Caesar Rodney, the first of the Congressional delegation from Delaware, was a native of that State, and was born about the year 1730. His place of birth was Dover. The family from which he descended was of ancient date, and is honorably spoken of in the history of early times. We read of Sir Walter De Rodeny, of Sir George De Rodeny, and Sir Henry De Rodeny, with several others of the same name, even earlier than the year 1234. Sir Richard De Rodeny accompanied the gallant Richard Coeur de Lion in his crusade to the Holy Land, where he fell while fighting at the siege of Acre.

In subsequent years the wealth and power of the family continued to be great. Intermarriages took place between some of the members of it and several illustrious and noble families of England. During the civil wars, about the time of the Commonwealth, those families became considerably reduced, and their members were obliged to seek their fortunes in new employments, and in distant countries. Soon after the settlement of Pennsylvania by William Penn, William Rodney, one of the descendants of this illustrious family, removed to that province and after a short residence in Philadelphia, settled in Kent county, Delaware. This gentleman died in 1708, leaving a considerable fortune and eight children, the eldest of whom is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Rodney inherited from his father a large landed estate, which was entailed upon him according to the usages of distinguished families at that day. Such was his popularity that at the early age of twenty-eight years he was appointed high sheriff of Kent county, and on the expiration of his term of service was created a justice of the peace and a judge of the lower courts. In 1762, and perhaps at a still earlier date, he represented the county of Kent in the provincial legislature. In this station he entered with great zeal and activity into the prominent measures of the day. In the year 1765 the first general Congress was assembled at New York to consult upon the measures to be adopted in consequence of the Stamp Act and other oppressive procedures of the British Government. Mr. Rodney, Mr. McKean, and Mr. Kollock were unanimously appointed by the Provincial Assembly of Delaware to represent that province in this Congress. For the faithful and judicious discharge of the trust reposed in them the Assembly unanimously tendered its thanks and voted them a liberal compensation.

Soon after this Mr. Rodney, in consequence of ill health, was obliged to relinquish his public duties and seek medical advice. A cancerous affection had some time previously made its appearance on his nose and was fast spreading itself over one side of his face. Fortunately the skill of the physician afforded him relief and he returned home greatly encouraged.

Mr. Rodney was a member of the Congress of 1774, having for his colleagues Thomas McKean and George Read. On the meeting of this Congress September 5, 1774, Mr. Rodney appeared and took his seat. He was appointed on several important committees, exhibited great fidelity in the discharge of his duties, and as a reward for his services, received the thanks of the Provincial Assembly, together with a re-appointment to the same high station the following year. He was also appointed to the office of brigadier general in the province. At the time that the important question of independence came before Congress, Mr. Rodney was absent on a tour in the southern part of Delaware, having for his object to quiet the discontent which prevailed in that section of the country, and to prepare the minds of the people for a change of government. On the question of independence his colleagues, who were at this time in attendance upon Congress, were divided.

Aware of the importance of a unanimous vote of the states in favor of a declaration of independence, and acquainted with the views of Mr. Rodney, Mr. McKean dispatched a special messenger to summon him to be present in his seat when the trying question should come before the body. With great effort Mr. Rodney reached Philadelphia just in time to give his vote and thus to secure entire unanimity in passing what was termed by the loyalists, "that act of treason."

In the autumn of 1776 a convention was called in Delaware for the purpose of framing a new Constitution, and of appointing delegates to the succeeding Congress. In this convention there was a majority opposed to Mr. Rodney, who was recalled from Congress and superseded by another person. Such ingratitude on the part of the people was not common during the Revolutionary struggle. In the present instance the removal of this gentleman was principally attributable to the friends of the English Government, who were quite numerous, especially in the lower counties, and who contrived to enlist the prejudices of some true republicans in accomplishing their object.

Although thus removed from Congress, Mr. Rodney still continued a member of the Council of Safety and of the committee of inspection, in both of which offices he employed himself with great diligence, especially in collecting supplies for the troops of the State, which were at that time with Washington. In 1777 he repaired in person to the camp near Princeton, where he remained for nearly two months in the most active and laborious services.

In the autumn of 1777, Mr. Rodney was again appointed as a delegate to Congress from Delaware, but before taking his seat he was elected President of the State. (See sketches of the governors.) This was an office of great responsibility, demanding energy and promptness, especially as the legislature of the state was tardy in its movements, and the loyalists not unfrequently excited troublesome insurrections. Mr. Rodney continued in the office of President of the State for about three years. During this period he had frequent communications from Washington in relation to the distressed condition of the army. In every emergency he was ready to assist to the extent of his power; and by his energy and influence he succeeded in affording the most prompt and efficient aid. The honorable course which he pursued, his firm and yet liberal conduct in circumstances the most difficult and trying, greatly endeared him to the people of Delaware, who universally expressed their regret when, in the year 1782, he felt obliged, on account of the arduous nature of his duties, and the delicate state of his health, to decline a re-election.

Shortly after retiring from the presidency of the State of Delaware, he was elected to Congress, but it does not appear that he ever after took his seat in that body. The cancer which had for years afflicted him, and which for a long time previously had so spread over his face as to oblige him to wear a green silk screen to conceal its ill appearance, now increased its ravages, and on the 29th of June, 1784, he died, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His death caused much sorrow among the people. He was noted for high integrity, purity of character and patriotism. In 1889, more than a hundred years after his death, a handsome monument was dedicated to his memory and his name is still held in grateful remembrance by the people of Delaware.

Warner Mifflin.

Warner Mifflin, who settled in Delaware many years before the Revolutionary war, was in some respects a unique character. He was born in Accomac county, Virginia, October 21, 1745, son of Daniel Mifflin, a planter and share owner, and died near Camden, Delaware, October 16, 1798, lacking but five days of being fifty-three years of age. Early in life he became imbued with the belief that slavery was an evil, and devoted much thought to the question. Raised a Friend, he adhered to the customs and practices of the Society, and was a firm believer in its doctrines. The year when he became a resident of Delaware is unknown. His father, it appears, came with him from Virginia, and purchased land. At that time he must have been quite a young man. He was the only Friend within sixty miles of his plantation and had a long distance to travel when attending the yearly meetings of the Society.

He was appointed a justice of the peace by the Duke of York June 10, 1770, which shows that he must have arrived from Virginia before that time. The records show that he was assessed in 1785 in North and South Murderkill hundreds. Daniel and Walker Mifflin were assessed at the same time. The former was the father of Warner, and the latter was his brother.

Although Warner Mifflin took so great an interest in the welfare of the slaves, and was one of the very earliest of Abolitionists, he became a slave owner. Some were brought to him by his first wife, who was a Marylander, and others were given to him by his father. But the belief that it was wrong to hold slaves grew stronger in his mind from year to year, and, finally, in 1774, he gave them their liberty by executing a curious paper which has been preserved. His example was followed by other Friends, and the records show the voluntary emancipation of 615 slaves by their owners from 1774 to 1792, Warner Mifflin opening the list with twenty-one of his own. The document is entitled a "Record of Manumissions by the Members of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting and some other Friends." A copy of one of these records will serve as an illustration of the habit of thought of those Friends in carrying out their convictions of duty, and is well worthy of preservation in this connection as a remarkable historical document. It is as follows:

I, Warner Mifflin, of Kent county, in Delaware, merchant, fully persuaded in my conscience that it is a sin of a deep dye to make slaves of my fellow creatures to continue them in slavery, and believing it to be impossible to obtain that peace my soul desires, while my hands are bound full of injustice, as by my unjustly detaining in bondage those that have as just and equitable right to their freedom and liberty of their persons as myself. Therefore, for remedying the same I do hereby declare all the negroes I have, hereafter particularly named, absolutely free, them and their posterity forever, from me, my heirs, executors, administrators and every one of them, to wit: Hannah, an antient negro woman; Ezekiel, a man about twenty-five years of age; Beniah, a negro man about twenty-seven years of age; Paul, a negro man about twenty years of age; Nanny, a negro woman about thirty years of age, and her girl, Hannah, about fourteen years of age; Daniel her negro boy, about ten years of age; her girl, Jenny, about five years of age; girl Nanny, about three years of age; boy, Abram, about ten months old; negro Grace, a woman about twenty-seven years of age, her girl, Betty, about thirteen years of age; Henny, her girl, about eleven years of age; her boy, Richard, about seven years and nine months old; girl, Rebecca, about three years old; hereby impowering them and each of them with full and free liberty to commence suit in law against me, my heirs, executors, administrators or any of us that may attempt to inthral, imbondage or deprive them of their liberty in any respect by color or pretence of right derived from me; and I do hereby convey to them and each of them all the right, power and authority I have heretofore had to commence an action against any person that had heretofore got one of them out of my possession, and refused the delivery back again; each one to stand in the place for him or herself that I have had to stand for them in behalf of my own interest in the same case, when they shall be entitled to recover all such costs as they may be at in prosecuting the suit from such of us as may attempt as aforesaid. And I do hereby also lay it as a charge on the consciences of the court or jury before whom it may be brought that they particularly adhere to this evidence in behalf of the aforesaid negroes. But believing it to be my duty to take upon myself the power and authority of the young ones to raise and educate them till they arrive to lawful age, I therefore reserve that prerogative over the male till they arrive at twenty-one years of age, and the female till they arrive to eighteen years of age, which I do hereby direct to be determined by the ages of each as particularly mentioned as aforesaid, calling them the very age this day that they are said to be about such an age. And whereas a negro man named Solomon just came to me (upward of forty years of age) being left by my grandmother, Mary Mifflin, to serve which of her grandchildren he pleased, and by letter just received from my father, Daniel Mifflin, one of the executors in her will named, informing me he (the said Solomon) made choice of me. I do also therefore hereby declare said negro *Solomon absolutely free from me and my heirs forever; and do entitle him to all and every the privileges of the others on an attempt to deprive him as aforesaid. And whereas I have heretofore manumitted and set free my negro man James, woman Mariah and her children, Lydia and Nanny, and also negro girl Melissa, which manumission or clearance I deposited in the keeping of the Monthly Meeting of the people called Quakers of Duck Creek, in this county, which I apprehend will be admitted to record by direction of said meeting, together with this. Now my desire is that this being produced, or a copy hereof certified by the clerk for the time being to said meeting, or in case there should be no monthly meeting of and for Duck Creek, a certified copy from the clerk of the Quarterly Meeting of said people called Quakers, to which Duck Creek Monthly Meeting last belonged, certifying that such record appeared, shall be adjudged taken and as accepted as full as I can enforce it, as if I was personally pres-

*Marginal note in handwriting of Recorder Warner Mifflin—The reason of my grandmother's not freeing this negro herself was that she was informed she could not do it because of the laws of Virginia, where she lived, it being a concern to her for several years, but I believe was somewhat relieved with the prospect she had that it would be accomplished by her descendants; she, therefore, mentioned none of them in her will except two men, allowing them to make choice of such of her grandchildren they pleased, this one choosing me and the other my brother Daniel, were both immediately set to their liberty, and likewise a woman and children before set at liberty in Maryland confirmed by will since all are freed by my father, Daniel Mifflin.

ent and acknowledged the whole thereof. And such I desire that may have anything of the kind before them that they may particularly attend to and distribute justice impartially to the poor negroes and not wrest the meaning hereof (the consequence be to them that do otherways) my intention being to clear them from slavery to me, my heirs or assigns forever, believing freedom to be their natural and just right. To which I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this Ninth Day of the First Month in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five (1775).

WARNER MIFFLIN.

Sealed and acknowledged in presence of us, Joseph Jenkins and Edward Cole.

Record examined, Warner Mifflin.

In the execution of this remarkable document some interesting incidents are reported to have occurred. For instance, it is stated that when one of his best slaves appeared before him he said: "Well, my friend James, how old art thou?" "I am twenty-nine and a half years, master." "Thou shouldst have been free," said Warner, "as thy white brethren are, at twenty-one. Religion and humanity enjoin me this day to give thee thy liberty; and justice requires me to pay thee for eight years and a half service, at the rate of ninety-one pounds, twelve shillings and six pence owing to thee; but thou art young and healthy; thou hadst better work for thy living; my intention is to give thee a bond for it, bearing interest at seven and a half per cent. Thou hast now no master but God and the laws."

Daniel Mifflin, his father, who appears to have been living at this time, also followed the great humanitarian act of his son by manumitting his slaves. Warner Mifflin was much encouraged in his work by the language of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, although, like most of the Friends of that time, he was opposed to war and favored peace.

But the humane project which he had in view, that of universal freedom, was deemed impracticable at that time, and only those of his immediate acquaintance followed his illustrious example.

On the day of the battle of Germantown he was attending the yearly meeting of the Friends at Philadelphia, and the room in which they were assembled was darkened by the smoke of the battle. At this meeting the Friends renewed their testimony against the spirit of war, and chose Mifflin to visit Generals Howe and Washington and remonstrate with them against the carrying on hostilities. To perform this hazardous duty Friend Mifflin had to walk in blood and among the dead bodies of those that had fallen. But his courage was undaunted, and he set out on his perilous mission, believing it to be a sacred and religious duty to plead for an armistice, in the hope that it would lead to peace.

An interesting account of his experience on his visit to General Howe is furnished in a translation from the French of the account which Hector St. John De Creve-Coeur gave of this episode in his "Letters of an American Planter." Creve-Coeur was a Frenchman, who had married the daughter of an American merchant, and had become a farmer, and his book in praise of this country had a considerable circulation in its time. Creve-Coeur tells how Mifflin, when he arrived at the British outposts, was seized and taken before the officer in command. "Who are you, and where are you going?" cried the guard. "My name is Warner Mifflin, and I am going to Philadelphia," was the calm reply. The name of the Quaker General Thomas Mifflin was not unfamiliar to the officer, and he became suspicious. "Mifflin! Mifflin!" he exclaimed. "It appears to me that there is a certain Captain Thomas Mifflin, who says he is a so-called general in the rebel army; is he not a relation of yours?" "Yes, my friend, he is my first cousin," said Warner. "Is it possible that that is a crime?" Then the officer opened the vials of his wrath, exclaiming: "How do you dare to call me your friend, you arrant rebel? Soldiers, lead this hypocrite to the guard house, until we take him before the provost, when he will be hanged in his turn. You will see there a great number of rebels, who, under the guise of the simplicity and humility of the Quakers, have tried to sneak into the British lines to act as spies. Soldiers, take this man to the guard house; he argues too much. Put the manacles on him; do you understand? They will, without doubt, be the first pair of 'sleeve cuffs' monsieur the Quaker has ever worn."

The unfortunate peacemaker was kept in jail for several days. He was then taken before General Howe. The British commander, six feet high, sometimes compared, like Cornwallis, to Washington in his personal appearance, and with the manners of a gentleman, although popularly regarded as a monster of profligacy in the eyes of patriots of severe

morals, seems to have received him gently, if not affably. The general was not accustomed, however, to callers coming into his presence with their hats on. He observed with some surprise that Mifflin had not doffed his hat, but proceeded merely, to ask if his name was Warner Mifflin. "Yes, friend William Howe, that is my name." At this point of the interview an aide-de-camp, who was doubtless astonished at the visitor's want of politeness to the general and his failure to appreciate the general's greatness, approached the Quaker, pulled his hat from his head, and rebuked him for daring to remain covered. Mifflin explained that he was only complying with the custom of his sect. Then Howe, in turn, rebuked the aide for his presumption, and assured the Quaker that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the hat was worn or not, and that all he wanted was a clear and exact answer to his questions. According to the translation, Warner said:

"I am a planter in Kent county; I am sent by the Assembly of the Quaker Church of the three lower counties."

"Ah! the planters and their Quaker Church choose an unfortunate time, because I find myself obliged to be their enemy. What does the assembly desire of me? What do you yourself want with me?"

Warner replies: "As you are an Englishman, it is possible that you know that the Society of Friends has nothing to do with war, or with contentions, either public or private; disputes are to us forbidden by Holy Writ, which enjoins us to consider all men as our brothers; but while recommending to us fraternity and peace, it commands us to do all in our power to prevent and hinder evil. Our brethren in the three counties, meeting in our 'Assembly for the Suffering,' have believed that perhaps it would be possible to bring about an interview between thee and our friend, George Washington, and by this interview a suspension of hostilities might be brought about, at least during the winter, and that such suspension might bring about a good understanding and restoration to peace. Persuaded that this is a sound and pious idea through obedience to the inspiration of the Spirit, from whence come all our good thoughts, as well as the good that we accomplish, they have deputized me to communicate with thee. What does thee think of it, friend Howe?"

Before the interview was at an end Howe was so interested in the Quaker that he wanted him to dine at the headquarters; declared that Mifflin's scheme did honor to him and his sect, but pointed out that his position was somewhat different from Washington's, as the American general could at once obtain his instructions from Congress, while he would need to wait several months to secure the consent of the King. He expressed his willingness to agree to a short suspension of hostilities if he could meet Washington. The general and his visitor then sat down at table, and Mifflin was asked whether it was true that he had set free all his slaves. He replied in the affirmative, and added:

"I only did what it was my duty to do."

"They also tell me that you gave the wool of five hundred sheep to those who had lost theirs by the English troops."

"Seeing that all men are brothers, why do not those who are well off divide their wealth with those that the war has ruined? There is more true joy in doing well than is thought."

"By what chance did you save your sheep?"

"By means of an island (Chincoteague) that I own; I concealed them in the woods on this island, when your brother, Admiral Howe, went up the river with his fleet."

"I esteem you highly, Mr. Mifflin, and these two generous actions would render me your friend for all my life if we were neighbors, and at peace. I wish to God that all the Americans were like you."

He was permitted to depart from within the British lines, when he made his way to the American camp, and finally succeeded in reaching General Washington. He told him plainly that he was opposed to "all changes of government which occasion war and bloodshed," and he was received with respect and complimented on the goodness of his intentions. Washington, while more taciturn and less affable than Howe, seems to have treated his fellow Virginian with deference. But the proposition of the Friends was regarded as impracticable, and he returned to his abode, beginning soon afterward what became the great work of his life, the emancipation of the negroes. He had that clear, strong intellect

which we often find among Quakers in following principles and convictions to their logical conclusion, as well as the most exact sense of justice.

At this time Mifflin was only thirty-two years old, but his mind was of a matured cast, perfectly self-possessed and feeling that he was engaged in a high and holy mission, he knew no fear. And although many of the Friends had to go through a season of resentment after the Revolution, Warner Mifflin, who had been more conspicuous than any other in an individual effort to bring the war to a close on the basis that all war is wrong, seems to have been regarded with the highest respect to the end of his career, as a man of exemplary worth.

After Washington was inaugurated as President at New York, Mifflin visited him, and in the course of the interview, the President, recollecting the assertion, when he visited him during the war, "that I am opposed to the Revolution and to all changes of government which occasion war and bloodshed," asked him to tell on what principle he was opposed to the Revolution. "Yes, friend Washington," he replied, "upon the principle that I should be opposed to a change in the present government. All that was gained by revolution is not an adequate compensation for the poor mangled soldiers, for the loss of life or limb." To which Washington replied: "I know your sentiments; there is more in that than mankind have generally considered."

As illustrative of the philanthropic character of Mifflin, Brissot, in his examination of the "Travels of Chastellux in America" says: "I was sick and Warner Mifflin came to me. It is he that first freed all his slaves; it is he who without a passport, traversed the British army and spoke to General Howe with so much firmness and dignity; it is he who, fearing not the effects of the general hatred against the Quakers, went, at the risk of being treated as a spy, to present himself to General Washington, to justify their conduct to him; it is he who amid the furies of war, equally a friend to the French, the English, and the Americans, carried succor to those who were suffering. Well! this angel of peace came to me."

Warner Mifflin devoted much time to traveling and lecturing. His theme was the emancipation of the slaves. He laid petitions to this effect before legislatures and Congress, published pamphlets in advocacy of his scheme, and never grew weary in inculcating the great peace doctrines and humanitarian principles which he had espoused in his youth.

He was a first cousin of General Thomas Mifflin of the Revolution, and afterwards governor of Pennsylvania, and probably the only one of the connection that favored the peace doctrines of the Society of Friends, excepting his own immediate family. The circumstances surrounding his death were peculiarly sad. In the autumn of 1798 he was about to visit Philadelphia to attend the yearly meeting of of the Society of Friends. Yellow fever was then raging in that city, but he believed it was his duty to attend the meeting, and if his services were required to aid in looking after the sick and dying, he was ready to perform that duty also. Before setting out on his journey he executed his will (see Will Book N, p. 224, Dover) in which he speaks of the pestilence then prevailing, but believing that it was the will of God that he should go, he set his house in order by making provision for his family and disposing of his large estate, so that in case he should fall, his life work would be properly ended.

After attending the meeting and witnessing the horrors of the pestilence he returned to his home in Delaware; but the seeds of the terrible disease were implanted in his system, and he sickened and died of yellow fever, as stated above, on the 16th of October, 1798.

Warner Mifflin was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of the celebrated lawyer Kensey Johns, of Maryland, who afterwards settled at New Castle, became a United States Senator, and chief justice of Delaware in 1798. He was succeeded on the bench by his son, Kensey Johns, Jr., in 1832, who served for twenty-five years. The will of Warner Mifflin shows that the issue by his first marriage was as follows:

I. Warner Mifflin, Jr.; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. ——Cowgill); III. Anne (Mrs. —— Rasin); IV. Susannah; V. Sarah.

When Mrs. Elizabeth Mifflin died is unknown, but she evidently died young, for, on the 9th of October, 1788, he married Anne Emlen, of Philadelphia. She was born (See Hist. of the Mifflin Family, p. 48) in 1765, and died in Philadelphia, March 22, 1815.

By the second marriage there appear to have been two sons, Samuel and Lemuel. The latter was a posthumous child, for reference to that effect is made to him in the will. He died August 9, 1824. Descendants of Warner Mifflin still live in Delaware.

General John Dagworthy.

Among the distinguished Revolutionary heroes who ended their days in Delaware was Gen. John Dagworthy. The date and place of his birth are unknown. We first hear of him in New Jersey, at Trenton, in 1732. He was a man of some note at that time for Governor Morris says he was high sheriff of the county in which he lived. In King George's war in 1745, he commanded a company in a New Jersey regiment sent to operate against the French in Canada. In course of time he received a royal commission as captain from England, and in 1753 was in command of two companies of rangers organized for the protection of the border settlements of Western Maryland in the French and Indian War.

While in this service a dispute occurred between Captain Dagworthy and Lieutenant Colonel George Washington regarding rank. Captain Dagworthy claimed that inasmuch as he held a royal commission, he outranked Washington, who was a Colonial officer, commissioned by the Governor of Virginia. The dispute, which lasted a long time, and was the cause of much friction between the two officers, was finally settled by Braddock in favor of Dagworthy. After Braddock's death the contest was revived and kept up for some time, or until Washington made a journey to Boston and laid the matter before General Shirley, who upon investigation, in March, 1756, definitely settled the relative rank of the different claimants by sustaining Washington, and Dagworthy was reduced to the rank of a Provincial captain.

Captain Dagworthy proved himself a brave and valuable officer and saw much hard service on the frontier. He was present at the fall of Fort Duquesne as an officer of the Maryland troops, and was the first to bring the news of the reduction of that stronghold to Baltimore.

The capture of this fort filled the colonies with joy. Governor Sharp, by proclamation, appointed a day for public thanksgiving and praise; and the Assembly, to testify its gratitude to the brave Maryland soldiers who had taken part in the action, appropriated £1,500 to be distributed as a gratuity among them. In the apportionment thirty pounds fell to Lt. Col. Dagworthy; to each captain, sixteen pounds; to each lieutenant, twelve pounds; to each ensign, nine pounds; to each non-commissioned officer, six pounds; the remainder to be expended in the purchase of clothing and suitable necessaries, to be divided among the privates. Afterwards, as a further testimonial to Dagworthy for his services, the Assembly of Maryland gave him patents for a tract of land in what was then Worcester county, Maryland, lying at the head of Pepper's Creek, which was later, by the surveys of the boundary line between Maryland and Delaware in 1767, found to be in Delaware.

In 1774, all of these tracts were resurveyed to him under Penn and called "Dagworthy's Conquest." They contained, in the aggregate twenty thousand three hundred and ninety-three acres. This was a magnificent domain, and testifies to the esteem in which Col. Dagworthy was held by the people.

From the exhaustive paper on the history and public services of Colonel Dagworthy, contributed to the Historical Society of Delaware by Dr. George W. Marshall, of Milford, in 1895, it appears that he must have settled on his land soon after it was assigned him, for on the 24th of October, 1774, he was commissioned by John Penn as a justice for Sussex county. Afterwards, John McKinly, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Delaware State, commissioned him as a justice in the county of Sussex, dated Wilmington, March 8, 1777.

In consequence of the territory acquired from Maryland by Delaware, a law was enacted in 1774 that the justice should ascertain the boundaries of the several ancient hundreds, and commissioners (of whom John Dagworthy was one) were appointed to select freemen to conduct elections for inspectors and assessors.

Dagworthy was appointed one of the Committee of Safety in Sussex county for the suppression of the Tory insurrection, and in the "Minutes of Council" for March, 1778, he

is referred to as "Brigadier Dagworthy." The following resolution was adopted by Council, March 20, 1778:

WHEREAS, The Council is fully convinced that some of the disaffected inhabitants of the county of Sussex have taken up arms, much to the terror of the good people of said county and to the encouragement of the British forces to land and make incursions there; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council, that, for restoring peace and harmony in said county, the President of the State issue his orders immediately to General Dagworthy, to disarm and take the ammunition from all the disaffected inhabitants of the County of Sussex.

That he was actively employed in the cause of the Colonies there is abundant evidence On October 9, 1776, Samuel Patterson wrote from Perth Amboy to General Read. "George Parvis, our acting quartermaster, was adjutant in Sussex to General Dagworthy's battalion." In May a lot of ammunition and other munitions of war belonging to Maryland arrived in Indian River, and were taken in charge by Colonel Dagworthy and sent to Charlestown, Maryland, by land. In 1777, Thomas McKean wrote, "We made a promotion in the militia by making Dagworthy brigadier."

Dr. Marshall, his biographer, says that General Dagworthy built a capacious one-story house upon his lands in Dagsborough hundred, Sussex county, which hundred and town were named after him. Here, surrounded by his family and a retinue of slaves, he dispensed a liberal hospitality to his many friends and admirers. He was honored and respected as a bold patriot and an earnest, honest citizen, solicitious for the best interest of his State and the community in which he lived, and where he largely developed the varied industries of the county.

General Dagworthy died in the early part of 1784, as his will was probated May 24th of that year. He made ample provision for his wife Martha, and for his sisters, Elizabeth Clayton, Sarah De Hart, and Mary; and for his nephews, James Mitchell, William Clayton Mitchell, Nathaniel Mitchell, and George Mitchell; and for his niece, Abigail Bell. But he left no lawful issue. To his ward, Elizabeth Dagworthy Aydelott, whom he educated under the care of his sister Mary living at Trenton, he gave liberally. She was highly educated and was a fine Latin and Greek scholar. She married William Hill Wells, who was born in Pennsylvania about 1760 and died at Millsboro, Delaware, March 11, 1829. He became the owner of the Dagworthy estate. A lawyer by profession, he became prominent, and was recognized as a representative man. He was chosen to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Joshua Clayton, deceased, and served from February 4, 1799, till May 6, 1804, when he resigned. On the resignation of James A. Bayard, he was again elected, holding his seat from June 10, 1813, to March 3, 1817. He left four sons and a daughter: I. Dagworthy; II. Henry; III. Edward; IV. Alfred and V. Rachel (Mrs. William D. Waples). Mrs. Waples bought the estate and resided there. The sons of William Hill Wells all studied law and were admitted to practice, but, with the exception of Alfred, the youngest, did not follow the profession for any length of time. Alfred Wells went to Ithaca, N. Y., and was engaged in legal practice until his death, serving as judge of the county and member of Congress. Henry Wells was secretary of the state under Governor Haslet. Edward Wells was Register of the Court of Chancery for several years, resided in Georgetown, and finally settled in Washington, where he died.

THE FERRIS FAMILY.

Benjamin Ferris, of Wilmington, came of an old and honored ancestry. In Cope's Genealogy of the Sharpless family a very full record may be found. Samuel Ferris, grandfather of Benjamin, came from Reading, near London, and settled at Groton, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Reed, whose father came from Awley in the southern part of England. They first settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, and afterward removed to New Milford, being one of the first twelve families settled there. The children of Samuel and Sarah (Reed) Ferris were: I. Joseph; II. Deborah; III. David; IV. Sarah; V. Benjamin; VI. Hannah; VII. John; VIII. Zachariah. The parents were of the Presbyterian faith, but several of the children became Friends.

David Ferris, born at Stratford, Connecticut, March 10, 1707, removed to Philadelphia in 1733, became a Friend, and in 1735 married Mary Massey. In 1737 he settled in Wilmington, Delaware, where he died December 5, 1779, having been a minister about twenty-four years. His brother Zachariah came to Wilmington and was received into membership by Friends December 2, 1739. He was soon afterwards recommended as a minister, labored faithfully, and died January 6, 1803, aged eighty-five years, one month and twenty-four days.

John Ferris, of New Milford, born in 1710, was married March 15, 1738, to Abigail Tryon, of New Fairfield, and they had issue: I. Deborah, born December 7, 1738; II. Abigail, twin with Deborah; III. Nathan, born June 7, 1740; IV. Rosamond, born October 7, 1741; V. Ziba, born June 13, 1743; VI. Matthew, born January 14, 1745; VII. Elizabeth, born December 7, 1746.

With these children they removed to Wilmington in 1748, bringing certificates from the Monthly Meeting "held at the Oblong in ye county of Dutchess and Province of New York, ye 21st of ye 2nd mo. 1748." Of John it was said he had a gift for the ministry. He died of small-pox in 1750. Zebulon Ferris, perhaps a nephew, produced a certificate from Nine Partners, New York, dated March 17, 1750.

We are informed by Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, that Zechariah (Samuel?) Ferris, of Charlestown, 1675, had children: I. Zechariah, baptized February 6, 1676; II. Sarah, November 12, 1678; III. Hannah, July 18, 1680. The name was written "Ferriss" by the second, third and fourth generations.

Ziba Ferris, born at New Milford in 1743, married Edith Sharpless, who was born in Middletown, October 30, 1742, and died in Wilmington, February 8, 1815. Her marriage took place January 12, 1769, at Middletown Meeting. Her husband died in Wilmington, Delaware, April 24, 1794. They had issue: I. Phebe, b. 11 mo. 20, 1769; d. 8 mo. 20, 1770; II. Mary, b. 3 mo. 16, 1771; d. 9 mo. 9, 1773; III. Deborah (Mrs. Joseph Bringhurst), b. 3 mo. 2, 1773; d. 8 mo. 20, 1844; IV. John, b. 10 mo. 12, 1775; d. 11 mo. 1, 1802; m. Sarah Harlan; V. Edith (Mrs. Caleb Harlan), b. 4 mo. 18, 1778; d. 4 mo. 20, 1827; VI. Benjamin, b. 8 mo. 7, 1780; d. 11 mo. 9, 1867; m. Fanny Canby and Hannah Gibbons; VII. Ziba, b. 1 mo. 25, 1786; d. 10 mo. 14, 1875; m. Eliza Megear.

Edith Ferris was the daughter of Benjamin and Edith Sharpless, of Middletown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. She is represented as being a beautiful woman, but unaffectedly modest, social in her disposition, and possessing an unusual flow of spirits, but noted for her fortitude, and a clear, sound understanding. She early became prominent in the Meeting and for nearly eighteen years filled the station of overseer to the satisfaction of her friends. In 1794 she was left a widow; and in 1802 she lost her eldest son. By these removals she was deprived of the two main pillars of her earthly hopes, but she struggled to bear these heavy afflictions with true Christian patience and resignation. She died as already stated in February, 1815.

John, eldest son, and fourth child of Ziba and Edith (Sharpless) Ferris, was born October 12, 1775, and died November 1, 1802. He married in 1800 at Stanton Meeting, Delaware, Sarah Harlan, who was born August 7, 1780, at Mill Town, Delaware, and died April 17, 1869, in Wilmington. She was a daughter of Caleb and Ann (Jackson) Harlan, of Mill Town.

The fruit of this marriage was one son, John, born September 21, 1801, and died September 2, 1882, unmarried. His father died at the early age of twenty-seven of yellow fever. In 1802, when this scourge prevailed in Wilmington, John Ferris was appointed one of the Board of Health, which station he filled with diligence and strict attention to the necessities of the sufferers, without for a moment thinking of his own danger. He was finally seized with the fever and died November 1, 1802. His death caused much sorrow, as he was a man who stood high in the community and commanded great respect. The Board of Health paid a high tribute to his memory in a series of resolutions which were unanimously passed and spread upon the minutes. The record of his services by the Board says: "As soon as the disease appeared, * * * and consigned eighty-two victims to their graves, he commenced his arduous services; and during its continuance did not for a single day, intermit his attention

to the sick, the dying, and the dead. The first mentioned he was in the constant practice of visiting twice a day. He took upon himself the care of the funerals of the deceased. When, after having performed a serious tour of duty, a duty enjoined by his commiseration for the distressed, and anxiety for their relief, he fell a victim, a late sacrifice to his exertions for the happiness of others, and left on the hearts of his fellow citizens a grateful remembrance of his labors and his virtues."

Edith, fourth daughter and fifth child of Ziba and Edith (Sharpless) Ferris, was born April 18, 1778, and died at Mill Town, April 20, 1827. On the 23d of December, 1803, she married, at Wilmington Meeting, Caleb Harlan. He was born near Doe Run, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1770, and died at Mill Town, August 8, 1840. Both are buried at Stanton Meeting. Caleb Harlan learned the milling business under his father, but it did not agree with his health, and he turned his attention to storekeeping at Mill Town. He also owned land but did not farm it himself. They had issue (surname Harlan) I. John Ferris, b. Feb. 23, 1805; d. November 5, 1823; II. Ann J., b. Aug. 11, 1808; d. ——; III. Edith, b. July 19, 1812; d. Dec. 31, 1885; IV. Mary A., b. Aug. 31, 1813; d. ——.

Benjamin, second son and sixth child of Ziba and Edith (Sharpless) Ferris, was born August 7, 1780, in Wilmington, and died there November 9, 1867. He married, first, on the 17th of May, 1804, at Wilmington, Fannie Canby. She was born November 11, 1778, in Brandywine, Delaware, and died in Wilmington August 3, 1833. He married, second, October 15, 1835, Hannah Gibbons. She was born in Lampeter, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1793, and died in Wilmington May 3, 1860; daughter of Abraham and Mary (Canby) Gibbons. Children all by first wife: I. William, b. Feb. 13, 1805; d. in infancy; II. Edward, b. July 24, 1809; d. Aug. 31, 1810; III. Anna, b. Nov. 27, 1811; d. Sept. 29, 1814; IV. Deborah, b. July 22, 1813; d. ——, unm; V. Anna M., b. June 11, 1815; d. ——, unm; VI. Benjamin, b. April 2, 1817; d. Oct. 29, 1831; VII. Martha, b. June 26, 1819; d. ——, unm; VIII. David, b. July 16, 1821; m. Sarah Underwood; IX. William, b. Dec. 14, 1822; m. Mary Wetherald; X. Edward, b. Dec. 20, 1825; m. Catharine Lehman Ashmead.

Benjamin Ferris, father of the above family, was a man of remarkably vigorous intellect and his pen was frequently employed to disseminate his ideas, or to preserve a record of interesting local facts. He was the author of "A History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware," including a history of Wilmington, published in 1846. It was the first publication of the kind, and a work of much merit and historic value. Copies are now very scarce and hard to secure.

As early as 1821-22, under the *nom de plume* of "Amicus," he engaged in a religious controversy with Rev. Dr. Gilbert ("Paul"), in a series of letters published in the *Christian Repository*. These were afterwards published in a volume of over five hundred pages, with the title, "Letters of Paul and Amicus." Mr. Ferris in early life went to Philadelphia and learned the trade of watchmaking with the celebrated Thomas Parker. Returning to Wilmington he adopted the profession of a conveyancer, from which he retired with a competency to enjoy his literary labors.

On the announcement of his death in 1867, at the mature age of seventy-six, the *Friends' Intelligencer* paid a handsome tribute to his memory. Among other things it said: "His wonderful conversational powers adapted themselves with remarkable versatility to all ages and capacities; and all who knew him can recall the many times in which they have seen him in the centre of an admiring and listening group, while he poured forth the stories of his abounding treasury for their interest and instruction. He was a connecting link between the present generation and the past, his retentive memory and power of representation enabling him, from an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and illustration, to give life-like pictures of the character and manners of those who have passed away."

Ziba, third son and seventh child of Ziba and Edith (Sharpless) Ferris, was born January 25, 1786, at the corner of Third and Shipley streets, Wilmington, and died at Clifton, near Wilmington, October 14, 1875. He married November 14, 1816, at Wilmington Meeting, Eliza Megear. She was born in Maryland, December 12, 1797, and died at

Clifton, May 4, 1880, daughter of Michael and Phebe (Pugh) Megear, of Wilmington. They had issue:

I. William Megear, b. Nov. 21, 1817; d. Jan. 23, 1819; II. Elizabeth Sipple (Mrs. Lindley Smith), b. Feb. 6, 1819; III. Mary (Mrs. William Sellers), b. Oct. 31, 1820; d. Dec. 1, 1870; IV. Infant son, b. Aug. 28, 1822; V. Edward Bringhurst, b. Feb. 22, 1824; m. Elizabeth Jenkins; VI. Phebe, b. April 15, 1825; d. in her sixth year; VII. Ziba, b. Sept. 18, 1828; m. Esther Lea; VIII. Frances, b. April 26, 1831; d. April 20, 1838; IX. Thomas Megear, b. April 17, 1834; X. Francis, b. Nov. 5, 1840; d Aug. 2, 1843.

David, fourth son and eighth child of Benjamin Ferris (historian), and Fanny Canby, his wife, was born in Wilmington, July 16, 1821. He married Sarah Ann Underwood at Moorestown, New Jersey, April 12, 1849. David settled on a farm near Fallston, Maryland, in 1841, removing in 1854 near Rancocas, New Jersey, thence to Fairfax county, Virginia, near Mt. Vernon, in 1871, and to Penn township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1877. Issue:

I. Francis Canby, b. March 22, 1850; d. January 15, 1880, unm.

II. William Canby, b. November 17, 1851; machinist.

III. Matilda, b. August 19, 1853.

IV. Henry, b. August 16, 1855; m. Elizabeth Ellis Marters, of Muncy, Pa., he is a printer and publisher in Wilmington; they have issue.

V. Alfred Justice, b. June 21, 1864; printer.

VI. Walter, b. March 21, 1868; machinist.

William, fifth son and ninth child of Benjamin Ferris (historian), and Fanny Canby, his wife, was born in Wilmington December 14, 1822. On the 2d of January, 1845, he married Mary Wetherald, of Wilmington. She was born there December 14, 1825, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Haworth) Wetherald, of Wilmington. He has in his possession an old clock which is said to have been given by William Alexander to his daughter Mary, who married James Broome, and which has come down by direct line of descent to the present owner. They have issue:

I. Fanny, b. Harford county, Maryland, March 20, 1846; m. in Wilmington June 11, 1868, Charles Hallowell. They reside in Denver, Colorado, and have issue.

II. Benjamin, b. Hartford county July 24, 1847; m. Rachel Richardson.

III. Joseph W., b. Hartford county April 6, 1849; d. January 19, 1858.

IV. Mary H., b. Wilmington September 3, 1854; m. October 10, 1877, Eldridge C. Price, of Baltimore. They have issue.

V. William, b. Wilmington, July 26, 1859.

VI. Deborah, b. Wilmington, March 27, 1863.

VII. Anna M., b. Wilmington, November 5, 1864.

Edward, youngest of the ten children of Benjamin and Fanny (Canby) Ferris, was born December 20, 1825. He married June 5, 1855, Catherine Lehman Ashmead, of Philadelphia. They reside at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and have descendants.

Elizabeth S. Ferris, daughter of Ziba and Eliza (Megear) Ferris, b. Wilmington, February 6, 1819, married there October 3, 1839, Lindley Smythe. He was born in Wilmington, July 28, 1816, son of David and Anna (Canby) Smythe. After marriage, they took up their residence in Philadelphia. Issue, (surname Smythe):

I. Ferris, b. September 8, 1841; d. April 2, 1843.

II. Horace, b. March 9, 1844; m. Mary Elizabeth Hanson in 1865, and have descendants.

III. Marriott Canby, b. November 13, 1845; m. in 1876, Clara Lauderbach, of Philadelphia, place of residence, Philadelphia; they have children.

Edward B. Ferris, son of Ziba and Elizabeth (Megear) Ferris, born February 22, 1824, Wilmington; married Elizabeth Jenkins November 7, 1861, of Philadelphia. They reside in that city, and have one daughter, Anna J., born August 21, 1865.

Ziba Ferris, born September 18, 1828, son of Ziba and Eliza (Megear) Ferris, of Wilmington, married June 24, 1856, at her home and place of birth, Esther Lea, born October 12, 1837. She was a daughter of William Lea and James S. Lovett, of Wilmington. They reside in their native city and have a son and daughter—Alice Lea, and William Lea.

The Ross Family.

In early times there were none more prominent in Delaware than the family of Rev. George Ross. He became rector of the church at New Castle in 1705. This church, according to the authority of J. Henry Rogers, Esq., was built on the site of Fort Casimir, and still stands to-day an antique and venerable edifice, surrounded by its old-time graveyard, in which sleep many of the early settlers in New Castle.

The Rev. George Ross, born in 1676, was the son of David Ross, the second Laird of Balblair, and head of one branch of the Highland Clan Ross. He could trace his descent to Malcolm, Earl of Ross, who was contemporary with Malcolm, King of the Scots in the twelfth century. George Ross was educated at Edinburg, where he received the degree of A. M., in 1700. At first he thought of becoming a Presbyterian minister, but changed his mind and received orders in the Church of England. About 1703 he emigrated from Scotland to Delaware, settled at New Castle, and in 1705 became rector of the Episcopal Church (Immanuel), at that place. Some time in 1707 he married Joanna Williams, his first wife. She came from Rhode Island, and was noted for her piety and Christian grace. They had issue: I. David, b. before 1708; II. Margaret, b. in 1712; III. John, b. in 1714. Some time before the Revolution he was Attorney General under the Crown for the Lower Counties on the Delaware, and in his day was one of the most distinguished and successful lawyers of Philadelphia. His only rival at the bar was Andrew Hamilton. Samuel Adams in his diary refers to him as a lawyer of great eloquence and extensive practice. At first he favored the loyalists, but became a convert to the cause of liberty; IV. Aeneas, b. in 1716. He entered the ministry, succeeded his father as rector of the Parish of New Castle, May 3, 1758, and served until 1782. He was an earnest supporter of independence, preached patriotic sermons and was a pillar of strength in the cause of liberty. His son, John Ross, became the husband of Elizabeth Griscom (Betsy Ross), who made our first national flag in Philadelphia, and whose house is still pointed out on Arch street; V. Anne, b. in 1719, married John Yeates, of Delaware, a cousin of the distinguished jurist, Joseph Yeates, a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a resident of the city of Lancaster, Pa.; VI. Jacob, b. before 1726. Little of his history is known. Some writers say that he became a physician. Holcomb, the historian of the church over which the father presided so long, says that two of his sons became clergymen. It is probable that Jacob was one of them.

The wife of Rev. George Ross, Joanna Williams, dying soon after the birth of Jacob, he married, secondly, Catharine Van Gezel, a granddaughter of Gerrit Van Gezel, who was secretary to Jacob Alrichs, one of the Dutch governors of the colony on the Delaware. Their children were: VII. George, b. May 10, 1730, at New Castle. He studied law, and after his admission to the bar he settled in Lancaster in 1751, and there commenced his professional and distinguished career. August 17, 1751, he married Anne Laulor. His success at the bar brought him in a few years the appointment of prosecutor for the Crown, an office which he filled with distinguished credit.

In 1768 he was chosen a representative to the General Assembly, and continued a member of that body until 1777, excepting the years 1772 and 1776. When the Tories became the subjects of persecution and sometimes imprisonment, and it was esteemed next to treason to defend them, he, with James Wilson and a few other eminent persons, was ever ready to plead in their behalf. He was, however, among the first of the colonists to become sensible of the arbitrary acts of the English Government and to feel "the sting of British tyranny." The Virginia resolutions, proposing a Congress of all the colonies, were received in the General Assembly on the eve of its adjournment. Many members were anxious for delay, to hear from their constituents, but so commanding was his influence among his colleagues that it was decided to act at once, and he was appointed a committee to draft a reply to the speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates. In that reply he expressed with clearness and force how sensible the members of the Pennsylvania Assembly were of the importance of co-operating with the representatives of the other colonies in every wise and prudent measure for the preservation and security of their general rights and liberties.

The success of his services in the Assembly

made him available for other and higher duties. On the 22d of July, 1774, he was one of seven delegates chosen to represent the Province in the Continental Congress. On the 15th of October, on motion of Mr. Ross, it was ordered that John Dickinson, of Delaware, be chosen an additional delegate. That Congress met on the 5th of September and adjourned on October 26th of the same year.

As George Ross shared the distinction achieved in that short session of seven weeks, it may be worth while to pause long enough in our narrative to take a glimpse of that notable Assembly, the first Continental Congress. It met in Carpenter's Hall, that sacred edifice which still stands in Philadelphia, and is venerated as the shrine of liberty. Many noted men were there, not the least of whom was the distinguished son of Delaware, George Ross. Their work was the grandest of the age. They surveyed and mapped the rights of man, declared that no law enacted without his consent was binding upon a British subject, that taxation without representation was tyranny, that the common law of England was every Englishman's birthright.

But Mr. Ross was not a one-term congressman. He was re-elected on December 15, 1774, to the Congress which convened May 10, 1775. To the succeeding term he was not elected, but on July 20, 1776, he was again elected, and immediately took his seat. In January, 1777, he obtained leave of absence on account of illness, and never afterward returned. He thus occupied a seat in the Continental Congress from September 14th to October 26, 1774; from May 10th to November, 1775, and from July 20, 1776, to January, 1777. On July 4, 1776, at the very hour the Declaration of Independence was being adopted by the Continental Congress, he was at Lancaster presiding at a meeting of the officers and members of the battalions of Associators of the colony of Pennsylvania, to choose two brigadier generals. When the signing of the immortal document took place on the 2d of August following, he was present and affixed his name to it. He was the only signer of the Declaration from the county of Lancaster. In appreciation of his services in the Assembly and Congress, a public meeting held at Lancaster passed a resolution granting him £150, but he graciously declined the gift. The remnant of his life, after his retirement from Congress, was to be still further dignified and exalted by his elevation to the bench of the Admiralty of the State, to which he was appointed March 1, 1779. But he lived only a short time to enjoy his last honor. He died July 14, 1779, of a sudden attack of gout, at his home in Lancaster, and was buried in Christ Church burial ground. He left one son, James, who became an active patriot on the breaking out of the Revolution. He raised the first company in Lancaster, was made captain and marched to Cambridge. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, with which he fought in the memorable battle of the Brandywine. In the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Germantown, Col. Ross bore a conspicuous part. He was appointed judge in the Territory of Louisiana. He died August 24, 1808, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

After the lapse of one hundred and eighteen years the Lancaster County Historical Society reared a pillar and tablet to the memory of the signer on the site of his country residence in the environs of the city of Lancaster. The ceremonies took place June 4, 1897, in the presence of a great concourse of people. Hon. Marriott Brosius, member of Congress from Lancaster county, delivered an eloquent oration in which he recounted the patriotic services of the distinguished son of Delaware.

VIII. Gertrude, b. about 1732. She married Hon. George Read, the first, (of Delaware), signer of the Declaration of Independence.

IX. Catharine, b. about 1734; m. Capt. William Thompson, a native of Ireland, of good family, who had been an officer in the Pennsylvania regiment during the French and Indian War, and who was afterwards, during the Revolution, a general (from March 1, 1776, to Sept. 3, 1781), of the Continental Line. Their children were: i. George, who m. Mary Callender, a daughter of Capt. Robert Callender; ii. Robert, d. unm.; iii. Mary, m. Hon. George Read, second, of Delaware; iv. Catharine, m. first, Galbraith Patterson, son of Capt. William Patterson, who was b. at Patterson's Fort in 1767, studied law at Lancaster, was admitted in 1789, removed to what is now the borough of DuBoistown, opposite the city of Williamsport, where he d. February 26, 1801, in his thirty-fourth year.

His widow m. second, James Orbison, of Chambersburg, Pa., where she d. February 24, 1811. She had a daughter by Mr. Patterson, who married, first, David Maclay; second, Hon. Alexander T. Hayes, who was for many years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Lancaster; v. Juliana, m. John Holmes, of Baltimore; vi. Elizabeth, m. Count Joseph St. Leger d'Happart, of France; vii. William Allen, m. Sarah Lewis Clay, widow, daughter of Richard McWilliams, Esq., of Delaware.

X. Elizabeth, b. about 1736; m. Col. Edward Biddle, of Reading, a distinguished lawyer, speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and member of the Continental Congress.

XI. Susanna, b. about 1738; m. Rev. William Thompson, of the Episcopal church.

XII. Mary, b. about 1740; m. in 1763 Col. Mark Bird, of Birdsboro, a prominent iron master. He took an active part in the Revolution. On August 7, 1776, "he reported to the Council of Safety that about 300 men in his battalion would be ready to march in several days, he having supplied them with provisions, tents and uniforms at his own expense." He became a wealthy man for his time, his landed possessions in Berks county alone reaching 8,000 acres, on which were situated his extensive furnaces at Birdsboro and Hopewell. But in 1786 he was compelled to make an assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors. About 1788 he removed to North Carolina, where he soon afterwards died.

Rev. George Ross, the progenitor of this distinguished family, was rector of the New Castle Church (Immanuel), from June, 1705, to July, 1708. He then removed to Chester, where, in connection with his church duties, he conducted a school. In October, 1714, his old congregation at New Castle induced him to return, and he continued to labor there until his death in 1754. Altogether, he served in the New Castle Church for the long period of forty-three years. He was buried under the chancel of the church, but strange as it may appear, no record of the date of his death has been preserved in the church archives.

Thomas Fenwick.

Thomas Fenwick, although comparatively little is known of his early history, was a man of some note in Delaware soon after the advent of William Penn. His name indicates Scotch origin. He appears to have settled first in Maryland, for the earliest well authenticated event in his history was his receiving by purchase several grants of land in Somerset county of that State. These grants bore the date 1686 and were called "Fenwick's Choice," "Winter Pasture," "Cow's Quarters," "Dumfries," "Scottish Plot," &c. The last two names lead to the inference that Mr. Fenwick was a Scotchman. He afterwards disposed of these lands in smaller lots. While living in Maryland he appears to have been a planter. Prior to settling in Delaware, he received a grant for "Fenwick Island," at the southeast corner of Sussex county, near Cape Henlopen. This island was destined to become historical, for through it was run the boundary line of Delaware and Maryland, and reference is made to it in the celebrated case of Penn vs. Lord Baltimore. Soon after settling in Sussex county, Thomas Fenwick became a member of Penn's Provincial Council, justice of the peace, sheriff of the county and register of wills. These appointments show that he must have been a man of some standing and enjoyed the confidence of William Penn. The time of his death is unknown, but as his will was dated in 1708, and was probated a few months later, he must have died some time in that year. It is on record at Georgetown. His wife's Christian name appears as Mary in the will, and the following children are mentioned:

1. Anne (Mrs. Robert Clifton);
2. Margaret (Mrs. Edward Stretcher);
3. James; apparently his only son. What became of him is unknown.

Reference is also made in the will to John and Margaret Hepburn, of Somerset county, regarding the transfer of his land. John Hepburn is known to have emigrated from Scotland at an early date. He belonged to the historic family of that name in Scotland. There also appears to have been a Cuthbert Fenwick, who had sons, Robert, Richard and John. His will is dated March 6, 1654. What relationship existed between Cuthbert and Thomas Fenwick is unknown, but it is supposed the former was uncle to the latter. Thomas Fenwick died at Lewes, and is supposed to have been buried in the old cemetery at that place.

Hon. George Read.

George Read was a native of the Province of Maryland, where he was born in 1734. His grandfather was an Irishman, who resided in the city of Dublin, and was possessed of a considerable fortune. His son, John Read, the father of Hon. George Read, having emigrated to America, took up his residence in Cecil county, Maryland, where he pursued the occupation of a planter. Not long after the birth of his eldest son, he removed with his family into the Province of Delaware, and settled in the county of New Castle. Mr. Read, designing his son for one of the learned professions, placed him in a seminary at Chester. Having there acquired the rudiments of the learned languages, the boy was transferred to the care of that learned and accomplished scholar, Rev. Dr. Alison, at his famous school at New London, Chester county, Pa. Young Read continued his studies until his seventeenth year, when he entered the office of John Moland, a distinguished lawyer in Philadelphia, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the legal profession. He made rapid progress, and before completing his preparatory studies showed such aptitude for the profession that his preceptor entrusted to him a considerable share of his legal business.

In 1753, at the early age of nineteen years, Mr. Read was admitted to the bar. On this event he performed an act of singular generosity in favor of the other children of the family. As the eldest son, he was entitled, by the existing laws, to two shares of his father's estate, but he relinquished all his rights in favor of his brothers, assigning as a reason for this act, his belief that he had received his proportion in the education which had been given him.

In the following year he commenced the practice of law in the town of New Castle, and although surrounded by gentlemen of high distinction in the profession, he soon acquired the confidence of the public, and obtained a respectable share of business. In 1763 he was appointed to succeed John Ross as attorney general of the three counties of Delaware. This office Mr. Read held until the year 1775, when, on being elected to Congress, he resigned it.

During the same year Mr. Read married Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. George Ross, a clergyman, who had long presided over the Episcopal Church in New Castle. The character of Mrs. Read was in every respect excellent. In her person she was beautiful, and to elegant manners was added a deep and constant piety. She was also imbued with the spirit of a pure patriotism. During the Revolutionary War she was often called to suffer many privations, and was frequently exposed with her infant family to imminent danger from the predatory incursions of the British. Yet, in the darkest hour and amidst the most appalling danger, her fortitude was unshaken and her courage undaunted.

In the year 1765 Mr. Read was elected a representative from New Castle county to the General Assembly of Delaware, a post which he occupied for twelve years. By an adherence to the royal cause he had reason to anticipate office, honor and wealth. But his patriotism and integrity were of too pure a character to be influenced by worldly preferment or pecuniary reward.

On the first of August, 1774, Mr. Read was chosen a member of the Continental Congress in connection with Caesar Rodney and Thomas McKean. To this station he was annually elected during the whole Revolutionary war, and was indeed present in the national assembly, except for a few short intervals, during the whole of that period.

When the time came for signing the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Read affixed his signature to it with all the cordiality of those who had voted in favor of the declaration itself.

In the following September Mr. Read was elected president of the convention which formed the first Constitution of the State of Delaware. On the completion of this he was offered the executive chair, but chose at that time to decline the honor. In 1777, the governor, Mr. McKinly, was captured by a detachment of British troops, and Mr. Read was called to take his place in the responsible office (see sketches of the Governors), the duties of which he continued to discharge until the release of the Governor.

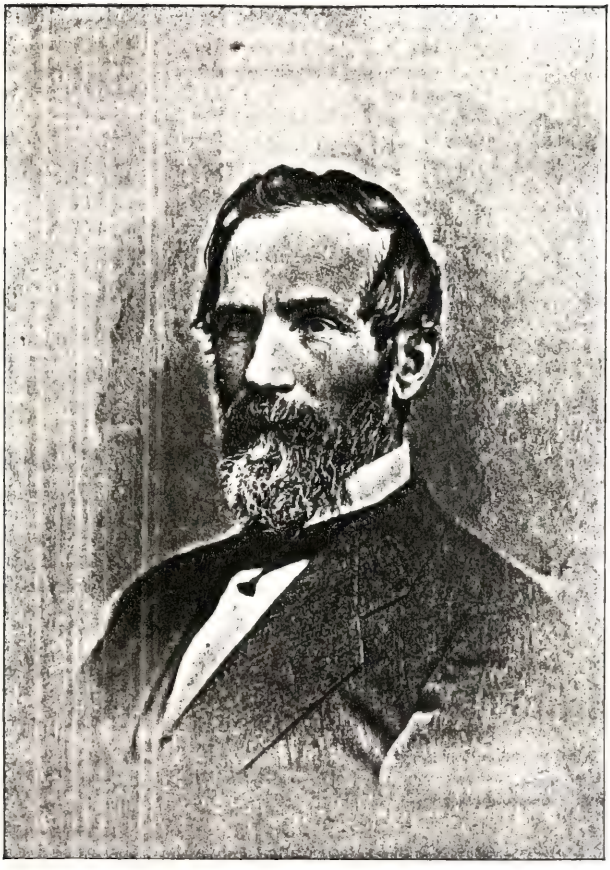
In 1777 ill-health required him to retire for a season from public employment. In 1782, however, he accepted the appointment of judge of the Court of Appeals in admiralty cases, an office in which he continued until the abolition of the court. In 1787 he repre-

sented the State of Delaware in the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, under which he was immediately elected a member of the Senate. The duties of this exalted station he discharged till 1793, when he accepted a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware, as Chief Justice. In this exalted position he continued till the autumn of 1798, when, on the 21st of September, he was suddenly summoned to another world. He was buried near the eastern wall of Immanuel Church, New Castle.

THE BEDFORDS.

Although occupying a conspicuous position in the history of Delaware, nothing is known of the ancestry of Lieutenant Colonel Gunning Bedford, of Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware State troops, and afterwards Deputy Quartermaster General of the American Army. Captain Bellas, who has devoted much time to genealogical research, declares that very little connected history of the Bedford family can be obtained. Gunning Bedford was born in Philadelphia in 1730, and died in New Castle, Delaware, September 30, 1797. He was a lieutenant during the French and Indian War, and entered the Revolutionary army as a major, March 20, 1775. Having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel of Colonel Haslet's regiment, he was wounded at White Plains. On June 18, 1776, he was appointed quartermaster general. The fact that he entered the service from Delaware, leads to the conclusion that he had settled in that state early, probably soon after returning from service in the French and Indian campaign. He was a delegate from Delaware to the old Congress of 1783-85, and governor of the State from January, 1796, to his death, September 30, 1797. The fractional portion of his term, which ended in 1799, was filled by Daniel Rogers, speaker of the Senate. Governor Bedford married Mary, daughter of Col. John and Mary (Howell) Read. He left no issue at his death. In the minutes of Council of Delaware he was generally denominated the "Elder," or "Senior."

Gunning Bedford, Jr., it is stated, was his cousin. He was born in Philadelphia in 1747, and died in Wilmington, Delaware, March 30, 1812. He graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton College, in 1771, among his classmates being James Madison and Hugh M. Breckinridge. He was one of the first scholars of his class and probably the best speaker, for he was selected to deliver the valedictory oration at the commencement. Previous to his graduation he had been married to Miss Jane Ballaroux Parker, daughter of James Parker, of Boston, whose wife was a lady of French descent. His wife was so interested in his success at college that she traveled on horseback to Princeton with her baby to witness her husband's triumph. On leaving college young Bedford studied law with Joseph Reed, an eminent attorney of Philadelphia, and having been admitted to the bar removed to Dover, Delaware, where he practiced successfully until failing health compelled him to leave and take up his residence in Wilmington. "He was a handsome man," says William T. Read, in his life of George Read, "and a very fluent and agreeable speaker, and the high place he gained in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens was shown by the offices of trust and importance which he filled." On the breaking out of the Revolution he took sides with the patriots and threw his whole force and influence in behalf of liberty. During the war he served for a short time as aide-de-camp to General Washington. He was attorney general of the State, a member of the Assembly of Delaware, and of the Continental Congress, from 1783 to 1787; a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and signer of that instrument; and it was largely through his efforts that Delaware, in common with Rhode Island and other small states, was put upon an equality with the large States in numerical representation in the United States Senate. He was a presidential elector in 1789 and 1793. Upon the organization of the Government, President Washington appointed him Judge of the United States District Court, and he filled that high office honorably for himself and satisfactorily to the public until he was disabled by disease which terminated his life in 1812, as stated above. Miss Montgomery, in her "Reminiscences of Wilmington" (p. 245), says that General Washington presented his pocket pistols to Judge Bedford as a token of approbation of his services. After the General's death, Lady Washington presented to him, as a memento of her regard,



Yours Sincerely
Horace Fletcher

the Masonic sash worn by her husband. It is now preserved among the valuable collection of relics of the great man in the building at Morristown, New Jersey, known as "Washington's Headquarters." It is of crimson silk. Judge Bedford had several children. His daughter Ann, who married Commodore John Barney, of the U. S. Navy, was born in 1769, and died in 1818. Another daughter, who married Gen. John Stricker, of Maryland, was born February 15, 1769 (twin, probably, with Mrs. Barney), and died June 23, 1825. His last surviving daughter was Henrietta T. Bedford (born 1789, died August, 1871), in Wilmington. This daughter caused a splendid and enduring monument of granite to be placed over her distinguished father's grave in the First Presbyterian churchyard, Wilmington, in 1858. The beautiful and appropriate epitaph carved on the shaft was composed by William T. Read, and it may be read from the Market street sidewalk, so close does the monument stand to the iron fence.

Commodore Macdonough.

Thomas Macdonough, distinguished as a naval officer, was a native of Delaware. In a contribution to the Historical Society, his grandson, Rodney Macdonough, of Boston, says that his family was of Scotch-Irish origin. His great-grandfather, Thomas Macdonough, lived on the river Liffey, County Kildare, Ireland. Either he or his father was a native of Scotland, but, on account of the disturbed condition of the county, had emigrated to Ireland and settled there. This Thomas had several children, two of whom, John and James, came to this country about 1730. John Macdonough settled on Long Island, and James Macdonough, the ancestor of the Delaware line, settled in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, at the place then called the Trap, but to which the post office department in 1844 gave the name of Macdonough. Here he lived to a good old age, dying in 1702, eighty years old. His wife was Lydia, daughter of Peter Laroux, also of St. George's hundred. James and Lydia Macdonough left several children, among whom was Thomas Macdonough, 2, the commodore's father, born in 1747.

Thomas Macdonough, 2, lived in stirring times on the Delaware. He had studied medicine and adopted that profession, but when there came the call to arms in 1776 he threw away the lancet and buckled on the sword. On March 22, 1776, he was commissioned by Congress as major in Col. John Haslet's regiment of Delaware troops in the Continental service. Five months later the regiment took the field, and the first engagement in which it took part was the battle of Long Island. In the absence of the colonel and lieutenant colonel, Major Macdonough was in command, and acquitted himself so as to receive the thanks of General Washington. During this engagement he was wounded. Then followed the battles of White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, in all of which the regiment participated. Its loss in officers and men in the battle of Princeton was so great that the time of most of the men having expired, the regiment was disbanded and never reorganized and the major returned to his home.

In 1782 he was colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Delaware militia. In 1788 he was appointed third justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court by Governor Collins. In 1791 Governor Clayton appointed him second justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, and in 1793 he was again appointed by the same governor one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

The wife of Major Macdonough was Mary, daughter of Samuel Vance. He died a comparatively young man in 1795, and he and his wife are buried side by side in the family lot. They left a number of children, among whom was Thomas Macdonough, 3, destined to become distinguished as a naval commander.

Thomas Macdonough, 3, was born December 31, 1783, at the Trap, on the farm on which his father and grandfather had lived before him. For sixteen years he resided at or near his home, happy and contented; he always retained a lively and affectionate remembrance of the home of his youth. Just after completing his sixteenth year he entered the navy. He had heard much of war. His uncle, Patrick Macdonough, had been a soldier under St. Clair in his ill-fated expedition. His father had served in the Revolution. His elder brother, James, was a midshipman in the navy and had taken part in the engagement between the *Constellation* and the *Insurgente*, and lost a leg. The stories he heard from these rela-

tives fanned the spark of patriotism in his bosom into a bright and steady flame.

On the 15th of February, 1800, Thomas Macdonough was appointed a midshipman by John Adams, through the influence of United States Senator Latimer, of Delaware. He straightway went aboard ship at New Castle, bound for a cruise in the West Indies, and saw some hard service.

He was with Stephen Decatur when they burned the *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli. Lieutenant Lawrence and ten men, with midshipmen Laws and Macdonough, were directed by Decatur to fire the berth deck and forward store room of the captured ship. They did their duty courageously and well and the ship was destroyed. For his services on this occasion McDonough was promoted to the rank of lieutenant May 18, 1804.

Cruising in the Mediterranean he had many adventures and narrow escapes. In the harbor of Gibraltar, a British man-of-war's boat boarded an American merchantman and took out, or impressed, one of her men. Macdonough went alongside the British boat and demanded him, which demand was refused. He then took hold of the man, put him into his own boat, and brought him on board his ship, the *Syren*. The British officer blustered and stormed, but Macdonough kept the man, who was an American.

His bravery was of that kind which knew no fear. While lying off Syracuse, he obtained permission to go ashore. Just as he was stepping into a boat to return to his ship he was set upon by three cut-throats armed with daggers. The young lieutenant drew his sword, and though the odds were three to one, two of his assailants were soon disabled, and the third, taking to flight and being followed by the officer, ran into a building and upon the roof, from whence, there being no way of escape, he threw himself to the ground to avoid being taken. Young Macdonough was the gallant Decatur's favorite midshipman, and "wherever Decatur led he dared to follow." To relate all of his adventures would require the space of a small volume.

On the breaking out of the second war with Great Britain, he was ordered to take command of the naval force on Lake Champlain September 12, 1812. On December 12, of the same year, he married Lucy Ann, daughter of Nathaniel Shaler, of Middletown, Connecticut. There he afterwards made his home when off duty and there his children were born. One of them, "whom," as he writes in 1822 to his sister Lydia in Delaware, "I call Rodney after my friend in Wilmington," is now living in New York City, and another, Charlotte Rosella, now a widow, is living in Middletown.

On the 24th of July, 1813, Macdonough was commissioned master commandant, and soon after took command of the fleet on Lake Champlain. The brilliant naval victory which he won over the British on the 11th of September, 1814, is well known to all readers of history. The loss of the Americans was fifty-two killed and fifty-eight wounded; that of the British eighty-four killed and one hundred and ten wounded. The prisoners taken exceeded the whole number of the Americans in the action. The victory was hailed by the whole country with great joy.

The state of New York, in justice and gratitude, gave the gallant commodore one thousand acres of land, and the state of Vermont made him a grant of two hundred acres on Cumberland Head, which overlooked the scene of his brilliant naval victory on Champlain. He was voted a gold medal by Congress, and was the recipient of numerous civic honors from cities and towns throughout the country.

On the 30th of November, 1814, he was commissioned captain, then the highest rank in the infant navy, to take rank from the date of his brilliant victory over the English fleet. After considerable service from the date of his promotion, he was ordered to assume command of the American squadron in the Mediterranean. Owing to ill health, however, he was relieved of the command of the *Constitution* on October 14, 1825, with permission to return to the United States, but he did not live to see his native land, dying at sea while homeward bound, ten days out from Gibraltar, November 10, 1825. His death was caused by consumption, the result of the exposure and hard service to which he had been subjected during his active career. His remains were brought home and buried at Middletown, Connecticut, December 1, 1825, with military, civil and Masonic honors. His wife had died a few months before, and they now

lie side by side in the quaint old cemetery overlooking the Connecticut River. A fitting monument marks his place of burial with an appropriate epitaph carved thereon. "He was distinguished in the world as the Hero of Lake Champlain."

Governor John McKinly.

Dr. John McKinly, who had the distinguished honor of being the *first* President (or Governor) of the State of Delaware, after the Declaration of Independence, was a native of the north of Ireland, where he was born February 24, 1721. Nothing is known of his parentage or family, or the year when he came to this country. That he must have had some advantages in the way of securing an education is evident, for he studied medicine; and when he arrived here he at once engaged in the profession which he had chosen.

Like the majority of Irish immigrants at that time, he probably landed at New Castle, and at once made his way to Wilmington, where he settled and commenced the practice of his profession. That he was here at an early date, and when quite a young man, is shown by the records. It appears that he was appointed sheriff of New Castle county by William Denny, Colonial governor, October 4, 1757, and re-appointed in 1758 and 1759, making three years of continuous service in that line. Noting the date of his birth, he must have been but a little over thirty years of age when the appointment of high sheriff was conferred on him.

About the time his term as sheriff closed he was chosen chief burgess of the infant borough of Wilmington. This was in 1759, and so well did he perform the duties of the office that his fellow-citizens persisted in re-electing him from year to year, so that he continued to serve until 1776, a period of fifteen years. His long service as burgess, therefore, attests his worth and popularity as a man and officer, and the confidence reposed in him, by his fellow citizens. He married Jane Richardson, about 1761 or 1766, as nearly as can be ascertained. She was the eighth daughter and twelfth child of John and Ann Richardson, and was born near Wilmington, February 1, 1727. Her parents were English Friends, and came to this country early in the eighteenth century.

Dr. McKinly early took a stand against British oppression, and like all of his race, became an ardent and outspoken patriot. He was of fearless and decided character, and pronounced in his opinions, which increased his popularity with those who opposed taxation without representation. After the Declaration of Independence, and when a reorganization of the State government became necessary, he was honored by being chosen the first president (governor) of the State of Delaware, February 12, 1777, for three years, and administered the office until the following September.

On the night of the 11th of September 1777, just after the battle of Brandywine, a detachment of British soldiers suddenly appeared in Wilmington, and seeking the house of the governor, forcibly entered it and took him from his bed, and detained him as prisoner. His desk was broken open, and his books and papers taken therefrom. The invaders, not content with securing his records, plundered the house of everything of value, including plate and provisions, which they carried away. The capture of the governor of a State was regarded by the invaders as securing to them a valuable prize, and they were determined to make the most of it. Gov. McKinly was hurried away by his captors to New Castle and confined on board the *Solbay*, a small war vessel lying in the Delaware River off that place. Here he was carefully guarded until the British captured Philadelphia and obtained possession of the forts on the Delaware, when, on the 22d of November, he was removed to a prison ship lying off Chester, and taken thence to Philadelphia, where he was imprisoned in the State House. Here he was kept in close confinement until the English evacuated the city, June 16, 1778, when he was taken by sea to New York and confined at Flatbush on Long Island. In the following month he was paroled and returned to Philadelphia, where, after some delay on the part of Congress, he was exchanged in September 1778, and returned to his home and wife in Wilmington after a captivity of about one year.

Governor McKinly resided on the north-

west corner of Third and French streets, Wilmington. Great changes have taken place in the locality during the last hundred years, but the spot where his house stood can easily be pointed out. On his return from captivity he resumed the practice of his profession, and as physicians were scarce in those days, he was kept busy looking after the sick. This business he followed to the close of his life, or until borne down by the weight of years he was unable to continue his regular visitations. An interesting relic of the old time physician, in the form of the lantern used by him, is preserved among the antiquities of the State Historical Society, Wilmington. It is in a good state of preservation, yet venerable appearance, and contrasts strangely with our modern lanterns. A card is attached to it, which, after setting forth the name of the owner and his capture by the British while serving as the first governor of Delaware, concludes in these words. "This lantern lighted the path of the devoted, able physician, during his nightly visits to the sick and afflicted, borne by his devoted African servant, Forten, when street lamps were unknown. There are a few persons still living in Wilmington who bear kindly recollections of master and man."

Like nearly all the early Irish immigrants, Dr. McKinly was an adherent of the Presbyterian faith, and on December 23d, 1789, his name appears as one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, when application for incorporation was made, and he continued to act as a trustee until his death in 1796. He was liberal in his religious views, however, and at one time offered the vestry of the Old Swedes' Church a lot of ground at the corner of Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, if they would build a church there; but for some reason the offer was declined.

Among the papers relating to Dr. McKinly, preserved in the New York Public Library, is the following estimate of the damage he sustained to his property in the months of September and October, 1777, when the British were in possession of the borough of Wilmington:

The dwelling house broken open and damaged, table linen and wearing apparel, and household furniture taken and destroyed, ...	£35
Shop furniture and medicines taken and destroyed, ...	25
Wine and spirits taken and used, ..	50
A saddle and bridle, with plated mounting taken; riding chair, with a top, and gears, broken and damaged, ...	20
Hay taken and made use of, ...	15
A large quantity of fencing, chiefly with red cedar posts, some railing and a parcel of boards, and loose posts and rails, burned and destroyed, ...	60
A chest containing books and accounts, deeds, &c., together with cash and a variety of valuable effects (exclusive of public money and papers) taken, ...	850
	£1,055

Errors excepted by
John McKinly.

New Castle County:

Doctor McKinly, on his solemn oath, doth depose that the above, amounting to £1,055, is according to the best of his knowledge, a fair and reasonable estimate of the damages he sustained by the enemy, as above stated, at the time above mentioned.

John McKinly.

Sworn this 18th December, 1782,
Before Jno. Lea.

Whether he was reimbursed by the government for the loss he sustained is unknown; but, considering the poor financial condition of the infant republic at that time and for many years afterwards, the probabilities are that he had to shoulder the loss.

Doctor McKinly was an active and conscientious practitioner, and took a deep interest in whatever was calculated to advance the science of medicine. He gave his influence toward founding the first Medical Society in the state, and his name appears first among the twenty-eight charter members. The Legislature granted articles of incorporation February 3, 1789, under the title of "The President and Fellows of the Medical Society of Delaware." This was the third society in the United States, and an organization was effect-

ed at Dover, May 12, 1789, by electing Dr. James Tilton president. The society is still in existence and the name of Dr. McKinly is revered among the pioneer practitioners of more than a hundred years ago.

When Doctor McKinly died on the 31st of August, 1796, he had attained the age of seventy-five years, six months and seven days. His death was sincerely mourned by all the inhabitants of Wilmington, for they felt that a sincere and valuable citizen had been called hence.

Claypoole's *American Daily Advertiser*, published in Philadelphia, contained under date of September 7, 1796, the following obituary, which shows the esteem in which he was held, not only at home but abroad:

"This respectable citizen died full of years, carrying with him to the grave the sincere respect of his friends and the esteem of all who knew him. Dr. McKinly was a native of Ireland, but settled in Wilmington more than half a century ago. The early part of his life was spent in the laborious and useful discharge of the duties of his profession. Upon the first dawning of the Revolution he warmly and actively espoused the cause of freedom. The confidence of his fellow citizens rewarded his zeal for their interests and invested him with the office of President [Governor] of the State as soon as a government was organized under the first constitution.

"The latter part of Governor McKinly's life has been spent in the pleasant enjoyment of the fruits of honest industry and virtuous fame. And when arrived at the goal which was to terminate life's career, he resigned his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it, with a serenity and content which can be experienced only by a mind clear of reproach."

His will bears date August 27, 1795, and was probated September 14, 1796. He made provision for paying the interest on a bond for £100 held by James McKennan during his life; and £6 were to be paid to Rev. William McKennan during his life. Thirty dollars were directed to be paid to the First Presbyterian Church, being the amount of his subscription, in favor of "Francis Allen Latta, as minister of the First Presbyterian Church for seven years, providing he continues as minister." He also bequeathed £100, or so much as may be necessary, for building a stone wall and gateway, for the First Presbyterian Church. The rest of his estate, personal and real, was devised to his wife, and he appointed her his sole executrix. The witnesses to the will were James A. Bayard and Henry Latimer.

The remains of Dr. McKinly were interred in the Presbyterian church yard, corner of Market and Tenth streets, Wilmington, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and mourners who took this opportunity to pay their last respects to the honored dead. On his tombstone are inscribed these words: "This monument is erected to the memory of John McKinly, M. D., who was born in the Kingdom of Ireland on the 24th of February, A. D., 1721, and died in this town on the 31st of August, A. D., 1796. He settled early in life in this country and pursuing the practice of physic, soon became eminent in his profession. He served in several important public employments and, particularly, was the first person who filled the office of President [Governor] of the State after the Declaration of Independence. He died full of years, having passed a long life usefully to the public and honorably to himself."

The widow of Dr. John McKinly survived him over eight years, dying July 18, 1805, of apoplexy or paralysis, suddenly, while sitting in her chair, in apparent good health, at the age of seventy-eight years, five months and seventeen days. She was buried at New Castle. They left no descendants.

The Richardson Family.

One of the oldest families in Delaware is the one bearing the name of Richardson. Twenty years ago (1878) Richard Richardson published a genealogy of the family, giving what facts were then obtainable regarding the early members, but as the edition was small and designed only for private circulation, copies are now difficult to obtain. From that record the following genealogy has been obtained.

Mr. Richardson informs us that the earliest ancestor of the family, of whom there is any account, came to this country about 1682. His name was John Richardson, and he emigrated from Lincolnshire, England. Proud, in his History of Pennsylvania (p. 218), in a

note says: "Of the Quakers that settled in and about New Castle in the year 1682, were John Hussey, John Richardson, Edward Blake, &c." Another writer says: "John Hussey, John Richardson, Edward Blake, Benjamin Scott, and other Friends, being settled in and near New Castle, held a meeting for worship several years at private houses in said town; it was first set up by the authority of the yearly meeting of Philadelphia, the 2d of the first month 1684, and continued until 1705, when a lot of ground was purchased, and a meeting house was built."

As regards the time of his emigration to this country there is no positive knowledge. In the Register of Arrivals in Philadelphia, in the library of the Historical Society, it is stated that a John Richardson arrived at Philadelphia in the ship *Endeavor* on the 20th of July, 1683. This may have been the ancestor of the family; but as there was more than one John Richardson that came from England, it is uncertain which was the right one. There has been a tradition in the family that he emigrated in the ship which brought over Robert Ashton; if that be the case, the date may be fixed as being March 8, 1686. But this is several years later than the other dates. The two accounts may be reconciled, if we conclude that John Richardson came in advance of his family, and that they came with Robert Ashton, which is not improbable.

His wife's name was Elizabeth ———— but this is all that is known respecting her. His children were, as appears from his will, two sons, John and Richard, and a daughter, whose name is not mentioned, married to James Anderson, of George's Creek, Delaware.

John Richardson left nearly the whole of his estate—not previously given to them—to his two sons, after the death of his widow, without specifying what it was, or where situated; it is therefore impossible to give any information about it. He also had real estate at New Castle.

John Richardson was a member of Assembly for New Castle county in 1697, as appears from the minutes of the Council held the "12th of May, 1697," at Philadelphia. He also held the office of justice of the peace—a more important office at that time than now—under Penn's government, as appears from a notice published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, Vol. iv., p. 11, Third Series, 1842, describing the mode of laying out the curve of the northern boundary of the State of Delaware in 1701. Penn in his order for making the survey, instructed Isaac Taylor, of the county of Chester, and Thomas Pierson, of the county of New Castle in the territories, "to accompany the magistrates of each county, or any three of them." And it appears from the surveyor's memoranda, under date of October 26, 1701, that they began "at the end of the horse dyke in the town of New Castle," and that among the justices present was John Richardson.

There are several other Richardsons mentioned in Proud's History of Pennsylvania, and in other records; another John Richardson, who must not be confounded with the ancestor of the Delaware family, who was a member of William Penn's first council, and died in 1700; also Samuel Richardson, a member of council, and many times prothonotary of Philadelphia, from whom the Richardsons of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, are descended; besides others of the same name in various parts of this country.

John Richardson died November 19, 1710, and his remains were probably interred in the Friends' burial ground at New Castle, where the family still has a private lot enclosed by a wall. As the date of his birth is not known, it is not possible to state his age. Neither is it known how long his wife survived him. He had a brother Joseph Richardson in England, to whose son John left a small legacy. His will is dated November 10, 1710, and he died on the 19th of the same month. In it he makes ample provision for his wife Elizabeth, remembers a number of his relatives with small bequests, and then orders that after his wife's death all of his estate, real and personal, shall go to his two sons, John and Richard. The will in full is on record at Wilmington, Book B, page 224.

Second Generation.

This relates to the children of John and Elizabeth Richardson. Nothing is known of their son Richard, except through the reference made to him in his father's will. It is uncertain whether he ever was in this country, though his father's will would seem to indicate

that he was. It is pretty certain, however, that he left no descendants in this country.

John Richardson the second, son of John and Elizabeth, was born in England in 1679, and emigrated to this country with his parents when a child, in the year 1682 or thereabouts. He married Ann Ashton, of St. George's, New Castle county, Delaware, at a Friends' meeting, held at her father's house July 7, 1704, as appears from the marriage certificate, he being twenty-five years of age, and she a year younger. Her parents were Robert and Elizabeth Ashton, of St. George's, New Castle county.

They settled on the banks of the Christiana Creek, about two miles above the present city of Wilmington, on the first point of upland on the north side of said creek above Wilmington, and John Richardson, 2, owned nearly all the land bordering on the creek as high as the "Folly woods," as they are now called, and including them. It was his intention to found a town there, the plan being arranged and the streets laid out on paper; but in this he was disappointed; the site of Wilmington being nearer the river Delaware, his enterprise was superseded. He and his sons carried on a considerable mercantile trade from this place, having wharves and storehouses there, transporting sugar, molasses and other West Indian products in vessels of their own; his sons going out with the vessels as commanders and supercargoes. Their business was extensive for those times; and John Richardson acquired a considerable estate, both real and personal. His old mansion house, with an addition built in 1743, was standing until the year 1833, when it was taken down, the walls being cracked and in an unstable condition. The present house is on the same site; the old bricks were used in the construction of the new dwelling. The former one was quite a curiosity in its way, having leaden sashes in the windows. An old corner cupboard, a relic of the furniture of John Richardson, is still preserved in the house. It belongs, or did belong, to Henry Latimer, a descendant of Robert Richardson. The house and land were left to John Richardson, son of Robert Richardson, by the will of his grandfather John Richardson, and the younger John Richardson dying childless and intestate, it descended to his sister, Ann Latimer, as heir-at-law.

John Richardson was a member of the Assembly for the three lower counties, now the State of Delaware, for the year 1716 and frequently afterwards; he also held the office of Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Provincial Court; he was highly esteemed, and of unblemished reputation.

It is mentioned in Smith's History of Pennsylvania (See Hazzard's Register) that "a monthly meeting of Friends was held in a private house the 2d of 3 mo. 1686, and was composed of Friends living in the said town, and near Christiana and White Clay Creeks and the east of the Brandywine, and continued to be held at New Castle till the 1st month, 1687, when it was moved to Newark, and held at Valentine Hollingsworth, Cornelius Empson, and Morgan Derwitt's for the ease of the members thereof, until the year 1704, at which time it was moved to the centre, and held by turns at New Castle, Newark and Centre, and sometimes at the house of John Richardson; this continued until 1715."

The marriage certificate of John Richardson and Ann Ashton is still preserved, and is an interesting and treasured relic. They were united by Friends' ceremony in the presence of the parents of each and a number of relatives and friends, all of whom signed the certificate.

John Richardson died September 4, 1755, aged seventy-six years, and was interred at New Castle in the family burial lot. He had twelve children: I. Elizabeth; II. Joseph; III. Robert; IV. Susanna; V. Sarah; VI. Ann; VII. Mary; VIII. Rebecca; IX. John; X. Richard; XI. Hannah; XII. Jane Richardson.

His will is dated "the 20th day of the 12 mo. called December, 1752," with codicil, dated "the 6th day of August 1755," and it is a long and carefully prepared document. Careful provision is made for his children, married and single, but as no mention is made of his wife she had evidently died before him. He showed some displeasure towards one of his daughters in these words: "And as my daughter Hanna, who has lately married Thomas Gray, contrary to my desire or consent, and for her disobedience she shall have but two hundred pounds, to be paid her two years after my decease, and not before, or to her child if she

should have any at that time, (if she should be dead), paid by my executor, and she is hereby utterly barred from any more of my estate whatsoever."

His personal estate, "agreeably to a decree settled in chancery, October 29, 1759," was valued at £32,446 6 s. 1d. A pound was valued at $2.66, Pennsylvania currency, making a total of $86,306.

The real estate it is not possible to estimate, but from his will it must have amounted to six or eight hundred acres of land, exclusive of his property in the town of New Castle. But he states in his will that his property was "chiefly personal." Land then was very cheap. This was considered a large estate in that day. He appointed his two sons, Robert and Richard, his executors, and by them the provisions of the will were carried out. There were four witnesses to the will; Thomas Gilpin, Abraham Dawes, Jonathan Rumford, and Edward Dawes.

Ann, the wife of John Richardson, 2, the above decedent, was the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Ashton, and was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 5, 1680. Robert Ashton and his family emigrated in company with a number of Friends. They sailed from Hull March 8, 1686, in a ship named the *Shovel*, John Howell, master, and landed at New Castle in the fifth month following. Soon after that event, Robert Ashton purchased a large tract of land of William Penn, on St. George's creek. His daughter Sarah married Bartholomew Wyatt, of Salem county, New Jersey, in 1696. They had two children, Bartholomew and Elizabeth. The first, born January 4, 1697, married Elizabeth Tomlinson, of Haddonfield, New Jersey; and Elizabeth, born June 16, 1706, married Robert Smith. The Wyatts intermarried with the Wistar family of Philadelphia. Tradition says John Richardson, 2, emigrated in the same ship. This is doubtful, though he might not have come with his father, who is believed to have emigrated in 1682, when the second John was but four years old.

Ann Ashton was married to John Richardson July 7, 1704. She is represented as being a most excellent woman, remarkable for her benevolence and kindness of heart, particularly to the poor and sick, riding about the neighborhood with necessaries to distribute among them. She died April 18, 1748, aged sixty-seven years, eight months and thirteen days. Her husband survived her more than seven years. The Ashtons, or Asshetons, were natives of Bristol, England, or its vicinity, and cousins of William Penn. Part of the family became converts to the Society of Friends, while others remained members of the Church of England. Robert Ashton, the father of Ann, was a Friend. Robert Ashton of Philadelphia, of the same family, was a member of the Episcopal Church, and held several important offices in Pennsylvania under Penn's government. He has descendants in Philadelphia at this day.

Third Generation.

This comprises the twelve children of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, all of whom were born at the family residence on Christiana creek, a short distance from Wilmington. Their names and dates are as follows:

I. Elizabeth, b. September 4, 1705; died January 15, 1734, unmarried.

II. Joseph, b. October 6, 1706; died in Philadelphia, Pa., November 17, 1770, aged sixty-four years, one month and eleven days, married in 1744 to Sarah, daughter of William Morris, of Trenton, N. J., and sister of William Morris, Jr., who married Rebecca Richardson. Sarah (Morris) Richardson, died aged twenty years, in about a year after her marriage to Joseph Richardson, soon after the birth of their daughter, Sarah Richardson. He never married again. In his younger days, Joseph Richardson, in connection with his father's business, acquired a knowledge and taste for mercantile affairs, making frequent voyages to the West Indies in charge of the cargo. During his absence on one of the voyages, his father built a house for him, at the place mentioned in his will as "Snug Harbor," about half a mile further up the Christiana creek than the paternal residence. On Joseph's return, he declined living in it, stating his determination to settle in Philadelphia. The house had then progressed so far as to be roofed in, but was never finished, and was known in the neighborhood as "Richardson's Folly," or the "Folly House," and from this circumstance the "Folly Woods" nearby obtained its name. The cellar and foundations were to be seen until they were excavated by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, their road passing over the site. Joseph carried out his intention of settling in Philadel-

phia, became a merchant there, and by thrift and industry acquired a large fortune.

III. Robert, second son of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, was born May 31, 1708. He married Sarah Shipley, of Wilmington, October 6, 1750, and died June 18, 1761. Sarah, his wife, was born May 25, 1729, and died June 28, 1793. They had four children, i. Elizabeth, ii. John, iii. Mary, and iv. Ann, surname Richardson. In his early life Robert Richardson was connected in the shipping business with his father; he inherited the real estate of his parents on the Christiana, excepting that part left to his son John. After his marriage he resided in Wilmington, engaged in the mercantile business. He had his place of business at the foot of Orange street, and resided on the hill on West street between Third and Fourth streets. After the death of his father in 1755, he removed to the old family mansion on Christiana Creek. He was about removing to Philadelphia when he died. Sarah, wife of Robert Richardson, was the daughter of William Shipley, one of the founders of Wilmington, and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Levis, of Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Levis Shipley was an eminent minister in the Society of Friends (see sketch of William Shipley in this work) at that day, and on her death bed in 1777, just after the battle of Brandywine and the capture of Philadelphia, when all chances seemed against it, prophesied the success of the Americans and the achievement of their independence. Her prophecy attracted much attention at the time, found its way into the newspapers and was commented on, but was generally ridiculed by the British and Tories. William Shipley removed to Wilmington in 1736. His second wife, Elizabeth Levis, at the time of her death, was eighty-seven years old, having been a minister in the Society of Friends for sixty-three years.

IV. Susannah, second daughter of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, was born October 19, 1710, married Peter Bayard, of Bohemia, Maryland (date unknown), died November 26, 1766. The time of her husband's death is unknown. Their children were Ann, Susannah, John R., and Elizabeth Bayard.

V. Sarah, third daughter of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, was born July 9, 1712, married Dr. John Finney about 1742, and died August 15, 1772. The time of Dr. Finney's birth is not known. He died March 22, 1774. They had four children, none of whom survived their parents. The following inscription is found on a head stone in the Richardson family lot in the Friends' burying ground, New Castle: "Here lies deposited the body of John, son of Dr. John Finney, and Sarah his wife, who departed this life the 19th of January, 1753, aged four years and two months. Also the remains of his three brothers, who died in their infancy." Tradition says Sarah Finney was the belle of that generation of the family.

VI. Ann, fourth daughter, of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, was born May 1, 1714, married Col. William Armstrong about 1758, and died February 20, 1799. They had no children. They owned and resided on the property since belonging to William Armor, and more recently to the late Samuel Canby, in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, near Brandywine Springs. After her husband's death, she resided in Wilmington, to the time of her death, on the east side of Shipley street, about half way between Third and Fourth streets. William Armstrong was a member of the legislature of the State of Delaware for the years 1742-3-4-5, and probably oftener. The time of his birth and death is not known; he was alive in 1775.

VII. Mary, fifth daughter of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson was born December 22, 1715, and married Peter Reeve in Philadelphia, in the spring of 1772. She died November 18, 1798, aged almost eighty-three years. They had no children. They resided in Spruce street, Philadelphia, in a home owned by Deborah Wharton. Peter Reeve had been a sea captain, and survived his wife a few years, being eighty years old at the time of his death. His will was proved October 24, 1800. In it he leaves many legacies; among them he desires "my niece Sarah Wain, (only child of Joseph Richardson), to accept £10, to purchase a piece of plate in remembrance of her many kindnesses to me." Mary removed from Delaware to Philadelphia about 1767, and lived with her widowed brother Joseph, until his decease, after which she married Captain Reeve, late in life.

VIII. Rebecca, sixth daughter of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, was born June 22, 1717. She was married twice; first to Joseph

Peters, son of Thomas Peters, of Philadelphia, February 13, 1741. Her marriage certificate is recorded in book of marriages of Newark (now Kennett) Monthly Meeting. Thomas Peters came to Wilmington by certificate of removal, from Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, June 29, 1740, and was disowned by Newark Monthly Meeting, for arming a merchant vessel, October 3, 1748. He carried on the mercantile business in Wilmington. The date of his death is not known, but he was alive February 11, 1746, and advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* a long list of merchandise imported from London, which he offered at wholesale or retail, "very reasonable for ready money, or short credit." Rebecca Richardson's second husband, William Morris, was a native of Trenton, N. J., son of William Morris, and grandson of Anthony Morris, of Philadelphia. They were married in Friends' Meeting, at Wilmington, October 5, 1752. His sister, Sarah Morris, had married her brother, Joseph Richardson, in 1744. William Morris also was engaged in the mercantile business at Trenton, and afterwards at Wilmington. He and his wife resided at the southeast corner of Market and Front streets, in that city. He advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, in 1746, as follows: "To be sold by William Morris, Jr., at his store in Trenton, good rum by the hogshead, and salt by the hundred bushels, or less quantity, at Philadelphia price, and freight up from thence." Mrs. Rebecca Morris died in Wilmington November 23, 1773, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. The date of her husband's death is unknown. She had no children by either marriage.

IX. John, third son of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, was born October 6, 1718, and died April 18, 1737, unmarried. He was assisting William Empson, a neighbor, to raise a barn, and was killed by the falling of a piece of timber.

X. Richard, fourth son of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, was born June 9, 1720. He married Sarah, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Tatnall, of Wilmington, and granddaughter of Joseph and Mary Pennock, of Marlborough, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1766, at Friends' Meeting in Wilmington. He died September 10, 1797, in the seventy-third year of his age. Sarah his wife, was born in Wilmington, August 31, 1745, and died there at the corner of French and Third streets, September 6, 1834, aged eighty-nine years and five days. On this corner, and probably in the same house, the celebrated Dr. John McKinly, a brother-in-law, had lived and died. Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson lived with her daughter Ann, after her husband's death, and survived him thirty-seven years. Richard Richardson, resided previous to and at the time of his marriage, in a brick house standing near the Baltimore Road, one mile and a half from Wilmington, and near the bridge over Mill Creek, his sister Jane living with him, and keeping house for him during his single life. He carried on the milling business, in a mill that stood between the aforesaid brick house and the road. He inherited this mill, with the adjacent land, from his father. Richard Richardson also had a bakery in which he manufactured ship bread. His curious old mill stood until 1835 or 1836. It was a one storied building, with basement and loft, hip-roofed, and was run by an overshot wheel of twelve or fourteen feet. The first mill ever constructed on Mill Creek was of the kind called a *tub*, having the water wheel, which was horizontal, at one end of a perpendicular shaft, and the mill stone at the other, situated farther up the creek, near where Stidham's Run comes in, and was propelled by the force of the running water without much if any dam. It originally belonged to four persons, one-third to Jonas and Gisbert Walraven, one-third to John Sinexson, and the other third to John Richardson, who purchased the other two-thirds in 1723 for £13 each, or $69.16 for both shares, which also included seventeen acres of land. At this primitive mill, the person in charge was in the habit of putting five or six bushels of corn into the hopper in the morning, setting the machine in motion, and then going to his ploughing or other work, returning at noon to give the hopper another supply. The upper stone had a pin projecting upwards from its surface, which, with every revolution, shook a few grains from the shoe into the stones to be ground.

The second mill, before referred to, would now also be regarded as of very simple construction. The tide then flowing into Mill Creek ascended as high as the mill, which was at its head, the creek being navigable for small vessels, thus affording facilities for bringing grist by water. The bolting of meal was done

by hand, and the writer has heard his father say, that when a boy, he used to be set to turn the bolting cloth, and that when he became tired and vexed with the job, he used to whirl it around so fast as to send the flour out at the end of the cloth with the bran, so that the work had to be done over.

At the time of the Revolutionary war, a regiment of American soldiers encamped on the opposite side of the creek, just previous to the battle of Brandywine, often visited the mill, and being mischievously disposed, would throw chunks of fat pork, part of their rations, into the eye of the millstones, to be ground up with the grain, saying, as an apology, that "the mill wanted grease," thereby spoiling the meal. These soldiers also stole everything edible that they could lay their hands on, robbing the orchards, hen-roosts, and gardens; taking the pies and bread out of the oven on baking days. They were so troublesome about the house day and night that Mr. Richardson offered to the commanding officer a bed in the house, which he accepted. His lodging there had the effect of keeping them away at night. For many years afterwards there remained the mark of a musket ball, shot through the kitchen door by one of these soldiers, because the family refused to let him in at night. As it was expected that the battle of Brandywine would be fought in this vicinity, after the landing of General Howe, at Elkton, being in the direct course to Philadelphia, Mr. Richardson and family removed to Marlborough, in Chester county, for safety, thereby putting themselves immediately in the route of the British army, which they had attempted to avoid.

The present grain mill was built by the grandfather of the author in the year 1785, and the old one abandoned; he also built the present saw mill, as well as the fine old substantial stone house on the same premises, which will compare favorably with any other in its neighborhood. It was built in 1765, and though it has stood considerably more than one hundred years, appears likely to endure for as many more years. This mansion, with the mills and property in the vicinity, is now owned by Samuel Richardson grandson of Richard Richardson. His children were: i. Joseph, ii. John, iii. Elizabeth, iv. Richard, v. Ashton, vi. Ann, and vii. John Richardson.

XI. Hannah, seventh daughter of John and Ann (Ashton) Richardson, was born September 16, 1721, and was married twice; first to Thomas Gray, about 1751 or 1752; and, second, to Francis Johnson. The time of this marriage cannot be accurately fixed. She was Mrs. Francis Johnson, in 1766; how much sooner is not known. As regards her first marriage, her father says in his will, made in December, 1752, that she was "lately married to Thomas Gray," from whence the date above is obtained. Gray probably died some time between "October, 1756," and "March, 1759," as he signed a receipt at the first date for part of his wife's legacy, and she herself at the latter date for the other part of it. But this is not positive proof of his being dead at that time. She died November 11, 1787, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. She had no children by either marriage.

XII. Jane, eighth daughter of John and Anna (Ashton) Richardson, was born February 1, 1727; married the celebrated Dr. John McKinly between 1761 and 1766, and died July 18, 1805, suddenly, while sitting in her chair, in apparent good health, of apoplexy or paralysis, at the age of seventy-eight years, five months and seventeen days. They had no children. An exhaustive biographical sketch of Dr. McKinly will be found in another part of this work. He was the first president (governor) of Delaware after the Declaration of Independence, was captured by the British after the battle of Brandywine and kept a prisoner until a year later, when he was exchanged and returned to his home in Wilmington. He died August 31, 1796, and was buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard, Wilmington, where his tombstone, bearing an appropriate epitaph, may be seen. As his widow, who survived him about nine years, was buried at New Castle, it is probable that she was living with relatives there at the time of her death.

Fourth Generation.

Sarah Richardson, only child of Joseph and Sarah (Morris) Richardson, was born in Philadelphia, August 22, 1746; married Nicholas, son of Nicholas and Mary Waln, May 22, 1771, and died in Philadelphia, April 13, 1825, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Being her father's only child she inherited a large estate.

Nicholas Waln was born at Fairhill, near Philadelphia, September 19, 1742. He

studied law, and became eminent at the bar, but following his convictions of duty, abandoned the profession and became a prominent minister of the Society of Friends. He died at his home on South Second street, Philadelphia, which had been the residence of his wife's parents, September 29, 1813, aged seventy-one years and ten days. Nicholson and Sarah (Richardson) Waln had issue: I. Joseph; II. William; III. Nicholas; IV. Mary; V. Jacob.

Children of Robert and Sarah (Shipley) Richardson.

I. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert and Sarah (Shipley) Richardson, was born in Wilmington, November 10, 1751; married Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, son of Joseph and Hannah Wharton, October 22, 1778, and died in that city May 22, 1782, leaving no issue.

II. John, only son of Robert and Sarah (Shipley) Richardson, was born October 23, 1753, and died at his home on the Newport Road, two and a half miles from Wilmington, which he inherited from his grandfather when he was a child about eighteen months old. On the night of November 23, 1800, he was found dead in his bed, having died, it is supposed, of apoplexy. He was unmarried. The homestead afterwards became the property of his nephew, Henry Latimer.

III. Mary, second daughter of Robert and Sarah (Shipley) Richardson, was born in Wilmington March 10, 1758; died September 7, 1795, unmarried.

IV. Ann, youngest daughter of Robert and Sarah (Shipley) Richardson, was born in Wilmington, August 3, 1760; married Dr. Henry Latimer, of Wilmington, February 26, 1789, and died in that city November 26, 1838. Dr. Latimer was born April 24, 1752, and died December 19, 1819. His tombstone may be seen in the First Presbyterian churchyard Wilmington. They had issue: i. Sarah; ii. John R.; iii. Mary R.; iv. Henry; v. James Latimer.

Children of Peter and Susannah (Richardson) Bayard.

I. Ann, the date of whose birth and death are unknown. She married ———— Scott (time unknown), and had one daughter, Martha Scott, who committed suicide when young on account of unrequited love.

II. John R. Bayard, born 1739, died in 1756, unmarried.

III. Susannah Bayard, date of birth and death unknown. Married Jonathan Smith; date not known. Children: John, Mary, Samuel, and Susannah Smith.

IV. Elizabeth Bayard, born January 20, 17—; married John Rodgers, March 19, 1772. She is mentioned in the will of her grandfather, John Richardson, who left her a legacy; her name was then Rodgers. They had two children, Dr. John R. B. Rodgers, and a daughter named Susannah, who married Rev. Dr. Tennant. John Rodgers, the husband of Elizabeth Bayard, was born in Boston, August 5, 1727, and died May 7, 1811. His parents came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1721, and removed to Philadelphia in 1728. He was converted by the preaching of Whitefield, on the court house steps at night in Philadelphia. Passing near the place, with a lantern in his hand, he stopped to listen, and became so absorbed in the discourse that the lantern fell from his hand and was dashed to pieces. He became a noted minister of the Presbyterian church, and in the division of that denomination, which took place during his lifetime, in Pennsylvania, took the part of Tennant. A biographical sketch of Rev. Dr. Rodgers may be seen in Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church in America.

Children of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson.

I. Joseph, eldest son of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, was born at Mill Creek, February 19, 1767. He married Ann, daughter of George and Thomazin Spackman, of Wilmington, at Friends' Meeting in that city, June 16, 1803, and died December 24, 1833. He inherited the property at Mill Creek, and resided there all his life. His wife was born December 28, 1777, and died in Wilmington June 23, 1842. They had issue: i. Jane; ii. Samuel; iii. Sarah; iv. Thomazin; v. Edward T.; vi. Joseph; vii. George.

II. John, second son of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, was born May 30, 1769; died January 7, 1773;

III. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rich-

ard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, was born at Mill Creek July 20, 1771; married Samuel Stroud, son of James Stroud and Ann, his wife, of Wilmington, October 29, 1789, and died November 5, 1847. Her husband died in Wilmington in 1832. They had issue: i. Ann; ii. Mary; iii. Edward, iv. Samuel; v. Sarah R.; vi. James Stroud.

IV. Richard, third son of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, was born in 1774; died in infancy;

V. Ashton, fourth son of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, was born at Mill Creek, May 5, 1776. He married Mary Wood, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Wood, and granddaughter of Joseph and Mary Wood, of Philadelphia, in the Friends' Meeting House that then stood on the south side of Pine street below Second, in that city, June 5, 1807. He died at his residence, Ashley farm, on the Baltimore road, near the place of his birth, August 10, 1852. His wife was born in Philadelphia April 1, 1785, and died at her residence in Delaware February 1, 1853. Their children were: i. Richard; ii. Robert W.; iii. Elizabeth; iv. Mary; v. Sarah; vi. Hannah W.; vii. Lucy, viii. Ashton Richardson, and three others who died in infancy;

VI. Ann, second daughter of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, was born at Mill Creek October 20, 1778, and died at the residence of her brother Ashton, unmarried, July 9, 1845. She resided in Wilmington with her mother after the death of her father, and continued to live there, keeping house by herself after her mother's death, in 1832, being only temporarily at her brother's at the time of her decease;

VII. John, fifth son of Richard and Sarah (Tatnall) Richardson, was born at Mill Creek June 18, 1783; married Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Paxson, May 11, 1813, and died in Wilmington September 30, 1859. He resided most of his life at Rockwell farm, near the place of his birth, building the house he occupied there, soon after his marriage. They had issue: i. Sarah T.; ii. Anna; iii. William P.; iv. Elizabeth; v. Mary, vi. John; vii. Joseph P. Richardson.

Fifth Generation.

Children of Nicholas and Sarah (Richardson) Waln.

I. Joseph R., born August 8, 1773, died December 13, 1782; II. William, born March 10, 1775, died in 1825; married Mary Wilcox, had five children; III. Nicholas, born October 4, 1778, died July 4, 1849, unmarried; IV. Jacob S., born August 19, 1785, died June 30, 1847.

Children of Dr. Henry and Ann Latimer.

I. Sarah, born ——, died 1828, unmarried; II. John R., born December 10, 1793, died January 18, 1865, married Elizabeth Kepley, of Philadelphia, no issue; III. Mary R., born July 29, 1796, died August 8, 1871, unmarried; IV. Henry, born May 21, 1799, died 1822, married Sarah Ann Bailey, and had six children; V. James, born January 26, 1802, died 1837, unmarried.

Children of Joseph and Ann (Spackman) Richardson.

I. Jane, born June 5, 1805, died October 11, 1839, married Samuel S. Poole, of Wilmington, June 15, 1837, no issue; II. Samuel, born November 11, 1806, died October 14, 1841, married Susan Robinson, of Wilmington, who died July 1865, left six children; III. Sarah, born February 4, 1808, died December 25, 1839, unmarried; IV. Thomazin, born November 26, 1810, date of death unknown; V. Edward T., born June 7, 1712, died February 19, 1877, married Hannah Masden, May 20, 1841, no issue; VI. George, born January 29, 1816, married Sarah Woolston, March 13, 1845, had three children, his wife died December, 1877, date of his death not known.

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Richardson) Stroud.

I. Ann, born December 16, 1795, date of death unknown, married, December 16, 1820, Stephen Pancoast, of Delaware county, Pa., and had six children. Her husband died December 15, 1873, in Philadelphia; II. Mary, born October 21, 1797, died April 20, 1821, she married Stephen Bonsall, of Wilmington,

no issue; III. Edward, born January 19, 1800, died in 1821, of yellow fever at Havana, unmarried; IV. Samuel, born January 20, 1803, died October 2, 1866, married Mary E. Jones, of Wilmington, had five children; V. Sarah R., born June 21, 1806, died June 29, 1875, married, November 4, 1830, Jesse Mendenhall, of Wilmington, and had five children. Her husband died November 15, 1852; VI. James, born August 23, 1811, date of death unknown, married, February 16, 1835, Hannah Ford Hedges, of Wilmington, and they had eight children. His widow died December 24, 1863, in the fifty-second year of her age.

CHILDREN OF ASHTON AND MARY (WOOD) RICHARDSON.

I. Richard, born April 18, 1808, married Hannah White, of Philadelphia, no issue, and dates of death unknown; II. Robert W., born July 6, 1810, died January 7, 1869, married June 17, 1847, Elizabeth R. Hulme, of Bristol Pa., no issue; III. Elizabeth, born August 28, 1812, died June 14, 1867, married, May 14, 1835, William Hodgson, of Philadelphia, had two children; IV. Mary, born February 20, 1815, date of death unknown, married June 21, 1867, Thomas Wistar, of Philadelphia, no children; her husband died January 16, 1876; V. Sarah, born April 5, 1817, died November 11, 1876, married, June 10, 1841, Joseph Tatnall, of Wilmington, and had twelve children; VI. Hannah, born May 23, 1819, date of death unknown; VII. Lucy, born October 3, 1824, married, April 15, 1852, John R. Tatum, of Wilmington, and had six children; VIII. Ashton, born February 21, 1830.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARGARET (PAXSON) RICHARDSON.

I. Sarah T., born February 15, 1815, died June 18, 1861, married, January 24, 1856, Edward T. Bellach, no issue; II. Anna, born August 11, 1816, date of death unknown, married, October 6, 1842, Joseph Bringhurst, of Wilmington, had three children; III. William P., born July 22, 1818, married, February 16, 1865, Mary W. Forst, of Bristol, Pa., no issue; IV. Elizabeth, born May 19, 1820, married November 9, 1853, Joseph C. Turnpenny, of Philadelphia, no issue; V. Mary, born December 31, 1821, married June 22, 1843, Charles Warner, of Wilmington, has two children; VI. John, born February 2, 1824, married June 12, 1856, Martha Andrews, of Darby, Pa., has three children; VII. Joseph P., born December 16, 1825, married November 13, 1856, Sarah Andrews, of Darby, Pa., has seven children.

The genealogy of this remarkable and historical family might be continued down through the sixth and seventh generations, which would bring it to the present time, but the foregoing must suffice. A decline in the number of male members will be noticed, which, if continued during the next half century, will end the line. This is remarkable, when it is remembered how prolific the family was one hundred years ago.

VAN DYKE.

Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, for so many years representing the State of Delaware in the United States Senate, was born at New Castle December 8, 1770, the eldest son of Nicholas Van Dyke, one of the governors of the State. He entered upon his collegiate course at Nassau Hall, Princeton, then under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon. After the normal period he graduated with honor, and in a short time began the study of law under the direction of Hon. Kensey Johns, and was admitted to practice in 1791. Within a short period he married, and having but a slender patrimony, applied himself with the utmost diligence to the duties of his profession. He rose rapidly and attained high distinction as a lawyer. He became a member of the House of Representatives of Delaware in 1799, was transferred to Congress in 1809, and in 1815 was elected to the Senate of the State, taking his seat at the January session in 1816. In 1817, Mr. Van Dyke was elected to the United States Senate, and from that period until his death he continued to be a member of that honorable body, with the intermission of but a few years. He was very attentive to his duties, and when called on to give his views on questions of importance, was distinguished by clean and impressive powers of argument, united to an easy and persuasive eloquence. His health finally broke down under the severe strain of his

official duties, and his disease assuming an acute form, he suffered greatly. In the spring of 1826 he showed signs of rapid decline and was only able to reach home with difficulty. He lingered until May 21, 1826, when he expired in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Jasper Yeates.

Jasper Yeates, grandfather of the distinguished jurist of the same name, was born in Yorkshire, England, and died near New Castle, Delaware, in 1720. When quite a young man he emigrated to the West Indies, but did not remain there long. He came to Pennsylvania soon after William Penn. Not long after his arrival he married Catherine, daughter of James Sunderland, the elder. He was one of the early settlers at Upland, and bought in 1697 a tract of land lying on Naaman's Creek. There he built and lived in a plain mansion, which was still standing a few years ago, and was long regarded as one of the venerable landmarks of early times, because it was afterwards owned by Mrs. Deborah Logan. He also built a mill on the creek, in Brandywine hundred, and at the same time erected a granary and store house, and carried on an extensive business for the time.

As early as 1696, Mr. Yeates was admitted to a seat in the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and in 1700 he was elected a representative of New Castle county in the General Assembly of the province; after the separation of the lower counties on the Delaware, he was chosen a representative and speaker of the Assembly. In 1701 he was appointed by William Penn one of the four burgesses of Chester, and 1703 he was elected chief burgess. Hon. Jasper Yeates was evidently popular as a public official, for from 1707 to 1710, and from 1717 until the time of his death, he served as chief justice of the three Delaware counties under the colonial and state governments. It is a source of regret that so little of the early history of this prominent and representative citizen of Delaware has been preserved. His death occurred before May 2, 1720, as his will was probated at New Castle on that date. Col. John French succeeded him as chief justice July 25, 1720. He had several children, and his grandson, Jasper, born in Philadelphia, April 9, 1745, became chief justice of Pennsylvania, and died at Lancaster in March, 1817.

Captain Edward Roche.

Edward Roche, who became a prominent citizen of Delaware in early days, was born in County Cork, Ireland, April 10, 1754. He was a son of Lawrence Roche and Mary, (daughter of James Manning), his wife. According to family records, the father of Edward Roche was of French descent, emigrated from Ireland to this country soon after the birth of his son, and settled in New Castle county. Here his son grew to manhood and became one of the best known personages in the State of Delaware in the past century, as well as in the early part of the present one, by reason of his public services. He served all through the Revolutionary war, being commissioned second lieutenant in Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment of the Continental Line, April 5, 1777, and made paymaster of the regiment, September 10, 1778. He was in both northern and southern campaigns and was taken prisoner at the battle of Camden, S. C., August 16, 1780, and paroled to the close of the war.

On his return home Captain Roche settled in Wilmington and there spent the remainder of his life. On April 18, 1800, he was appointed a notary public and justice of the peace, and held the office for nearly twenty years, being so commissioned in 1807, and recommissioned in 1814 and 1821. He was also second burgess of Wilmington in 1806. His place of residence was at No. 90 Market street in 1814, though he doubtless lived at other places in the meantime. Captain Roche died April 6, 1821, and was buried in the historic graveyard of Old Swedes' Church, but the spot where his ashes repose is now unknown. In former times his grave was marked by a stone, which has long since fallen and been removed.

Captain Roche was also treasurer and secretary of the original Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati from its organization in 1783 to its so-called dissolution in 1802. The last certificate issued by authority of the society (the transfer of Colonel Allan McLane to the Pennsylvania Society), bears the signature of Edward Roche as secretary. He was engaged

with other prominent citizens in promoting works for the public good of Wilmington, notably in the procuring of a water supply from "Cool Spring." He was, in 1802, one of the officers of the "Veteran Corps of Delaware," composed of officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and also of its re-organized successor as a "Veteran Home Guard" for the defense of Wilmington during the war of 1812.

Captain Roche was an orator of no mean ability; his discourses before the Delaware Cincinnati at Dover, in 1791, and at Wilmington on February 22, 1800, in commemoration of the death of General Washington, prove his eloquence as well as his patriotism.

From the genealogical collections of Captain Bellas it is learned that Captain Roche was married to Elizabeth Brinckle April 1, 1782, in Red Lion hundred, by Rev. Samuel Aiken. She was born in 1762 and died in 1818, having preceded her husband by three years. They had issue as follows:

I. George Edward, died in infancy; II. Eliza Maria; III. Edward Brinckle, born March 6, 1787. He married Maria Gurney and they had issue: i. Francis Gurney, born 1812 and died 1892; ii. James, died 1879, leaving no issue; iii. and iv. two daughters, one of whom married Mr. Cromwell, but had no issue, and the other died unmarried. Francis Gurney Roche (No. 1 of this family) served in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1865. He married Amanda Payne, of the Methodist Church, in Tennessee, and had four sons and five daughters; IV. James Manning, born April 5, 1791, died January 11, 1855. He married Ann Cornelison, and had issue, i. Edward Manning, born March 30, 1815, died 1889, married Hannah Hedges Conaway, of Wilmington, and they had two sons and five daughters; ii. James Lawrence; iii. George Washington; iv. Ann Eliza, born November 20, 1823, married Mr. Larzelere and had two daughters, one of whom married Leon C. Ross, of Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and the other, Kate A., William A. Duncan, the present representative to Congress of the Cherokees. Mrs. Larzelere still survives, with an intellect unimpaired. The commission of Captain Roche, as justice of the peace, is said to be in the hands of Mrs. Larzelere, his granddaughter. Captain Roche also had four daughters: Marietta, Annette, Emma, first and second, all of whom died unmarried.

Manning Brinckle, the ninth and youngest child of Captain Roche, was born December 5, 1796, and married ——. He died in 1847, leaving two sons, John and Edward. The latter died without issue. The father of these boys became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but later in life adopted the medical profession, and practiced in New Bedford, Mass., whither he had removed from Philadelphia.

It is said that the portrait and sword of Captain Roche—the latter formerly belonged to a Hessian officer—are now the property of his great-grandson, William Ford Roche, of McVeytown, Pennsylvania. His certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati is in the possesion of his great-grandson, Samuel S. Roche, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Governor Nathaniel Mitchell.

Nathaniel Mitchell, one of the early governors of Delaware, was an ardent patriot and distinguished soldier and officer of the Revolution. He was born in 1753, at, or near, what is now Laurel, in Sussex county, Delaware, son of James and Margaret (Dagworthy) Mitchell, and nephew of Gen. John Dagworthy, of Delaware. Little is known of his early life or opportunities for securing an education. He was commissioned adjutant in Col. John Dagworthy's Delaware battalion of militia in 1775; captain in Col. Samuel Patterson's Delaware battalion of the "Flying Camp," from June to December, 1776; captain in Col. William Grayson's Additional Continental regiment, January 20, 1777; major in the same regiment from December 23, 1777, when he was transferred to Col. Nathaniel Gist's Additional Continental regiment, April 22, 1779. He was brigade major and inspector to Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, 1779-81. Retired from service January 1, 1781, prisoner of war 1781, and paroled.

Major Mitchell was a delegate from Delaware to the Continental Congress in 1786-88, and governor of the State from 1805 to 1807. (See sketch of the governors). He was a delegate to the general meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati at Philadelphia in May, 1787. He died at Laurel, Delaware, February 21, 1814,

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and was buried in the cemetery of the old Broad Creek Episcopal Church, near that town. Major Mitchell left descendants, but little is known of them or of his wife.

Many interesting reminiscences of the life and character of this ardent patriot have been preserved, but after such a long lapse of time have almost been lost sight of. In a fragmentary copy of "The Constitutionalist, or the Defender of the People's Rights," published September 19, 1804, is found a long tribute to his memory, by "An Old Officer," from which much that is interesting is gleaned. This writer says that he was not one of those modern patriots, noisy and boisterous after danger has passed, who sheltered themselves in hiding places and courted the clemency of their foes; nor was he one of your wild enthusiasts who thought that the Americans knew nothing about freedom, and that it was a notion imported into the country by foreigners. No; he was one of those men who fought and suffered for his country; who was a true friend in its most perilous moments; who believed that his countrymen knew what liberty was, when they wasted their fortunes and shed their blood to procure it.

This same writer relates some events in his career as an officer in the army, which shows the material of which he was made. In 1776, when about twenty years of age, he forsook his family and the improvement which he was making, to fly to his country's standard to aid in defending the right. He first joined the "Flying Camp" and the regiment was stationed at Amboy and remained till the time for which the men enlisted had expired. During this period frequent skirmishes between our troops and the British and Hessians took place. On one of these occasions Captain Mitchell particularly distinguished himself. A body of the enemy was sent over to attack our outposts. Captain Mitchell happily discovered the enemy approaching. He rallied his company, and although he had a smaller number of men, he succeeded in capturing nearly the entire detachment of British and Hessians.

When the force composing the "Flying Camp" was discharged Captain Mitchell was commissioned captain of a company in the regiment directed to be raised by Congress, and to be commanded by Colonel Grayson, of Virginia. A warm friendship existed between him and the Virginia colonel. Captain Mitchell addressed himself to the work of recruiting the company he was to command, and so great was his zeal and activity that his quota of men was secured long before the regiment could be formed. In 1777 they were marched to Philadelphia, where they remained till they were inoculated for the small pox. Upon the recovery of the men they proceeded to camp, and, Grayson's regiment not having joined the army, they were attached to the Delaware troops. As soon as his own regiment arrived, Captain Mitchell was united to it, and his company fought gallantly at the battle of Brandywine. He was frequently seen encouraging his men, and bravely exposing himself, among the foremost, to the fire of the enemy. He greatly endeared himself to his men by his anxiety to secure and remove the wounded.

Not long after this affair Captain Mitchell was prostrated by a dangerous illness, supposed to be camp fever, which reduced him to great extremity, and from which he recovered slowly, owing to the hardships and privations of camp life. He was in this condition when the battle of Germantown took place, and was therefore unable to take part in that engagement.

Captain Mitchell shared the horrors of the rigorous winter at Valley Forge when the American army lay there, watching the British in Philadelphia. During that terrible season, Captain Mitchell was entrusted with highly important duties. He was placed at the head of a company in General Scott's brigade, with orders to guard a dangerous outpost, and was constantly exposed to great danger, as the commanding general depended on him for information relating to any movement on the part of the enemy, so that the camp might not be surprised. He was also frequently called on to make sudden and dangerous incursions into the country to surprise or watch foraging detatchments of the British, which made his duties at all times full of peril.

At the battle of Monmouth, he was in the advanced guard under the command of General Lee, who attacked the rear of the British army in their retreat across New Jersey. Upon this occasion, Colonel Grayson commanding the brigade, the command of the re-

giment was given to Captain Mitchell. It was exposed to the hottest fire of the enemy, and by a desperate resistance against a heavy column of their army, afforded time for the American troops to form, which were advancing hastily under an impression that the enemy was retreating. The regiment sustained a heavy loss in this engagement, but it nobly maintained the reputation of the American arms.

At the end of the New Jersey campaign, the Virginia troops, to which Captain Mitchell belonged, were ordered to the southward. In the winter of 1779-80 he was appointed brigade major and inspector under General Muhlenberg; and in the succeeding summer he was stationed at Fredericksburg for the purpose of promoting and superintending the recruiting service. Having raised and organized a regiment at Chesterfield Court House, he received from Congress the commission of major. It was about this time that General Leslie invaded Virginia, committing great depredations throughout the country. Major Mitchell was ordered to join General Muhlenberg, and received the appointment of adjutant general. General Muhlenberg marched into Suffolk, and during the campaign was employed in watching and repelling the incursions of the British from Norfolk. The country was greatly benefited by this service, though it afforded no occasion to the troops to distinguish themselves.

When Arnold invaded Virginia in 1781, wasting everything with fire and sword, Major Mitchell was appointed to the command of the advance guard, which opposed the advance of the British army. This handful of men frequently engaged with the enemy, and nearly one half was killed or wounded. He succeeded however, in cutting off several marauding parties, making a number of prisoners.

An anecdote of Major Mitchell ought not to be forgotten. Early one morning, being at the head of a scouting party, the principal object of which was to gain intelligence, he came up to the farm house of a poor widow, whose husband had lately fallen in battle, and found her bathed in tears, with several small children crying about her. He inquired into the cause of her distress, generously offering any relief in his power. She told him a party of British had just left her home, and had plundered her of everything necessary for the subsistence of her family, leaving her no food for her children, and she knew not how to prevent them from starving. "Be of good cheer," replied the Major, "and I will try and make the plunderers restore to you their booty." He instantly pursued, and fortunately soon came up with the party, consisting of about twenty men, who being encumbered with the pillage of several houses were able to move but slowly. He fell too suddenly upon them to allow any to escape; and they were marched back to the widow's with their stolen goods. The poor woman was desired to name the property that belonged to her, which was immediately restored; and for any article missing the plunderers were compelled to pay the full value. The major left the house with the prisoners, loaded with the blessings of the widow.

When the British had returned from Petersburg, he was ordered to throw a bridge of boats over the Appomattox, to remove and secure a quantity of flour, which was in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. A party of militia was stationed to cover the operation. The duty committed to the major was of the most laborious nature. From the small force allowed for its accomplishment, the service required incessant attention, and no diligence was spared to perform it. In the night, however, between the 10th and 11th of May, 1781, the militia having neglected to guard their posts, the British were enabled to surprise the major and his party, and captured him together with Major Mure and six other officers, who remained prisoners until the treaty of peace was signed.

Major Mitchell ever enjoyed the reputation of an active, brave and enterprising officer. He was always among the foremost upon dangerous occasions, and his operations were conducted with equal address and courage. He was a strict disciplinarian, but while he was exact in requiring attention to duty on the part of his men he was careful to supply their wants, and to protect them from every species of outrage and injustice. His conduct always manifested his warm attachment to the independence of his country, and before the unfortunate event which threw him into the power of the enemy, and for which he was not answerable, no exertion was omitted which could promote the Revolutionary cause. If other men were in higher stations and enabled

to render more conspicuous services than Major Mitchell, it cannot be said that they were more zealous and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

In reviewing the military history of this brave and efficient officer, it may be mentioned as a singular historical fact that not far from the spot where he was captured by the British in the month of May, 1781, eighty-four years afterwards all that section of country bordering on the Appomattox, was the theatre of tremendous military operations, which culminated in the surender of the Confederate army under General Lee to General Grant, and the greatest civil war of modern times was brought to a close.

Some time after the close of the Revolution Major Nathaniel Mitchell was married, but it is greatly regretted that the maiden name of his wife has not been preserved, nor is it known how many children, if any, they had. About this time he was appointed prothonotary of Sussex county, Delaware, and entered upon his duties with the same alacrity which marked his military career. His office soon became remarkable for the orderly arrangement of court records, his diligent attention to public business and the prompt execution of all his duties.

When Major Mitchell was named as a candidate for governor of Delaware, the people generally recognized his fitness for the position, and his nomination was well received. The country was sparsely settled at that time and politics did not enter into contests for office then as sharply as they do now. He encountered some opposition, of course, but was triumphantly elected and entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1805. His administration was quiet, but marked with the same diligence, method, and care which characterized him while performing the humbler duties of prothonotary; and he retired from its cares with the consciousness of having performed his duty to the best of his ability and leaving behind a clean record.

The private life of Governor Mitchell, as we learn from contemporary writers, was unexceptionable and exemplary. He had the easy gentlemanly manners of an old time officer who had mixed much with the world. His hand was always stretched out to every honest man, without regard to dress or appearance. The integrity of his character was unblemished, and calumny never ventured to attack it.

Governor Bennett.

Capt. Caleb Prew Bennet, who served as the first governor of Delaware under the constitution of 1831-32, was born in the southern part of Chester county, Pa., near the state line, November 11, 1758, and died at his home in Wilmington June 11, 1836. His father, Capt. Joseph Bennett, was a shipping merchant and owned and sailed a merchant vessel to India; and he was the *first* man who brought the *first* umbrella ever seen in Wilmington. He gave it to Lydia Ferris. On the next trip he brought one to Miss Betsy Montgomery, and one for his daughter Mary.

Captain Bennett married Mary Boone, a sister of Daniel Boone, who is claimed by Kentucky as her great hunter. Boone was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and he and his sister Mary both had birthrights in the Birmingham Friends' Meeting, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Mary Boone married Johnson, who, at one time, owned all the property on West streets, Wilmington, below Third, adjoining what was known as the Warner property, where Joseph Bringhurst rebuilt.

Captain Joseph Bennett purchased and took possession of what was known as the old West property, Wilmington, November 11, 1758, the day on which his distinguished son was born. The property came to his mother, Mary Gilpin. Captain Bennett is represented by early writers as a very handsome old man. He stood six feet in height, and his general appearance was striking. He wore low shoes, silver knee and shoe buckles, long silk stockings, white kid breeches, blue coat, brass buttons, ruffled shirt bosom, and powdered hair, which was done up in queue.

Mary (Boone) Johnson was a member of the Society of Friends; her remains were interred in the burying ground at Fifth and West streets, Wilmington, by the side of her son, Governor Caleb P. Bennett. She is represented as being one of the most talented women of her day, well read in law, one of the most independent women of the age. She frequently attended courts and read or imbibed law, which her capacious mind drank in like rivers

of water. The technical terms were studied, and she was familiar with all the quirks and quibbles of attorneys. With her it was a perfect mania to be involved in lawsuits. As a landholder, she was often qualified and would enter the office of any noted lawyer and tell her story, but never to offer a fee. When the courts were in session at New Castle, she frequently attended them and with papers in hand would enter the court house with the confidence of a chief justice, and plead her own cause. And this she did in the day of our most prominent lawyers of Pennsylvania and Delaware. She was long remembered in Wilmington for her ability and knowledge of the law.

Caleb Prew Bennett was about three years of age when the family removed from Chester county, Pa., to Wilmington, which was in 1761. His father, Capt. Joseph Bennett, was so impressed with the importance of the questions which resulted in the war of the Revolution, and was so patriotically inclined, that he induced his son to enter the ranks when he was scarcely seventeen years of age, to fight for liberty. At the commencement of hostilities, he joined one of the companies forming Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware State troops and served one year in the ranks as private and as first sergeant, and joined the main army in New York in 1777. He was commissioned ensign in Capt. Thomas Holland's company (Haslet's regiment), Continental Establishment, April 5, 1777. He was with his company in the detachment under General Sullivan in the attack on Staten Island. On the 11th of September following he took part in the battle of Brandywine, which was fought within a few miles of his birthplace; the sound of the cannon could be heard at the home of his father in Wilmington. He was present with his company at the battle of Germantown in the capacity of sergeant and was slightly wounded. This engagement occurred October 4, 1777; the Delaware regiment suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded seven out of thirteen officers, and about one-third of the privates. Captain Holland, his captain, was among the killed.

Sergeant Bennett proved himself so brave and capable a soldier that on August 16, 1778, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and in April, 1780, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and served in the companies of Captains John Rhodes and William McKennan to the close of the war. In May, 1778, Lieutenant Bennett joined General Washington at Valley Forge, and spent the winter there. It was while stationed here that he was witness to a strange, yet impressive, ceremony in the life of the great commander. One Sunday the Rev. John Gano, a Baptist minister and chaplain to one of the regiments, preached a very powerful sermon. General Washington was among his hearers. On Monday, when he met the chaplain, Washington demanded baptism by immersion at his hands. A few days afterwards they went to the Forge, when Washington remarked: "Here is water, what doth hinder me from being baptized?" The ceremony was performed in the presence of about forty persons, Lieutenant Bennett being one of the number. Knowing that Washington was an Episcopalian, this incident made a deep impression on the mind of the young soldier.

Lieutenant Bennett was present at the battle of Monmouth, as well as at other engagements in New Jersey. In April, 1780, his company was assigned to the detachment commanded by Baron DeKalb, and ordered south.

Having arrived in South Carolina, active operations were immediately commenced, and on the 11th of August was fought the memorable battle of Camden, where we find Lieutenant Bennett, with his company, in the warmest part of the engagement. The brave Baron DeKalb, after being mortally wounded, dictated a letter expressive of the gallant conduct of the troops immediately under his command, and particularly the Delaware regiment, which was in the thickest of the fight, and entirely cut to pieces, losing nine officers and seven companies out of the nine of which it was composed.

After this disastrous affair Lieutenant Bennett was sent home to Delaware to raise recruits, and in 1781, with one hundred and twenty men, he joined the French troops at Annapolis, and proceeded to Yorktown, which was besieged. In the last crowning success of the American army at this point, Lieutenant Bennett bore a conspicuous part, commanding the left battery of the American force on the day when Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army to Washington.

After this brilliant achievement of the American arms, Lieutenant Bennett joined General Greene in South Carolina, and remained in the active service of his country till peace was declared and the army disbanded. They left the southern field in October, 1783, for home. When the war ended and independence had been secured, Lieutnant Bennett was only twenty-five years of age and had devoted eight years to the service of his country, enduring the severest hardships, with a compensation hardly sufficient to meet his expenses.

When Lieutenant Bennett returned to his home in Wilmington he settled down to the quiet vocations of life and went to work with a will to cultivate the arts of peace. He was active, industrious and enterprising, and took much interest in the politics of the times. In the meantime he married, but the name of his wife has not been preserved. In 1807 he was appointed treasurer of New Castle county, the duties of which office he discharged with promptness and fidelity till the fall of 1832, a period of twenty-five years; he finally relinquished the office on being nominated for Governor of Delaware. On November 13, 1832, he was triumphantly elected the first Jackson governor of the State. This important office he continued to fill with honor to himself and credit to the State till the day of his death, June 11, 1836. Dying before the expiration of his term, the acting governorship devolved on ex-Governor Charles Polk, then president of the Senate.

When the war or 1812 broke out, the martial spirit of the old soldier was at once aroused, and we find him again in the military service of his country. Promoted to the rank of Major, he was appointed to the command of the forces stationed at New Castle, and remained in the service until peace was declared. Few of the veterans of the Revolution saw longer and harder service. He participated in all the important battles of the Revolution and was thrice wounded. When he died he was the last surviving officer of the Delaware Line. He became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and served as assistant treasurer of the Delaware State Society in 1799. His certificate of membership in the Cincinnati is now in the possession of his grandson, Calvin Smith Bennett, residing near Natchez, Mississippi.

As might have been expected, the death of the ex-governor and veteran soldier, although at the ripe age of seventy-eight years, caused a profound sensation; and especially in his own city were the expressions of sorrow most marked. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a tender and indulgent parent, an active and useful citizen, and above all a patriot whose devotion to the welfare, prosperity and independence of his country knew no bounds and felt no sacrifice too great in its behalf.

The Adams Family.

Daniel Jenifer Adams was born at Port Tobacco, Md., in 1750, and died in 1796. According to Captain Bellas, the genealogist, the father of Daniel was Josias Adams, born in 1709, son of Francis Adams, who was born in Charles county, Md., in 1680. Francis Adams married Mary, daughter of George Godfrey, and besides Josias, they had five sons, George, Abednego, Samuel, Francis, and Ignatius. Josias, the eldest of these six sons, married Ann Jenifer; their children were: i. Daniel Jenifer, as stated above, born in 1750; ii. Elizabeth Mason; iii. Anna Adams.

Daniel Jenifer Adams, at the commencement of the Revolution, was commissioned a first lieutenant in Captain Rezin Beall's Independent Company of Maryland militia (Jan. 14, 1776); and afterwards appointed brigade-major to General Beall of the Maryland "Flying Camp;" August 27 to December 1, 1776; commissioned Major of Seventh Maryland Regiment of the Continental Establishment, April 1, 1777, and resigned June 8, 1779. He served after the war as brigadier general of Delaware militia and as sheriff of New Castle county, Delaware, where he then resided till his death, November 29, 1796. He is buried in Old Swedes' churchyard in Wilmington, where a large tombstone is placed over his remains. He was an original member of the Delaware State Cincinnati Society.

Major Adams married Nancy Hanson, of Kent county, Delaware, sister of Lydia Hanson, who married Colonel Nehemiah Tilton, brother of Surgeon James Tilton, and had issue (surname Adams):

I. Daniel Jenifer, Jr., born ————; was married twice. By the first marriage he had one daughter. He married, second, Pru-

dence Moore, of Philadelphia, December 10, 1802, and had one son. Both of his children died unmarried.

II. Josias Hanson, born ————; married Hannah Moore, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, and had issue: i. Daniel, ii. Jenifer, who left no issue, ii. Preston, who left three daughters, iii. Alexander Hanson, who died unmarried.

III. Elizabeth, of whom no record has been found.

IV. Alexander Hanson, died unmarried.

V. Susannah Hanson, of whom no record has been found.

VI. Maria, no record.

VII. Thomas Jenifer, Jr., born February 11, 1796, died in 1868; was married twice. First, to Isabella, daughter of James and Janet Kilgore Bogie, of Scotland, who was born in 1802, and died in 1857; they had issue: i. Janet, died in infancy, 1822; ii. Isabella Hanson, married General James Tilton, of Delaware, her second cousin, who was the grandson of Colonel Nehemiah Tilton, of Delaware. They had issue: 1. Francis, 2. Edward Gibson, 3. Bayard, and 4. Howard Tilton; iii. Alexander Hanson, married Hester Tiebout, and died in 1880, they had issue: 1. Mary Jenifer, who married ——— Edwards, and died without issue, 2. Charles Breck, born 1859, and married (1885) Jennie Andrews and has issue: Robert Andrews, Helen M., Charles Breck, Jr., and an infant daughter; iv. Charles Jenifer, married Sarah Jennings and had issue: Adele, who married Lieut. H. M. Witzel, U. S. N.; v. Janet Kilgore, married Thomas L. Moore and had issue: 1. Isabella, 2. Harriet, 3. Richard; vi. Howard Jenifer, married Elizabeth Flint and had children: 1. Elizabeth and 2. Charles Jenifer; vii. Harriet Buchanan married Robert Andrews and had issue: 1. Jane, 2. Ella; viii. Thomas Jenifer, died in 1842 and is buried in Old Swedes' churchyard.

Thomas Jenifer Adams married second, Mary A. Jennent. She was born in 1815, and died in 1887. She was the widow of Henry Waples, son of William and grandson of Capt. Samuel Waples of Accomac county, Virginia, and of the Ninth Virginia Continental Line, who died in 1834. There was no issue by the second marriage. Mrs. M. A. (Jennent) Adams is buried in the Old Swedes' churchyard, Wilmington.

Henry Latimer.

Henry Latimer, an early and prominent citizen of Delaware, was born at Newport, New Castle county, in 1752, son of Hon. James and Sarah (Geddes) Latimer. After receiving a primary education he commenced the study of medicine in Philadelphia and completed the course by graduating at the Medical College of Edinburg, Scotland. Returning home, he practiced his profession in Wilmington, until the breaking out of the Revolution. After seeing some field service he was, in 1777, commissioned surgeon in the Continental army, and attached to what was called the Flying Hospital. Dr. Latimer's services were in constant demand; he was with the army in all the battles in the northern department from Brandywine to Yorktown. When the war ended in 1783, he returned to the practice of medicine in Wilmington. He was elected a member of the State Legislature; also to Congress from 1793 to 1795; but before closing his last term as a member of the House of Representatives, he was, in 1794, elected United States Senator from Delaware for one term. After a long and honorable life, he died December 19, 1819, and was buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian church, Wilmington, where his tombstone may be seen. He left descendants. His son, John R. Latimer, succeeded him as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, in Pennsylvania, in 1821, and after filling a number of minor offices became vice-president of the society in 1854-55, and president in 1855, which position he held until his death in 1865.

William McKennan.

William McKennan was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county. His father was a clergyman, and preached at what is still known as McKennan's Meeting House. Soon after the beginning of the Revolution, William McKennan was commissioned second lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Kean's company, Col. Samuel Patterson's Delaware Batallion of the Flying Camp, June or July, 1776; second lieutenant, Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment,

Continental Establishment, November 29, 1776; first lieutenant, Captain Learmonth's and Patten's companies, same regiment April 5, 1777, and February, 1780; captain in 1781 and served to the close of the war. He was present at the siege and surrender of Yorktown, and was in command of the Delaware detachment on its return to his native state in January, 1783. The march was a long and weary one. Leaving its headquarters on the Ashley River, where it then lay encamped and taking up its march via Camden, Salisbury, and Petersburg, the detachment crossed the James River at Carter's Ferry, pushed on through Maryland, and in exactly two months after the date of its departure from the main Southern army, finally arrived—and with what feelings can be only imagined, not described—at Christiana Creek, near New Castle. Here the battalion was encamped until October of the same year, when it was permanently disbanded; Captain McKennan, then in command, being appointed to settle and adjust the accounts of the officers and men of the battalion with the United States Auditor, as also "to issue both certificates for past services as well as land warrants to the individuals claiming, or their attorneys for them, which duty he performed to the general satisfaction."

Captain McKennan was the first secretary of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, and served from 1784 to 1795. This distinguished and faithful officer died in New Castle county, in February, 1803. He left descendants, among whom is Dr. Thomas McKennan, of Washington, Pa., a grandson.

Major John Patten.

John Patten, born near Dover, Kent county, Delaware, April 26, 1746, son of William and Ann Patten, was of Scotch-Irish origin. He was brought up to the vocation of a farmer, and was engaged in that pursuit when the Revolution began. Imbued with the spirit of independence, he at once took an active position in the army. On the formation of Capt. Jonathan Caldwell's company, Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware State troops in Continental service, January 15, 1776, he was commissioned first lieutenant; senior captain in Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment, November 30, 1776; and major, December 14, 1779. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Camden, S. C., August 16, 1780, and was on parole to the close of the war. Major Patten returned to Delaware after being paroled, but as he had not been exchanged, he did not rejoin his regiment. Major Patten was elected to Congress in 1785 and served two years. Upon the adoption of the United States Constitution, he was elected a member of the Third Congress from Delaware, and served in 1793-94. Subsequently he was elected to the Fourth Congress, and served till 1797. He was diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties and was honored by his constituents. Major Patten died December 26, 1800, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and his ashes rest in the Presbyterian Churchyard at Dover. Major Patten was the first vice-president of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, and so continued until elected President in 1799. He was also a delegate to the general meetings of the Society in 1788, 1790, 1791 and 1793, and took a deep interest in the proceedings. Little is known of his family; but he left descendants who have kept bright the lustre of his name.

Governor Polk.

Charles Polk, son of Charles Polk, and the fourth of the name in the line of descent, was born near Bridgeville, Nanticoke hundred, in 1788, and died in 1857. The family was originally from Scotland, and the name in early times was written Pollock. The ancestor of the family in America settled first in Maryland, but on the termination of the dispute between Penn and Lord Baltimore, he was thrown on the Delaware side of the boundary line, in Little Creek hundred. Charles Polk had three sons, Charles, John and Joseph. The oldest of these, Charles, became the father of Governor Charles Polk. He was a man of means, owning more than one thousand acres of land. In 1791 he was sent as a delegate to the convention called for the purpose of forming a constitution for the State of Delaware, and was chosen president. During the sittings of the convention he was taken ill and was compelled to retire to his home, where he soon after died. At the time of his death

his son, Charles, was scarcely eight years of age. This son, destined to become one of the representative men of Delaware, was tenderly reared by his mother, and early in life evinced talents of no mean order. When of sufficient age, he read law under the direction of the celebrated Kensey Johns, Sr., and was admitted to practice, but for some reason never followed the profession he had chosen. He went back to the home where he was born, and where his father had lived and died.

In 1816 he went to Milford hundred, Kent county, where he purchased a tract of eleven hundred acres of land, which is still in the possession of his descendants. Before this time Mr. Polk (as early as 1813) had served as a member of the Legislature from Sussex county, and in 1815 he was re-elected. In 1816 or 1817 he was sent to the Legislature from Kent county, and in 1819 he became a member of the Levy Court. After discharging the duties of this office to the satisfaction of the people, he was anxious to retire to private life, but his friends would not consent, as they had further honors in store for him. Consequently, in 1824, he was sent to the State Senate, and chosen speaker.

Mr. Polk's political course was still onward and upward. In 1826 he was the choice of the people for governor, and served three years. When the convention of 1831 to revise the State Constitution was called, he was chosen its president. Soon after the close of the Constitutional Convention he was, in 1834, again elected to the State Senate, and on the assembling of the body was chosen speaker. On the death of Governor Bennett, which occurred in June, 1836, Hon. Charles Polk became, by virtue of his position as speaker of the Senate, acting governor, and filled out the term with credit to himself and the people. But his career of usefulness as a public servant did not close with his retirement from the chair of state, for in 1838 he was again elected a state senator and chosen speaker, on account of his peculiar fitness for the office. At the expiration of his last senatorial term, he was appointed register of wills for Kent county, by Governor William B. Cooper, in 1843, and served four years. In 1850 he was appointed collector of the port of Wilmington, but resigned in 1853, and died October 27, 1857.

It is seldom that we find a man who is called upon to serve his fellow citizens in more positions of honor and trust than Governor Polk. He died at his home in Milford hundred and was buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Dover.

Governor Polk married Mary Elizabeth Purnell, of Berlin, Md., and the union was blessed with sixteen children, of whom only nine survived him, the rest dying young. Of the nine, four are yet living. One son, William Alexander Polk, ex-register of wills for Sussex county, was a member of the Legislature in 1867, and speaker of the House.

Dr. James Tilton.

Dr. James Tilton was a native of Kent county, Delaware, where he was born June 1, 1745. All that is known of his parentage is that he was the son of Thomas Tilton; the name of the mother has not been handed down to us. After securing the best education afforded in the times in which he lived, he entered upon the study of medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, M. B., in 1768, and M. D., in 1771. He early took sides with the patriots who were preparing to throw off the British yoke, and when Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware state troops was organized, young Dr. Tilton was commissioned surgeon; he served with the regiment from January 16, 1776, to December of the same year. He was appointed hospital physician and surgeon, October 6, 1780, and served with the army to the close of the war. On June 11, 1813, Dr. Tilton was appointed Surgeon General, United States Army, and honorably discharged June 15, 1815, after the termination of the second war with Great Britain. Dr. Tilton was skilled and honored as a surgeon, had the confidence of the people and was regarded as one of the leading and representative citizens. He possessed a high order of ability and was the author of several treatises on medical, sanitary, and other subjects. Although a studious man, he loved society, and drew around him the refined and cultivated; he was noted for his hospitality and good cheer, and his friends were always delighted when in his presence. Dr. Tilton resided on his estate near Wilmington, and

died there May 14, 1822, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was president of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati from its organization to 1795, and delegate to the general meetings of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1784 to 1793, when the State Society ceased to be represented. His insignia, presented by General Lafayette, are now the property of his grandnephew, Col. McLane Tilton, United States Marine Corps.

The Anderson Family.

Joseph Anderson was born near Philadelphia, November 5, 1757, but nothing is known of his parentage and ancestry. He studied law and was just beginning to practice when the Revolutionary war broke out. He was commissioned an ensign in the Third New Jersey regiment, Continental Establishment, May, 1776; second lieutenant, July 19, 1776; first lieutenant, November 29, 1776; captain, October 26, 1777; transferred to First New Jersey regiment, Continental Establishment, January 1, 1781. Captain Anderson was retained in the New Jersey battalion until April, 1783. He also served as regimental paymaster from October 26, 1777, to the close of the war, and was brevetted major September 30, 1785. Major Anderson was a brave and gallant officer and saw much hard service. He was with General Sullivan in his famous expedition up the North Branch of the Susquehanna against the Iroquois Indians and participated in the battle of "Horse Heads," near the present city of Elmira, where the Indians were defeated and their confederacy broken. He was present at the siege of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. After the war he began the practice of law in Delaware; in 1791 was appointed by President Washington territorial judge of the region south of the Ohio River, and took part as delegate from Jefferson county in framing the constitution of Tennessee. He was United States Senator from that State from 1797 to 1815, and acted as president *pro tempore*. He was appointed the first comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1815, and served until his death, in Washington, April 17, 1837.

Enoch Anderson was born at New Castle, Delaware, but the date has not been preserved. He was commissioned second lieutenant, Captain Stidham's company, Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware state troops, January 13, 1776. At the battle of Long Island he was wounded. On December 3, 1776, he was appointed captain; transferred to Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment, April 3, 1777, and retired from service in September, 1778. He died March 4, 1820.

Thomas Anderson was born in New Castle county, but the date is unknown. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Captain Learmonth's company, Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment, September 10, 1778, and continued to the close of the war. He also served as quartermaster of the regiment in 1778-1780. Time and place of his death unknown.

It is not known whether these officers bearing the surname of Anderson were related, but it is inferred that they were, because of their becoming residents of New Castle county, but in what degree it is hard to determine. They were probably brothers.

The Crow Family.

George and Thomas Crow. In his interesting monograph on the *Old Delaware Clock Makers*, Henry C. Conrad, Esq., informs us that among the earliest clock makers in Wilmington was George Crow. The first mention of him is in 1746, when he was elected high constable of the borough of Wilmington. He served one year. In 1755 he was elected one of the burgesses of Wilmington, and re-elected in 1756 and in 1758. Where he was born and when he settled here are unknown. According to the records of "Old Swedes'" he married Mary Laudonet, in August, 1746. Mr. Conrad is satisfied that he was in the watch and clock business prior to 1754, and continued in business until his death, which occurred in 1771 or 1772. He has seen several high clocks bearing his name, but none of them were marked with any date. There is a deed of record from Gabriel Springer, one of the earliest hatters in Wilmington, to George Crow, dated March 26, 1761, for a house and lot on the west side of Walnut street just above Spring alley. It is reasonable to believe that Crow lived in this house and carried on his business there. He owned also at the time of his death a property at Third and King streets, and a large lot at the

northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets. All of his property, after his death, was divided among his widow and four children, who survived him, by a deed of partition, dated March 22, 1773, made by Dr. John McKinly, William Poole and Bancroft Woodcock, all of whom were leading and influential citizens of Wilmington at that time. Dr. McKinly was the first president (governor) of Delaware after the Declaration of Independence, was captured by the British after the battle of Brandywine, and held as a prisoner of state for about one year. William Poole was one of the early and successful millers on the Brandywine, and the father of a numerous family, of whom J. Morton Poole was one. Bancroft Woodcock was a noted silversmith in Wilmington more than a century ago, and owned the old house on Broome street, which for the past forty years has been the Howland homestead.

George Crow left two sons, Thomas and George, and two daughters, Sarah (Mrs. William Nash), and Mary (Mrs. Samuel Goodman). George Crow, Jr., died prior to 1802. It is not known whether he left any descendants. The presumption is that he was buried in the "Old Swedes'" graveyard.

Thomas Crow, who seems to have been the eldest son of George Crow, 1, succeeded his father in the clock and watch business, and very likely learned the trade with his father. Like him, he seemed to have been in favor with the public, for he was elected town clerk in 1771, one of the assistant burgesses in 1778, 1779 and 1780, and borough assessor in 1784 and 1785. Notwithstanding his willingness to serve the public in these various modest capacities, he was a most industrious clock maker, as is evidenced by the many clocks which bear his name. The number of his clocks now in existence indicates that he carried on a large business.

Thomas Crow owned, in 1814, a property on the south side of Second street, just east of Market. At the time of his death he owned a small piece on the Philadelphia turnpike in Brandywine hundred, near the present residence of William C. Lodge, and this was sold after his death to pay his debts, which seem to have been largely in excess of his assets, the records showing that while he had no personal estate, he owed the Bank of Delaware about seven thousand three hundred dollars; and this small farm, which brought only eight hundred dollars when sold by his administrator, seems to have been all the estate which he left.

Thomas Crow had a wife whose Christian name was Isabella, but who she was and when he married her, are unknown. They had two daughters, Elizabeth Ogden, and Ann, wife of William Haslet. Thomas Crow died about 1824, having survived his wife. He seems to have been a member of the First Presbyterian Church; and it is probable that the ashes of the old clockmaker repose in the graveyard of that church on the corner of Tenth and Market streets, Wilmington.

The Duff Family.

Thomas Duff, says Captain Bellas, the genealogist, was a large landed proprietor and a prominent man in public affairs in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Delaware. The time and place of his birth are unknown. In 1756 he was ensign in the Upper regiment of New Castle county militia. He was sheriff of the same county in 1763, 1765, 1769 and 1770, the terms being for one year each.

In the early part of the Revolution he was a major in the New Castle county militia and before the close of the war he held the rank of colonel. The three companies of militia left Wilmington on December 16, 1776, under his command for New Jersey, through a mistake of orders. Major Duff's battalion did not participate in the battles at Trenton and Princeton. An account of a skirmish afterward, near Christiana, in Delaware, reported in the Pennsylvania Gazette of September 10, 1777, reports Colonel Duff as being wounded in that engagement.

He was appointed justice of the peace for New Castle county after the Revolution; his commissions being dated June 30, 1783, and November 9, 1790. His house was a large brick mansion on the outskirts of the village of Newport, and on the bank of Christiana creek. It is still standing, but much degenerated, having been converted into two cheap dwellings. He lived there in good style, is always spoken of as "Esquire," which title, in colonial days, was assumed only by persons of distinction. A great deal of land belonged to him and there is a number of deeds recorded in Wilmington in the name of "Thomas Duff,

Esq., of Newport, in Christiana Hundred, and County of New Castle, and Jane, his wife," &c.

Colonel Duff was a member of the vestry of St. James' church, near Stanton, as well as in the chapel of the same name near Newport, the officers of both having until recently been the same. It is supposed that Colonel Duff and his wife are buried in the churchyard at Stanton, though their graves, like many others, cannot now be identified. He probably died shortly after 1808, as his name ceases to appear in the records as chairman of the vestry, as it had done up to that time. They had issue, (surname Duff):

I. Ann, born May 24, 1752; died March 10, 1780; unmarried.

II. Edward, born March 17, 1755; died April 2, 1785; was surgeon's mate in Colonel Samuel Patterson's Battalion of Delaware State troops of the "Flying Camp" in 1776. He is also stated to have been surgeon's mate in the navy in the following year. By his will, in 1785, he is described as of Northampton county, Va., where he died.

III. John, born 1757; died 1759.

IV. Henry, born June 15, 1759; died February 8, 1785, or 1789; was commissioned ensign in Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment, November 29, 1776; second lieutenant, April 5, 1777; first lieutenant, August 16, 1778, and served to the close of the war, when he appears to have had the rank of captain. He was one of the original members of the Delaware Cincinnati Society.

V. Jane, born April 15, 1763; died March 1, 1788; unmarried.

VI. Thomas, Jr., born September 27, 1766; died 1830; was admitted to the New Castle county (Delaware) bar as an attorney-at-law in 1791, and to the Lancaster county (Pennsylvania) bar in the same year. He was clerk of the United States District Court of Delaware from 1794 to 1796. He died prior to March 29, 1830, when letters of administration were granted on his estate to Allan Thomson.

Colonel Henry Duff was a brother of Col. Thomas Duff, and married Ann, daughter of John and Ann Williams, of Philadelphia, both of whom died in 1747. Col. Henry Duff died September 14, 1762. By his marriage he left issue, one son and one daughter:

I. Richard, born July 10, 1757. He was commissioned second lieutenant of the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, December 4, 1776; promoted to first lieutenant in Colonel Patton's Additional Continental Regiment, April 18, 1777. He was reported as a prisoner of war and never rejoined, dying at Boston, Mass., probably while a prisoner. Reference to him may be found in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. X.

II. Ann Duff, born November 5, 1758; died June 29, 1785. She married Captain William Robeson, of the Delaware militia, June 10, 1784. He died April 23, 1815. They left one daughter, Jane, born May 28, 1785, who married Allan Thompson, June 27, 1810, and died February 6, 1824. Allan and Jane (Duff) Thomson had issue: i. William, died unmarried. ii. Ann, married William Hemphill Jones, and had a son and a daughter, neither of whom left descendants. iii. Jane, married William R. Sangston, and had two sons and two daughters. iv. and v. Henry and Maria, both of whom died unmarried.

Rev. Joseph Barr.

Rev. Joseph Barr, one of the old time Presbyterian ministers, was born near New Castle, Delaware, December 4, 1791. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Samuel Barr, died at his home near New Castle, December 27, 1829, in the ninety-second year of his age. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for more than sixty years, and an elder for over forty years. His posterity was numerous. He left children, grand, and great-grandchildren, to the number of eighty at the time of his death.

Joseph Barr, after receiving a preparatory education, entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated therefrom in 1811. He studied theology with the Revs. John E. Latta and James P. Wilson, D. D., and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Castle in October, 1812. He itinerated for six months on the Delaware peninsula. In the fall of 1813 he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Norriton, (now Norristown),

and Providence churches, in Montgomery county, Pa. In October, 1815, he married Sarah, youngest daughter of Dr. Alexander Forrester, of Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Barr was an active, progressive young minister. He was full of zeal and thoroughly in earnest in the furtherance of the great work in which he was engaged. Through his energy he organized the church in Norristown and secured the building of a fine brick church there in 1816. In 1817, in addition to the church, he took charge of the Academy at Norristown and devoted much time to the educational part of the work. Although of vigorous constitution at first, the work was too heavy for him, and very soon began to impair his health. This necessitated a halt in his labors.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1823, he removed to Lancaster county, Pa., and became pastor of the Leacock and Middle Octoraro churches. These were early and important church organizations and involved much hard work on the part of the pastor. However, he labored faithfully and with unflagging zeal until 1844, a period of twenty-one years, giving a portion of his time to each congregation, until, in 1845, he relinquished the charge of Middle Octoraro, and devoted his time exclusively to Leacock. But the arduous labors of his past life had seriously impaired his rugged constitution and he was forced to seek a still less arduous field of labor. In 1846 he accepted a call to White Clay Creek and Christiana, Del., but a few miles from the place of his birth, and was installed pastor of the former church June 2, 1846, and of the latter May 8, 1848. But his health now gave signs of breaking, and at his own request his relations with the Christiana church were dissolved October 2, 1849; and on the 23d of October, 1853, his relations with the White Clay Creek church also were dissolved, where he preached his farewell sermon the same day. This was his last sermon, and he was never able to attend public worship again. He died in Wilmington, May 24, 1854, in the sixty-third year of his age, and a stone in front of the White Clay Creek church marks the place of his interment. He was plain, earnest, active, but unostentatious, and during his life was noted for his piety and zeal in the cause of the Master.

The Alrichs Family.

Henry C. Conrad, Esq., in his brochure entitled *Old Delaware Clock Makers*, tells us that the Alrichs family is one of the oldest in New Castle county, Del. The original settler was Peter Alrichs, to whom land in this county (New Castle) was patented as early as 1668. The name indicates Dutch origin. Peter had four sons, the eldest being Peter Sigfridus, who married Susanna Stidham, and had twelve children, among whom was Jonas Alrichs, who was born March 22, 1759. Jonas learned the clock making business with Thomas Crow, and was the first of the name of Alrichs to furnish time keepers for the people of Wilmington. He succeeded his instructor in the business in the old Second street store, and carried it on successfully until April, 1797, when he retired. Jonas Alrichs died in 1802, leaving five children, one of whom, Thomas C. Alrichs, was for many years a useful and influential citizen of Wilmington.

Jacob Alrichs, a nephew of Jonas, was the son of Sigfridus Alrichs and Rachel Colesberry. He was born September 8, 1775, and, figuratively speaking, was rocked in the cradle of the Revolution. His birthplace was the infant borough of Wilmington, and he was reared on the banks of the Christiana. When quite a young man he learned the trade of clock and watch making with his uncle, Jonas, with whom for a short time he was associated in business under the firm name of Jonas and Jacob Alrichs. When the former retired in 1797 his successor announced by advertisement that in addition to stock on hand, he had received "eight day clocks of the first quality; silver watches from London, Liverpool and Dublin, such as could be warranted," together with "watch main springs, glasses, dials, gilt and steel chains, keys, seals, &c."

It is probable that he continued the business at the old stand for many years, although he did not devote his entire time to it, for, in 1810, in company with Samuel McClary, he started the first machine shop in Delaware, at the northwest corner of Seventh and Shipley streets, Wilmington. They evidently began business in a humble way, for tradition says that an old horse served to furnish the power to drive the primitive machinery. From

this small beginning have grown the vast manufacturing and mechanical industries of the city of Wilmington.

The business of Alrichs & McClary seems to have been a success from the beginning, as Jacob Alrichs bought the property occupied by the little machine shop three years later from Job Harvey, and continued to own it until 1837, when it was sold to The Delaware Academy of Natural Sciences, an institution that has long since ceased to exist.

Alrichs afterwards had a machine shop on the site of the present pumping station on the Brandywine near the head of French street, and in testimony of his efficacy as a skilful mechanic, it is only necessary to add that Elijah Hollingsworth learned his trade with Alrichs, and afterwards, as those of the present generation know, became a leading and influential member of the great firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, and by applying the mechanical ideas imparted by the humble watchmaker, Jacob Alrichs, in his primitive shop, founded and successfully conducted the large and important industry of Wilmington, whose fame has long since been established throughout the civilized world.

While Alrichs was laying the foundation for great mechanical industries in wood and iron, he did not lose sight of his clock and watchmaking business, for in course of time the shop was removed to Market street, between Third and Fourth, and thence to Arcade Row on the east side of Market street below Eighth. This row was erected on what was known as "Wilson's sand-hole." Several changes in location were afterwards made as the town grew, and other branches of business developed.

Jacob Alrichs was evidently a man of strength of character, and of superior intelligence and capacity—in fact one of the most representative men of his time. He was unusually successful in the two lines of business which he conducted, and accumulated considerable real estate. He also took an interest in public affairs and was willing to perform his part in promoting the advancement of borough interests. As early as 1805, when only thirty-five years of age, he was elected an assistant burgess of the borough of Wilmington, and in 1810 was elected a member of the first City Council, and so well were the people pleased with him as a public officer that they re-elected him year after year until 1823. His service, therefore, as one of the local law-makers for thirteen years consecutively, attests his value as a citizen. But the appreciation of his work did not stop here, for, in 1830, he was elected a member of the State Senate from Wilmington, and served his term in that body with credit to himself and his constituents.

Among the valuable collections of the Historical Society in Wilmington, of which Henry C. Conrad, Esq., is the efficient and intelligent librarian, is a very exact and carefully prepared survey and level made in 1804 by Jacob Alrichs and Edward Roche, of a route from the spring of Caesar A. Rodney, Esq., to the center stone at the corner of Chestnut (now Tenth) and Market streets, for the use of the Wilmington Spring Water Company. Evidently, at that early date, it had occurred to Jacob Alrichs that the citizens of Wilmington might be supplied with water from "Cool Spring," an idea that nearly seventy years afterwards developed into a reality by the construction of the Cool Spring reservoir, now so important a factor in the fine water supply of Wilmington.

Politically, Jacob Alrichs was prominent as a member of the Whig party, and was a warm admirer and close friend of John M. Clayton, the Whig leader. Under the administration of President Harrison Mr. Alrichs was appointed postmaster of Wilmington, and kept the postoffice in a small store room on Third street between Market and Shipley streets. It was a small affair then, compared with the present magnificent Federal building, and the postal business is more than a thousand fold greater to-day than it was then.

About 1813, Jacob Alrichs built the house at No. 1017 Market street, regarded at that time as a large and imposing edifice. In it he lived during the remainder of his life. He died October 29, 1857, in his eighty-second year, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground at Fourth and West streets. He left four children, two sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Henry S. Alrichs, continued the watch and clock-making business after his father's death; the only surviving branch of the family is descended from this son. One of these descendants is William J. Alrichs, who, true to the family calling for four generations, is a successful jeweler and watch-maker at at Elkton, Md.

Captain Learmonth.

Alexander Learmonth was a Scotchman by birth, his parents being residents of Balconice, Fifeshire. When he came to this country is unknown, but it must have been long before the Revolution. He settled in Sussex county, Delaware, and was living there when the Revolution began. Nothing is known of his family further than that he had one son named John. At the opening of the war for independence, he at once identified himself with the patriots, and was commissioned second lieutenant in Capt. David Hall's company of Colonel Haslet's regiment of State troops, in Continental service, January 16, 1776, and first lieutenant November 28 of the same year. On April 5, 1777, he was advanced to the rank of captain in the same regiment, and served to the close of the war.

Captain Learmonth resided at Lewes or Georgetown, after the war. There, it appears by the records of the Presbyterian church, he married Hannah Turner, March 19, 1792. As he had served through the Revolutionary war, he must have been past middle life at the date of his marriage, and this supposition is corroborated by the fact that he died about August 12, 1802. His will was probated in September of that year. He left issue, but nothing is known of their descendants at this day. Captain Bellas, the genealogist, is of the opinion, however, that John Learmonth Howard, a relative of Richard Howard, of Sussex county, is a descendant of the veteran captain of the Revolution.

There is evidence to show that Captain John Learmonth was a warm friend of Colonel Hall's, and was interested with him in certain lands purchased by them in Wood county, Virginia. The latter speaks of this investment in a letter dated November 28, 1804. Captain Learmonth also owned property in Delaware, which he left to his children in his will; this shows that he was a man of some means. Dr. John White, of Sussex, appears to have attended the captain in his last illness; and he also administered, professionally, to the wants of the captain's old negro servant, Jacob; tradition asserts that this servant was a celebrated fiddler, and that his services were in great demand at entertainments.

Many interesting and curious anecdotes of Captain Learmonth have been preserved. One recently printed in the *Delaware Pilot* states that the captain who commanded the Lewes company in Colonel Hall's regiment resided there as late as 1795, and was distinguished as the officer of the Delaware Line, who, after one of the regiment's severe battles in the Carolinas, cut open a dead horse on the field of battle, and concealed himself from the British soldiers, until he could escape.

Another and more amusing story is related of this doughty hero by a local historian. An old man, evidently of unsound mind, was accustomed to come into the town occasionally and march around the walls of the churchyard, threatening, like the Levites of Biblical history, to blow over the walls with a blast of the ox-horn he carried with him. One day he also requested that some one should shoot him; The captain told him that he would grant his request with pleasure, as he considered him a nuisance, and went for his gun. The old fellow took the matter more seriously on second thought, and started for his home. On seeing Captain Learmonth approaching with his gun, he broke into a run, and, as he jumped a fence, in endeavoring to escape, the captain fired at him, probably with the object of only frightening him. This ended the pranks of the "ox-horn man," and the walls of the Lewes church were never blown down by his blasts. Strange as it may seem, no stone marks the grave of Captain Learmonth (sometimes erroneously spelled Learmouth) and no man knows where he was buried.

Descendants of Dr. E. A. Smith.

Dr. Ebenezer Augustus Smith, of Wilmington, Del., was a son of Rev. Robert Smith (1723-1793), but the date of his birth has not been ascertained. He studied medicine and became an army surgeon during the Revolutionary war. When peace was restored he settled in Wilmington, the place of his birth, where he was prominent in his profession. Dr. Smith married Elizabeth Blair, and they had issue:

I. Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D. D., born 1750, died 1819, married Anna, daughter of Rev. John Witherspoon, of Princeton, N. J., by whom he had with other issue, Judge John Witherspoon Smith, of the United States court, New Orleans, La., who left numerous descendants by his wife, Sarah Livingston Duer. His wife died in New Orleans July 21, 1896, at the remarkable age of one

hundred years, eight months and twenty days; II. William, born about 1732; became a minister; III. Rev. John Blair Smith, D. D., born July 12, 1756. He became president of the Hampden and Sydney College, Virginia, and afterwards of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and died in Philadelphia August 22, 1799. His wife was twin sister to the wife of Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana, and both were daughters of a Mrs. Fisher, of Virginia, who after being a widow married Admiral Vernon of the Royal navy.

The Rev. Dr. John Blair Smith married Elizabeth Fisher Nash, of Templeton, Va., and had issue: i. Rev. John Blair; ii. Dr. Samuel Blair, U. S. Army; iii. Rev. Robert, iv. Dr. Isaac; v. Mary Fisher; vi. Elizabeth Fisher.

Of the above issue of Rev. John Blair and Elizabeth Fisher (Nash) Smith, Dr. Samuel Blair was a surgeon in the U. S. Army, as already stated, and married Margaret Ferguson, daughter of Col. Ebenezer Ferguson, of the Revolutionary army. The mother of Colonel Ferguson, who married Margaret George, was Margaret McLane, sister of Colonel Allan McLane, of Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Samuel Blair Smith was born July 10, 1784, married May 22, 1806, and died November 28, 1834. His wife was born September 16, 1787, and died 1861. They had issue as follows:

I. General Charles, U. S. A., born April 24, 1807, died April 25, 1862; II. Francis Nash Sharpe, born May 26, 1809, died April 27, 1810; III. Elizabeth Ferguson, born ——, married Capt. Henry Stanton Burton, U. S. A., December 5, 1840, and had issue an only daughter, Elizabeth Ferguson, who married Capt. Henry Clay Cochran, U. S. M. C.; IV. Ann Hill, born July 5, 1816, died February 17, 1892, married Richard Swann, of Alexandria, Va., October 7, 1834, and had two sons and two daughters; V. Francis Marion, born May 7, 1818, and died unmarried; VI. Henry F., born May 1, 1820; died September 26, 1820; VII. Caroline Laurens, born September 13, 1821, and died unmarried; VIII. Lucy Le Grand, born April 20, 1828; married Commodore William Nicholson Jeffers, U. S. Navy, and had children: i. Ann Burton; ii. William Nicholson Jeffers.

Of the above named, Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith, eldest son of Dr. Samuel Blair Smith, married Fanny Mactier, of Baltimore, and has three sons and two daughters.

Of his two sisters, Mary Fisher Blair Smith died unmarried, and Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith married Dr. Todd, of Illinois, and became the aunt of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, wife of the President of the United States.

Samuel McClary.

Samuel McClary has been mentioned as the partner of Jacob Alrichs in establishing the first machine shop in Wilmington. According to the researches of Henry C. Conrad, Esq., librarian of the Historical Society, he was a native of Wilmington, being the child of John and Mary (Wallace) McClary, and was born June 19, 1788. He learned the watch and clock-making business with Thomas Crow at the shop of the latter on Second street. When twenty-two years of age he formed a co-partnership with Jacob Alrichs, and they established the first machine shop in Delaware, using the firm name of Alrichs & McClary. After a few years the connection was dissolved, as Mr. McClary's name appears in the directory of 1814 as being alone in that business at the corner of Eighth and Orange streets. In 1827 he and Charles Bush went into business together, and it is said that the first steam engine built in Delaware came from their shop at the corner of Eighth and Orange streets in 1832.

Samuel McClary evidently possessed mechanical ingenuity, and was industrious and enterprising. Most of the clocks made by him were made between 1803 and 1816, as after the latter year his time seems to have been fully occupied in the machine business. Mr. Conrad says that a large mantel clock bearing his name is still in the possession of the descendants of his son, Samuel McClary, Jr., at the residence of the latter on West street, Wilmington. A high clock of his manufacture has for years been in the possession of the McCullough family, of Northeast.

Samuel McClary died August 24, 1859, and is buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery. He was a good citizen, a useful and successful man, and a pioneer among the men whose originality and mechanical ability tended to make Wilmington the active and important industrial center it is to-day. Great developments, especially in the manufacturing

line, are generally the product of the genius of men in humble circumstances and comparatively unknown. In these plain, unassuming clock-makers, McClary & Alrichs, we find that genius which brought about a degree of industrial activity which we now see in the great iron and wood working establishments of Wilmington.

That Samuel McClary was recognized as a business man of high standing, is evidenced by the fact that for many years he was a director in the bank of Wilmington and Brandywine. His two sons, Samuel, Jr., and Thomas, followed in his footsteps, and achieved unusual success in the lines of trade and business which they adopted. They were active and influential business men; both died within recent years, and their fair fame in business circles is now upheld by a son of Samuel McClary, Jr., and grandson of Samuel McClary, the clock-maker and iron founder; we refer to William J. McClary, the proprietor of one of the largest and most prosperous morocco plants in Wilmington. And the name of Samuel McClary is perpetuated by Samuel McClary, 3, the only son of William J. McClary, who has just attained his majority.

Duncan Beard.

Duncan Beard, who is described as a "clock-maker" in the early records, purchased in 1767 one acre of land in Appoquinimink hundred from William Hanson, Jr. The land lay in New Castle county, and the price he paid for it was eighty pounds in English money. The small price indicates that he purchased only the bare ground, without buildings, so that he seemingly began his active business life with that purchase. Librarian Conrad, of the Historical Society, is of the opinion that on this ground he erected a small house and shop in which to live and carry on his business.

The tradition is that "Duncan Beard, Scotchman and skilled worker in metals," lived here a hundred years ago. His "acre" was on the King's Highway, between Cantwell's bridge and Blackbird, "at both of which places," says Mr. Conrad, "the creaking sign of the country tavern sent forth a rather melancholy invitation to all passers-by to come within and find refreshment for man and beast." Here Duncan Beard built and made his home. A little more than a mile south of Cantwell's Bridge, just across the marsh that skirts the sluggish Appoquinimink, and within a stone's throw of the colonial home of James Moore, of the Delaware Line, who entered Col. John Haslet's regiment as a lieutenant and came out a major, bearing with him an almost mortal wound received at Germantown. Here Duncan Beard toiled, elaborating the delicate and complex mechanism which went to make up the sturdy and truthful timepieces of that day; everything by hand, from the tempered steel spring and the nicely balanced pendulum to the ponderous, clumsy weights.

The records still preserved of Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. and A. M., show that Duncan Beard became a member June 24, 1765, the year that it was instituted. This was the first lodge of Masons instituted in the state of Delaware, and it met monthly at Cantwell's Bridge, Beard being one of the most regular attendants at its meetings for a term of thirty years. The minutes show that he was senior warden within a year after his initiation, that he served as worshipful master from December, 1767, to December 1769, and treasurer for one year, 1772-'73. The last mention of his name in the minutes is on November 27, 1794, three years before his death. Under date of September 25, 1777, a minute is made that "The lodge did not meet last month on account of the enemy landing at Elk." This recalls the stirring events of the Revolution. The British landed at the head of the Elk early in September, and the battle of Brandywine was fought on the 11th of the same month. Here was a small country village, fifteen miles away, so alarmed and excited over the advent of "the enemy" that a quorum of the lodge could not be brought together.

It was the custom of the lodge to go once a year to Parson Read's meeting-house to hear a sermon from old Dr. Thomas Read, the patriotic preacher at old Drawyers, who, during "the times that tried men's souls," ministered in holy things to the whole countryside, and was beyond question the leading man of that community. Robert Kirkwood, the gallant major of the Delaware regiment, joined the same lodge in 1783, after his settlement at Cantwell's Bridge, at the close of the war. Union Lodge, a good many years after its institution, was removed to Middletown, where it is still in successful operation. In the present lodge room in Middletown is a Duncan

John P. Sullivan

Beard clock, presented to the lodge several years ago by Richard T. Lockwood; this clock had been in the possession of the Lockwood family of St. George's hundred for several generations. It is a plain old timepiece, in running order, and apparently but little the worse for wear, notwithstanding its hundred years and more of life. In addition to the clock the lodge has a trio of candlesticks (wood gilded) and a chest, that were made by Duncan Beard for the lodge on its express order.

In religious belief Duncan Beard was a Presbyterian; so it is not strange that when Parson Read succeeded in enlisting his membership in the building of a new meeting ing-house to take the place of old Drawyers, which, after three-quarters of a century of use, was falling into decay, that Duncan Beard was named as one of the building committee; and the substantial, dignified structure which was built under his direction, and dedicated in 1773, still stands as a memorial to Duncan Beard, "the skilled worker."

The will of Duncan Beard was proved before the register of wills, New Castle county, June 29, 1797. This will, the original of which is still preserved, was written by his own hand, and he begins with the words, "I, Duncan Beard, clock-maker of Appoquinimink hundred, &c." It is neither dated nor signed, but the requirements of the law regarding two witnesses having been complied with, it was proved and allowed after his death. Two of his neighbors, Christopher Weaver and Richardson Armstrong, served both as witnesses and executors. The will mentions his wife, Rebecca, but no children. There is a small bequest to Duncan Beard, son of John Beard, who, probably, was a nephew or other relative. Provision is made that after the death of his wife, his real estate shall go to "Drawyers Meeting House," and the will also contains this item: "I give and bequeath unto the congregation of Drawyers Meeting House my silver pint for the use of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and that forever." But it is unknown what became of the "silver pint," as no trace of it can be found.

It is a source of much regret that the birth and parentage of this good old man are unknown. Neither is it known who his wife was, or when she died. He died more than a hundred years ago and his mortal remains were laid at rest in the quiet graveyard beside Drawers Creek, in the shadow of the church he loved so well; but many of the clocks which his mind and hand fashioned are still marking time with a regularity and fidelity that impresses all who behold them; they stand as mute reminders of him who set their wheels in motion when this now mighty republic was in its infancy.

Adolph Ulric Wertmuller.

Adolph Ulric Wertmuller, the first famous portrait painter of Delaware, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, February 18, 1751, and died on his plantation on Naaman's Creek, in the upper end of New Castle county, October 5, 1811. Through the researches of Librarian Conrad, of the Historical Society, we are placed in possession of some interesting facts relating to the history of this early and distinguished artist. At twenty-one years of age he went to Paris and put himself under the instruction of his cousin Roslin, one of the chief portrait painters of the French capital, and afterwards received instruction from Vien. He was admitted as a member of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture on July 30, 1784, upon the presentation of two portraits of certain eminent men; in the year before he had been breveted "First Painter of the King of Sweden."

Upon this appointment he painted, for Gustavus III., "Ariadne," and "Marie Antoinette With Her Two Children in the Garden of the Little Trianon," both now in the National Museum at Stockholm. In 1787 he painted his famous picture of "Danae Receiving Jupiter in a Shower of Gold," which, for both conception and purity of execution, entitles him to a commanding place among the painters of his time.

Mr. Wertmuller was finally driven from France by the disorders and perils of the French Revolution, and sought a home in America. He reached Philadelphia May 13, 1794, where he lived for two years. On account of the death of his agent he was called to Sweden, where he remained four years engaged in the settlement of an estate which he inherited. Returning in November, 1800, he resumed his residence in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1803, when he bought a plantation containing one hundred and forty-five acres in Brandywine hundred, near the

Pennsylvania line. This plantation was situated at the confluence of Naaman's Creek with the Delaware River. Here he lived in peace and quiet until his death, as stated above, on the 5th of October, 1811.

Adolph Ulric Wertmuller, on January 8, 1801, married Elizabeth, granddaughter of Hon. Gustavus Hesselius, one of the early Swedish settlers on the Delaware. Hesselius was also an artist and is said to have been the first organ builder in the colonies. He was a brother of Andrew and Samuel Hesselius, who served as pastors of the Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington at different times. After Wertmuller's removal to Delaware he seems to have relinquished his brush and devoted his time largely to farming pursuits; but his death is said to have resulted from the noxious effects of paint on his system. He was only in his sixty-first year when he died.

When actively engaged in his profession he had the honor of painting a portrait of General Washington. Three months after his arrival in Philadelphia—in August, 1794—he was accorded this honor and painted the portrait from life. His journal states that Washington sat for him in the Senate chamber. Under date of November 8 of the same year he made this entry in his journal: "Finished the portrait of General Washington, first President of Congress, a black velvet coat, bust, half length canvas. This portrait is for myself."

His original portrait of Washington, scrupulously preserved, was, after his death, sold at auction in Philadelphia with his other pictures for the small sum of fifty dollars. It is now owned by John Wagner, of Philadelphia. Among a number of copies made for eminent men of that day was one for Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution.

The will of Mr. Wertmuller is dated December 25, 1802, while yet a resident of Philadelphia. He describes himself as a portrait painter. He devised all of his estate to his wife Elizabeth, mentioning in particular a share to which he was entitled by the will of one Joachim Wretman, a merchant of Amsterdam, he being one of several children to whom a legacy of forty thousand florins of Holland was bequeathed by said will. Under date of July 3, 1811, Wertmuller made a codicil to his will in which he states that since the making of his will he had become possessed of the farm on Naaman's creek. This, too, he devised to his wife. The will was evidently proven in Philadelphia, and a copy was recorded in the office of the register of wills of New Castle county, Delaware. His name is signed to the will simply as "A. Wertmuller." He was buried in the old graveyard of Swedes' Church, Wilmington, among those of his countrymen who had gone before. His wife survived him only three months, and was laid by his side in the sacred ground where the ashes of so many of the first settlers on the Delaware repose. So far as known there were no children, and the name of Delaware's first artist and painter has become extinct.

Major Peter Jaquet.

Major Peter Jaquet, one of the Revolutionary heroes of Delaware, was born on Long Hook farm, near Wilmington, April 6, 1754, and died September 13, 1834. His grandfather, Jean Paul Jaquet, was a French Protestant refugee, but the date and place of his birth are unknown. He came to this country with his family in 1654, bearing a letter of introduction from the directors of the West India Company to Governor Stuyvesant. This letter stated that Jaquet had served the company faithfully in Brazil, and as he came to this country with the view of becoming a planter, and was a worthy man, Governor Stuyvesant was requested to interest himself in his behalf.

With this strong endorsement Jaquet was not permitted to remain long in idleness. It becoming evident that better government was necessary in the lower settlements, Stuyvesant appointed Jaquet vice-governor on "South River," as the Delaware was then called, and gave him a commission dated November 29, 1655. He was directed to make arrangements for trade and keep order among the people. He fixed his official place of residence at Fort Cassimer, and there he laid out the town of New Castle in December, 1655, and organized a government for the settlements.

Governor Jaquet proceeded vigorously to work. On the 26th of February, 1656, it was resolved in Council "that all the inhabitants should enclose their farms and lots by the middle of March, under a penalty of six guilders; that all who had goats should keep herdsmen, or be answerable for damages; that no

one should come into the fort either by land or water without first announcing himself; that no places for building should be granted between Sandhook and Christina; that the forests should be preserved for the use of the fort and of the town." And on the 22d of May, "that all owners of swine should put yokes on them within twenty-four hours, or have them shot down by soldiers."

A system of taxation for the support of the government was also devised; the history of taxation in Delaware begins, therefore, with the administration of Vice-Governor Jaquet. As might have been expected, the introduction of crude laws for the regulation of the people, together with taxation, caused the governor to fall into disfavor. His administration was denounced, complaints were lodged with Stuyvesant, who had appointed him, and he was charged with incompetency. Matters grew worse from day to day, until Governor Stuyvesant was forced to dismiss him, which he did April 20, 1657. That intrigue was used to effect his removal is apparent. Jacob Alrich was appointed his successor in Holland by the burgomasters and council of Amsterdam, as governor of that city's colony. His commission was given to him in Amsterdam, December 19, 1656, and renewed in Fort Amsterdam (now New York) in the New Netherlands, April 12, 1657; his residence was fixed at New Castle, then called New Amstel.

Jaquet's administration was brief, lasting scarcely over a year, but it was a stormy one. His successor was charitable enough to admit that the complaints against him proceeded rather from hatred than from truth, having their origin very likely in his efforts to establish law and order, and collect taxes.

Having retired from the cares of office, Jaquet settled down to a quiet life of agriculture. And after the capture of the country by the English in 1664, he became a subject of Great Britain; was appointed a justice of the peace and performed the functions of that office until the delivery of the territory to William Penn in October, 1682. He took up a tract of 290 acres of land, the warrant for which was granted December 22, 1684. It lay on the Christiana, opposite the old town of Wilmington, which then embraced a tract at the foot of Market street, east and west. Jean Paul Jaquet's tract was known as Long Hook, and here he lived during the remainder of his life. The date of his death is unknown.

Little or nothing is known of the children of Governor Jaquet. He had a son named Peter, and a daughter named Maria, married to Baron Isaac Bauer, who came to this country in 1695. He became reduced in circumstances and died November 11, 1713, leaving his widow and four children destitute.

It is probable that there were other children besides Peter and Maria, for in later times there was a Rev. Joseph Jaquet, some time rector of St. James the Greater, at Bristol, who died in Philadelphia May 24, 1869. He was a distinguished scholar and philanthropist. He had an only daughter who married David W. Sellers, of Philadelphia.

Major Peter Jaquet, who as has been said was born April 6, 1754, was the son of Peter, and grandson of Vice-Governor Jean Paul Jaquet. His mother's Christian name was Elizabeth, but of what family she was is unknown. Neither is it known when his parents died.

Peter Jaquet was reared on the Long Hook farm, which finally descended to him. There his grandfather and father had lived and died, and there he died. The farm, therefore, had been in the Jaquet family for three long generations, or from 1684 to 1834, a period of one hundred and fifty years, when it passed out of the family name, because Peter left no descendants.

When the war of the Revolution broke out, Peter Jaquet at once identified himself with the patriots, and was commissioned ensign in Captain Henry Darby's company, Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware state troops, in Continental service, January 17, 1776. He was then twenty-two years of age. He became a second lieutenant in Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment, Continental Establishment, November 27, 1776, and captain in the same regiment April 5, 1777, and served to the close of the war. On retiring from the service he was breveted major September 30, 1783.

When Major Jaquet died, (September 13, 1834,), he had reached the ripe age of eighty years, five months and seven days. He was buried among his kindred in the graveyard of Old Swedes' Church, Wilmington, and a broad slab contains the following epitaph:

"Major Peter Jaquet, born April 6, 1754, and died September 13, 1834. Joined the

Delaware regiment January 4, 1776, and was in every general engagement under Washington which took place in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the Eastern States; was ordered South to the Southern army under Gates, and with the brave Baron De Kalb was in the battle of Camden, when the Delaware regiment of eight companies was reduced to two, of ninety-six men each, and when the command devolved on Kirkwood and himself as oldest captains. Was in the battle of Guilford, second battle of Camden, siege of Ninety-six, and battle of the village of that name; battle of Eutaw Springs, and in every battle under Greene, until the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown."

This is, as a writer remarks, "a little strongly drawn, but it is in the main correct." His tomb, which is in an excellent state of preservation, is conspicuous in the historic churchyard and attracts the attention of many visitors.

Major Jaquet married Eliza P., daughter of Elisha Price, of Chester, probably after his return from the war. She was born November 25, 1769 and died May 5, 1834, in her sixty-seventh year, having gone to her grave three months and eight days before her husband. She was more than fifteen years his junior. Her remains repose under the same slab with those of her warrior husband. They left no descendants.

Major Jaquet became a member of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, and served as vice-president from July 8, 1795 to 1828, when it ceased to exist as a State organization.

Captain H. H. Bellas, in his very full history of the Society of the Cincinnati in Delaware, says that the certificate of membership of the gallant major, and his sword, are now in the possession of his grand-nephew, Samuel Price Jaquet, Radnor, Delaware county, Pa.

Major Kirkwood.

Maj. Robert Kirkwood, one of Delaware's Revolutionary heroes, was a native of Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county. At the beginning of the Revolution, he was engaged in the mercantile business, but he quickly entered the service to fight for independence. He was commissioned first lieutenant in Capt. Henry Darby's company, Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware State troops in the Continental service, January 17, 1776. He rose to the rank of captain December 1, 1776, was transferred to Colonel Hall's Delaware regiment, Continental Establishment, as second ranking captain, and served to the close of the war as senior captain in command of the Delaware battalion; he was brevetted major September 30, 1783. Major Kirkwood saw much hard service, and was recognized as a brave and meritorious officer. Having a taste for military life, he sought an appointment in the regular army, and when St. Clair's force was being organized to fight the northwestern Indians, he was commissioned captain in the Second regiment United States Infantry, March 4, 1791, and joined the army at Cincinati. He marched in that unfortunate expedition under the command of Major General Arthur St. Clair, and was slain in the battle near Fort Recovery. When the army was routed he refused to retreat, and fell at the head of his company "bravely sustaining," as is stated in Lee's Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States, "his point of the action. It was the thirty-third time he had risked his life for his country, and he died as he had lived—the brave, meritorious, unrewarded Kirkwood."

His commission as first lieutenant, when he entered the Revolutionary army, in 1776, was signed by John Hancock, President, and Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress. Captain Bellas says, in his history of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinati, that Kirkwood's commission as brevet major, dated September 30, 1783, with his commission as first lieutenant, are now in possession of his great grandson, Newell Kirkwood Kennon, St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio. His certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati is in possession of his grandson, Gen. Robert K. Whitely, U. S. Army (retired), who has deposited in the Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, Major Kirkwood's journal, kept by him through the Revolution, and also his sash stained with his blood when he fell in St. Clair's defeat. It is needless to add that these mementoes of the gallant patriot and soldier are sacredly treasured as priceless relics of one of Delaware's noblest sons.

Allen McLane and the McLane Family.

Col. Allen McLane, an eminent citizen of Delaware by adoption, was born in Philadel-

phia, August 8, 1746, and settled in Kent county in 1774. He was early in the field in the cause of independence. In 1775 he was appointed lieutenant in Col. Caesar A. Rodney's regiment of Delaware militia, and in 1776 joined Washington's army and was distinguished in the actions at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. His bravery at Princeton won him the appointment of captain, and he was assigned to Col. John Patton's Additional regiment, January 13, 1777. He received his commission from Washington. His partisan company was in service on the outposts of Philadelphia during its occupancy by the British. In 1779 he was made a major in Lee's partisan corps, and took a prominent part in the battles of Paulus Hook and Stony Point. He was present at the siege and surrender of Yorktown, and retired from service November 9, 1782.

Many thrilling incidents in the life of Colonel McLane are related, which show his bravery as a soldier. In his movements he somewhat resembled in dash and intrepidity Light Horse Harry Lee. He sent his spies into the British lines at Philadelphia disguised as farmers, and at times provisioned the enemy at market rates with "beef" which was nothing more nor less than the carcasses of British cavalry horses killed by Continental bullets

His feats of personal daring were numerous. On one occasion he fell into an ambuscade near Philadelphia, accompanied by only four troopers, his company being in the rear. One of his attendants saw the enemy, and crying out, "Captain, the British!" fled with his companions. McLane saw the enemy drawn up on both sides of the road, and a file of them fired on him. He dashed away amid a shower of bullets and ran into a larger body. Turning abruptly, he fled, pursued by a dozen troopers. He distanced all but two, one of whom he shot. The other he engaged in a hand to hand conflict, during which he received a severe sabre wound in the hand. Finally he killed his antagonist and escaped. He took refuge in a mill pond, where he remained until the cold water stopped the flow of blood from his wound. At another time he was surprised by a dozen British troopers, but charged through them and escaped.

After the war, Colonel McLane settled at Smyrna, and entered upon peaceful avocations. He was a member and speaker of the Delaware Legislature, for six years a privy councillor, for many years judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and United States Marshal of the Delaware District from 1790 to 1798. He was also collector of the port of Wilmington from 1808 to the date of his death, which occurred May 22, 1829. His remains were buried in Asbury Church Cemetery, Wilmington. He left descendants.

Louis McLane, who was celebrated for his public services, was a son of Col. Allen McLane, and was born in Smyrna, May 28, 1786. In 1798 he entered the navy as a midshipman, and cruised for a year under Commodore Decatur in the frigate Philadelphia. Retiring from the sea, he studied law with James A. Bayard and was admitted to the bar in 1807. In 1817 he was elected a member of Congress from Delaware and remained in that office until 1827. During this period, in opposition to his constituents, but on conscientious grounds, he voted against permitting slavery in Missouri. From 1827 to 1829 he was United States Senator, and Minister to England from 1829 to 1831. In the latter year, on his return, he entered the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and held that office until 1833, when he was appointed Secretary of State; he retired from political life the following year. Mr. McLane was president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from 1837 to 1847. In 1845 he was entrusted by President Polk with the mission to England during the Oregon negotiations. He was a delegate to the Reform Convention at Annapolis in the winter of 1850-51. In 1812 Mr. McLane married the daughter of Robert Milligan, and had issue. He died in Baltimore, October 7, 1857.

Hon. Robert Milligan McLane came of a distinguished ancestry, as has been shown. He was a grandson of Col. Allen McLane, the Revolutionary hero, and the eldest son of Louis McLane, the eminent statesman and politician. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, June 23, 1815, and died in Paris, France, April 16, 1898, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-three. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and then went with his father to Europe, where he studied for two years at the College Bourbon, Paris. When he returned home General Jackson appointed him a cadet at West Point, where he was graduated in 1837.

In 1841 Mr. McLane was sent to Holland to examine the system of dykes and drainage, and in Paris was married to Miss Georgine Urquhart, daughter of a Louisiana merchant. In 1843 he left the army and began the practice of law. In 1845 he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, and in 1847 was sent to Congress as a Democrat. He was returned again in 1849. In 1853 President Pierce sent him to China as Minister, but at his own request he was soon recalled. He was eminently successful in his diplomatic mission, and upon his return to this country in 1856 plunged anew into active party work. Buchanan rewarded him in 1859 with the appointment of Minister to Mexico.

Mr. McLane resigned his position in Mexico at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and returned to Baltimore. There he became a conspicuous opponent of the National Government and friend of the Confederates. In 1863 he was counsel for the Western Pacific Railroad, and in 1864 and 1865 visited Europe several times. He was elected to the State Senate of Maryland in 1876, and two years later wrested from ex-Governor Swann the Democratic nomination for Congress, thus re-entering the House twenty-eight years after leaving it. He served two terms, refusing a third. In 1883 he was made the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland and was elected to that position, which he still held in March, 1885, when he was appointed Minister to France by President Cleveland. In that position he served for four years, and then retired from public life.

All things considered, the political career of Robert Milligan McLane was one of the longest and most distinguished in the history of the country. He became very much attached to France and the French people, and resolved to live there. He spoke the French language with fluency and polish, and spent the last days of his long life in Paris. His remains were brought home and interred in Baltimore, the city of his adoption. No greater man ever went forth from Delaware, and the city of Wilmington is proud to claim him as one of her sons.

Dr. Allen McLane was born in Smyrna, Kent county, Delaware, in 1785. His father was Col. Allen McLane, of the Revolution, and his mother was Rebecca Walls, sister of Lewis Walls, Minister to England. Dr. Allen McLane was educated at Newark Academy and Princeton; he then studied medicine and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1811. He commenced the practice of his profession at New Castle, but soon afterwards removed to Wilmington and settled permanently. Dr. McLane served in the war of 1812. He was one of the first Mayors of the city of Wilmington. He married Catherine G., daughter of George and Mary Thompson Read, June 18, 1812, and they had issue: I. Samuel; II. Allen; III. Mary; IV. Julia; V. George. The sons all died in early manhood. Dr. McLane, the father, died in Wilmington, January 11, 1845.

Lydia Darragh of the Revolution.

By Henry Darrach, of Philadelphia, not related to her family.

(The Darragh family is not related to the families spelling their names Darrach and Darrah.)

Lydia Darragh is remembered in American history on account of the services she rendered her country in giving information to General Washington, encamped in White Marsh, during the winter of 1777-78, of the intended attack of the British forces then stationed at Philadelphia. Her timely information enabled Washington to be prepared when the enemy came to make the attack. Her descendants from early days have resided in Delaware and Maryland.

She was the daughter of John Barrington, of Dublin, Ireland. On November 2, 1753, at Quaker Meeting, Dublin, she married William Darragh. They came to this country shortly after their marriage, and settled in Philadelphia. Lydia Darragh died December 28, 1789, in her sixty-first year; her husband died June 8, 1783, age sixty-four years. Both were buried in the Friends' burial ground, southeast corner Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Her will, showing the correct spelling of her name and names of her children, is recorded at Philadelphia in Will Book U, p. 413 (yr. 1790).

She had nine children, as follows:

I. Mary, born 1754, died in infancy; II. Charles, born November 18, 1755; d. June 5, 1801 (not known to have married). Ensign

in Second Pennsylvania, 1777, and first lieutenant; retired July 1, 1778; III. Ann, born August 12, 1757, died August 17, 1840; married; no issue; IV. William; V. Lydia; VI. Mary; all three died in infancy;

VII. John, born December 5, 1763; died July 23, 1821 or 1822; married February 7, 1787, Margaret Stewart Porter, of Delaware; born December 2, 1769; died May 10, 1841. Issue eight children, viz:

i. (First)—Lydia Barrington, born December 17, 1787, died January 10, 1834, married James Short; issue one child, Alex. Darragh Short, born 1810, died June 9, 1834, married 1831 or 2, Anna Jamima Naudain, of New Castle county, Delaware, born 1811; died 1872; issue one child, James Hall Short; born New Castle, Delaware, March 23, 1834, died March 12, 1897; married November 4, 1858, Martha Ellen Humphreys, Smyrna, Delaware, born October 13, died November, 1896, and had issue, nine children, viz:

(1) Alex. Darragh Short resides near Warwick, Md.; married, December 22, 1886, Clara B. Simons; issue four children, George, Edgar Lawrence, Mabel and Martha Ellen; (2) William C. Short, resides near Cecilton, Md.; married, March 9, 1882, Anna B. Foraker; issue, viz: James Hall, Joseph P. Pearl, Edwin C., Leroy; (3) Anna Jamima Short, Baltimore, Md.; (4) Emma Naudain Short, Baltimore, Md.; (5) Martha E. Short, married; (6) Leah K. Short, Cecil county, Md.; (7) Lydia Barrington Darragh Short, Baltimore, Md.; (8) Thomas Enos Short, Cecil county, Md.; (9) Estella Short.

ii. (Second child of John Darragh and Margaret Stewart Porter), viz: Alex. Porter Darragh, b. August 26, 1789, purser in United States navy and died at sea, January 9, 1831; buried at Gibraltar; married, September, 1823, Eliza Tucker Armistead, of Norfolk, Va., died November 26, 1826. Issue two children: (1) Margaret Porter Darragh, b. September 26, 1824, married, April 2, 1842, Dr. Thomas Newton, of Norfolk, Va.; issue, Eliza T. Newton, Sally Newton, Berkley Newton. (2) Martha Julia Darragh, b. November 9, 1825; d. November, 1825.

iii. (Third child of John Darragh and Margaret Stewart Porter), Ann, born December 5, 1791, died June 24, 1866, iv. John Darragh, born December 26, 1793, died December 29, 1793; v. Margaret Stewart Darragh, born December 28, 1795, died June 26, 1849; vi. Susannah Darragh, b. January 14, 1798, died January 21, 1880; vii. Eliza Darragh, born July 16, 1800; died July 19, 1801; viii. Eliza Darragh, born April 24, 1802, died July 26, 1885; married, September 8, 1836, John Janvier; died May 29, 1890, age eighty-one years, 10 months, 16 days. Issue Julien D. Janvier and Margaret W. Janvier, both of New Castle, Delaware.

VIII. William, born July 23, 1766; died December 11, 1790.

IX. Susanna, born December 19, 1768; died September 18, 1792.

Barratt Genealogy.

Philip Barratt, the emigrant of the family, so far as is known, is supposed to have come from England; but however that may be, he had settled in Kent county, Delaware, prior to the year 1755. He was born in the year 1729. He owned a large tract of land in South Murderkill hundred, probably four or five hundred acres, upon which he resided. He also owned a sloop called the *Friendship*, in which he shipped pork, corn, bark and staves to Philadelphia. He took an active interest in public affairs, and on October 6, 1775, was commissioned by Hon. John Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, as high sheriff of Kent county. Mr. Barratt was re-elected sheriff October 1, 1776, and served in that capacity during the Revolutionary war, in which he rendered most efficient services in aid of the struggling colonies. An evidence of this is afforded by the fact that on December 20, 1777, the General Assembly appropriated twenty-nine pounds to Philip Barratt, Sheriff of Kent county, for public services to repay him for money advanced and expended in aid of the cause. He was also a justice of the peace for Kent county, his commission being dated June 30, 1783.

In October, 1779, Philip Barratt was elected a member of the Legislature, and on December 22, 1779, voted for John Dickinson, Nicholas Van Dyke and George Read, as delegates to the Congress of the United States. Under the authority of the Legislature, in the early part of the year 1780, he paid to the State militia for Kent county the sum of

three thousand six hundred pounds, that amount being appropriated by the House of Assembly to him for that purpose. He seems to have taken a prominent part in the Legislature during all this period. Elected first in 1781, he was a member continuously from that date until the session of 1783, during which period he served as a member of the special committee to ascertain the names of such persons within his county as shall have furnished the commissary's or quartermaster's departments with supplies for the use of the Continental army; also to dispose of sundry supplies in Sussex county. He was a member of the Standing Committee on Accounts on behalf of the Assembly. He was present at the meeting of Council, February 4, 1782, on behalf of the Assembly, and delivered a letter from Alexander Hamilton, aide-de-camp, dated at Middlebrook, April 20, 1779, addressed to the commanding officer of the Delaware regiment, and enclosing an act of Congress of December 16, 1778, for annexing to that regiment Capt. McLane's company; also a resolution of General Assembly of June 1, 1779, annexing Capt. McLane's company to the Delaware regiment, together with certain resolutions of General Assembly, dated October 31, 1780, empowering the State treasurer to purchase a certain sum of money in specie for the benefit of the officers of the Delaware regiment who had been made prisoners on Long Island; and also a certificate under the hand and seal of General Washington, dated December 31, 1781, together with a memorial of Allen McLane, dated January 30, 1782, and founded thereon. On January 24, 1783, Mr. Barratt presented to the Council a bill for raising twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty pounds for the service for that year. And on February 4, 1783, on behalf of the House, he asked for a Committee of Conference of the Council in relation to it.

On January 14, 1783, Thomas McKean, Philip Barratt and Nathaniel Waples, of the House, and John Banning and Joshua Polk, of Council, were appointed a general committee on public accounts.

These brief references to his public services show that he took quite an important part in the county and State, and did his utmost to further the success of the patriotic cause.

Philip Barratt was among the first converts to Methodism, and was an intimate friend of Bishop Francis Asbury, whom he aided and defended during the Revolutionary war. In May, 1780, he and Waitman Sipple, feeling that a place of worship was necessary, took steps to found a chapel. He contributed an acre of ground; the result of their efforts was the present chapel, called in memory of him Barratt's Chapel. It is now known as the "cradle of Methodism" in consequence of the fact that Bishops Francis Asbury and Thomas Coke met there in 1784, and arranged the preliminaries for organizing the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Philip Barratt married Miriam ———; their children were: I. Andrew; II. Elijah; III. Caleb; IV. Nathaniel; V. Mary; VI. Philip, Jr.; VII. Miriam; VIII. Lydia. He died on October 28, 1784, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. By his will, dated May 18, 1783, he devised all his estate to his children above named, and directed that it should be partitioned among them.

I. Andrew Barratt, eldest son of Philip and Miriam Barratt, born September 22, 1756, died April 18, 1821, was probably the most prominent. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Kent county. He was a member of the special convention of Delaware which met for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, taking the place of Dr. James Sykes. He was also a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1792. Also a director of the Farmers' Bank at Dover, 1808-1811-1815. He was elected high sheriff of Kent county in 1780, and appears to have been in office by successive elections for twelve years, from 1780 until 1792. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Kent county on October 20, 1791; was a member of the Senate from January 15, 1812, until 1814, and during this time, 1812, '13, '14, served as speaker. On November 12, 1816, he was elected a presidential elector as a Federalist, and voted for Rufus King for President, and Robert C. Harper for Vice-President. And again on November 14, 1820, during the "era of good feeling," he voted in the Electoral College for James Monroe for President, and Daniel Rodney for Vice-President. On January 23, 1799, he was appointed by Gov. Richard Bassett an associate judge, and served as such with

great credit until his election to the Senate. As will be seen from this brief account of his life, Andrew Barratt was a prominent man in his generation.

Andrew Barratt married, December 10, 1778, Ann, daughter of John Clarke, Esq. They had children, as follows:

i. Elizabeth, born September 12, 1779, married Joseph White, had three children, Andrew Barratt, John and Ann Clarke White; ii. Ann, born October 18, 1781; married Dr. Robert Dill, of Milford, Del., and died February 13, 1814, leaving two children, Ellen Leighton Dill, born December 1, 1805, died December 25, 1868, and Robert Dill, born March 18, 1809, died October 16, 1832; iii. John, born February 9, 1784, died in 1818, was a prominent lawyer, and became Secretary of the State of Delaware. He married Ann Luff, and had children, as follows: 1. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Townsend), who had three children, John Barratt Townsend, born December 31, 1832, died February 2, 1859, had one son, John Townsend, of Frederica, Del.; Anne Townsend, wife of Hon. Jonathan S. Willis, has one daughter, Elizabeth Townsend Willis (Mrs. William H. McCallum), of Philadelphia; and Mary Townsend, married first to Joseph Smithers, after his death to her cousin, Hon. Nathaniel Barratt Smithers, of Dover; 2. Ann (Mrs. James S. Buckmaster); 3. Mary (Mrs. John W. Cullen); iv. George Barratt, M. D., born February 17, 1787; studied medicine and practiced for some years in Kent county, Del.; married Rachel Luff, who survived him, and after his death married Paris Carlisle; v. Mary (Polly) Barratt, born April 12, 1789; vi. Sarah, born September 21, 1791, married in 1825 to William K. Lockwood, and died a month after her marriage; vii. Letitia (Letty), born April 24, 1794; viii. Miriam, born January 24, 1797; ix. Philip Barratt, born October 23, 1799.

II. Elijah Barratt, M. D., son of Philip and Miriam Barratt, was born on his father's farm near Frederica, Kent county, Del., in 1771. He was sole executor of his brother Nathaniel Barratt, who died in November, 1797, and also devisee of the farm which had been allotted to him upon the partition of Philip Barratt's estate by Judge Thomas White, Richard Lockwood and Governor Richard Bassett (November 13, 1797. Will Book N, p. 184, &c.). In his short professional career Dr. Elijah Barratt attained a high position in medicine. He was a member of the Delaware State Medical Society, having been elected in 1790, and was active in it until his death. He read the second essay which was delivered before that Society about 1791 on "The Influenza." (Garllard's Med. Journal, February, 1886, Delaware State Medical Soc., by L. P. Bush, M. D., 1886, Scharf's His. Del., vol. I, p. 473, Scharf's His. of Delaware, 1889, Vol. 1, p. 483.) Dr. Barratt studied medicine under Dr. Nathaniel Luff, his brother-in-law, and became a practitioner, although he never graduated, a not uncommon occurrence in those days.

Dr. Barratt was prominent not only as a physician, but also in political affairs; he was a strong Federalist, and refused to be a candidate for Congress. Henry M. Ridgely, United States Senator from Delaware in 1827, was an intimate friend of Dr. Barratt's, as the following incident taken from his life will illustrate: "About the time he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Ridgely became involved in a duel, which came very near costing him his life. The circumstances were as follows: Dr. Barratt, of Dover, had been grossly insulted by a Mr. Shields, of Wilmington, and in accordance with the spirit of the times, sought satisfaction through the "code" and desired Mr. Ridgely to be the bearer of his challenge. The latter did so, and Shields refused to meet Dr. Barratt, but challenged the bearer of the message. Ridgely felt he was obliged to accept; the duel was fought, he was severely wounded, and for a time it was thought he could not live. He recovered after a painful prostration, and public feeling was so aroused against his antagonist that he left Wilmington never to return. (Scharf's Hist. of Delaware, Vol I, p. 572). The reason why Shields refused to meet Dr. Barratt was that Dr. Barratt was a noted shot, was a most determined man and evidently meant business, and he was afraid to take the risk, while Ridgely, although a good marksman, was not as cool or experienced as himself. This the duel subsequently demonstrated. (Told me in 1884 by Nathl. Barratt Smithers, a grandson of Dr. Barratt.) Dr. Barratt was commissioned a justice of the peace September 5, 1793. (Scharf's Hist. of Delaware, Vol. II. p. 1040.) He was one of the trustees of the first Methodist Church, built in 1796, at Camden, Delaware. The

deed was dated July 27, 1796, for one half acre from Daniel Lowber to Elijah Barratt et al., trustees for the people called Methodists in and about the village of Camden, on the road from Dover to Canterbury. (Scharf's Hist. of Delaware, Vol. II. p. 1133.) In the assessment of taxes for the year 1816, in Mispillion and what is now Milford hundred, Dr. Elijah Barratt's estate is returned as containing three hundred and thirty acres. (Scharf's Hist. of Delaware, Vol. II. pp. 1175.) He was nominated January 21, 1792, as Privy Councillor, at a meeting of both Houses of the Legislature, but was defeated. (Min. Council, Vol. II. p. 1230.) He died April 11, 1809, and is buried in the family burying ground.

Dr. Elijah Barratt married Margaret Fisher, a descendant of John Fisher, who came with Penn on the "Welcome." Their children were: i. Lydia Barratt, married John Smithers, February 6, 1821; ii. Susan Fisher Barratt, born 1782, died March 2, 1824, married Nathaniel Smithers; iii. Mary Barratt, died August 7, 1851, married first, Thomas Green, second, Robert B. Jump; iv. Eliza Barratt, born in July, 1792, died in February, 1861, married Rev. William Prettyman; v. Margaret Barratt, married William Knatts; vi. Edward Barratt, died young. Dr. Barratt's descendants are numbered among the following families, well known in Kent county: Smithers, Green, Jump, Knatt, Prettyman, Burchenal, Cowgill, Cannon, Freeman, Lovering, Warner, Lang, Grahame, Sorden, Lowe, Longfellow, Dill, Burton, McKim, Fescenden, Canwell, Welton, Bowie, Stonestreet, Almoney, Lathrop and Pemberton; but as he had no sons, the name of Barratt has died out in this branch of the family.

III. Caleb Barratt, son of Philip and Miriam Barratt, born May 17, 1792, died November 15, 1825, aged fifty-three years, and leaving three children: i. Elijah, born in 1795, emigrated to Indiana in 1830; ii. James, born in 1797, removed in 1832 to Philadelphia, where he died February 12, 1862. He married Mary Neall, daughter of Jonathan Neall, of Milford. Caleb Barratt cultivated the farm in Murderkill hundred bequeathed to him by his father; and while he was well-known and respected as a substantial farmer, he never took any part in public affairs, except that he was appointed by the governor as commissioner and assessor of real and personal property for Kent county for the years 1819, '20, '21.

IV. Nathaniel Barratt, son of Philip and Miriam Barratt, born in 1773, died in 1797, contented himself with carrying on farming. Hon. Nathaniel Barratt Smithers, his grandnephew, is his namesake.

V. Mary Barratt, daughter of Philip and Miriam Barratt, married George Willson.

VII. Miriam Barratt, daughter of Philip and Miriam Barratt, married Thomas Martindale, and had children, as follows: i. Thomas Martindale, married ——— Sudler, and after her death, ——— Jarrett, and by these two marriages has six children: 1. Josephine, wife of Dr. Meily, 2. Miriam (Mrs. N. B. Buckmaster), 3. Elizabeth (Mrs. J. Frank Cameron), 4. Rev. Thomas E., married H. Hazzard, 5. Stephen, and 6. William Martindale; and ii. Sarah.

VIII. Lydia Barratt, daughter of Philip and Miriam Barratt, married William Patton, and had children: i. Matthew; ii. Barratt Patton.

James Barratt, Sr., son of Caleb Barratt, was born in 1797 on his father's farm near Frederica, Kent county, Delaware, and removed to Milton in 1823, where he built and occupied the first brick house. He and Governor David Hazzard engaged in the grain business, and also operated a bark mill, in which the Hon. Joseph Maull was interested with them. James Barratt was one of the representatives for Sussex county in the House of Representatives during the session commencing October, 1831, and was a director in 1831 and 1832 of the Georgetown Branch of the Farmer's State Bank of Delaware. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and connected with Union Lodge, No. 7, of Dover. In 1832 he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the grain business with Samuel Neall, who was a native of Milford, Delaware, under the firm name of Neall & Barratt, and later as James Barratt & Son. Much of their business consisted of consignments of grain from Delaware, which arrived in Philadelphia in small sloops and schooners of light draught, which were in early times called shallops. They carried 1,000 to 2,500 bushels of wheat, corn and oats, and on arrival were unloaded by colored men from half bushel measures into bags, and sold on the wharf or stored in

their warehouse, 402 South Delaware avenue. In 1854 he helped organize the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, and was its fifth president in 1859.

James Barratt married Ellen Leighton, daughter of Dr. Robert and Ann (Barratt) Dill, who died December 25, 1868. They had issue: I. Alfred Barratt, born February 14, 1823, married Martha Cummins; II. James Barratt, Jr., born December 27, 1826, married Mary Irvine Cumming; III. Mary Barratt, born September 27, 1828, died July 27, 1890; IV. Robert Dill Barratt, born December 8, 1829; V. Caleb Barratt, born February 15, 1832, died April, 1855; VI. Anna Barratt, born August 16, 1838; VII. Ellen Barratt, born January 9, 1845, died January 9, 1845.

The Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, now better known by the more significant name of the Commercial Exchange, was composed of a membership conspicuous for loyalty to the Union, and for zeal and liberality in sustaining the Government in all its efforts to put down the rebellion. None of its members were more active in this work, and in sending into the war a fully equipped regiment known as the "Corn Exchange," or 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, than James Barratt, Jr., who was born in Milton, Delaware, and who was brought to Philadelphia by his father when a boy. He was admitted to the firm of James Barratt & Son in 1856. James Barratt, Jr., represented the Seventh ward in Common Councils in 1862, '63, '64, '65, and on January 12, 1865, he was appointed one of the commissioners under the authority of Councils, to pay bounties to volunteers. This commission distributed over twelve millions of dollars. On May 25, 1865, he was elected a port warden, and in 1867 was elected vice-president of the Corn Exchange. He was first lieutenant of the Corn Exchange Guard, and a member of Company D, First Regiment, Lodge 51, F. and A. M., as well as of the Union League. He died February 2, 1872.

James Barratt, Jr., married Mary Irvine Cummings, May 16, 1855, and had four children: I. William Cummings Barratt, born August 9, 1856, married Effie Watson; II. Ellen Dill Barratt, born in April, 1858; III. Morris S. Barratt, born August 23, 1862, married Ellen Levering; IV. James Barratt, born September 28, 1864. Wm. Cummings Barratt, eldest child of James and Mary I. (Cummings) Barratt, was born August 9, 1856, and married, November 7, 1888, Effie, daughter of Richard H. Watson, Esq. Their children are: I. Richard Watson Barratt, born November 10, 1889; II. Mary Irvine Barratt; III. William Cummings Barratt. William C. Barratt is the secretary of the Powelton Club, of West Philadelphia, and is connected with the Earn Line S. S. Co.

Norris S. Barratt, second son of the late Mary Irvine Cummings and James Barratt, Jr., was born in the city of Philadelphia August 23, 1862; educated at private and public schools, studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar December 1, 1883, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia since 1890, also solicitor for the Bureau of Building Inspectors, member of the West Philadelphia Republican Club and Young Republicans, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He is a Past Master of Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, and Oriental Chapter, No. 183, R. A. C., as well as the Sons of Delaware of Philadelphia, of which he was a charter member. Mr. Barratt has been historian of that society since 1896, and takes a deep interest in historical matters, especially relating to Delaware.

Norris S. Barratt was married October 17, 1894, to Ellen, daughter of Thomas H. Levering, of Baltimore, Md. Their children are: I. Norris Stanley Barratt, Jr., born August 27, 1895; II. Thomas Levering Barratt, born September 20, 1896.

The Barker Family.

This is an old English family. Those of its members in the United States who are of colonial ancestry may trace their lineage from four ancestors, all of whom left their English homes in the seventeenth century to try their fortunes in the splendid heritage then opening to the English race. They were: Samuel Barker, born in 1648, settled in New Castle county, Del., in 1685; Robert Barker and his brother, John Barker (the latter sometimes erroneously called Francis), settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1626, having doubtless came over with the Pilgrims in 1620; and James Barker, of Shropshire, England, born in 1617,

settled in Rhode Island in or about 1634, having come over on the ship *Mary and John.* Samuel Barker was a lineal descendant of John Barker, of Shropshire, England, who married, in 1549, Elizabeth Hill, a sister of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London. The two Massachusetts Barkers, Robert and John, were doubtless descendants of the same ancient and honorable Barker family of Shropshire, from which it has been found that Samuel Barker, of Delaware, and James Barker, of Rhode Island, are descended. The Barkers were for many centuries almost exclusively connected with Shropshire, a county equalled by few others in England as to the number of its old historic families.

The *Herald's Visitations* of Salap commence the pedigree of this family, whose name appears to have been originally Coverall or Calverhall, with Richard de Coverall, who married Margaret Pigot, and then pass over the intermediate generations to William Barker, also called Coverall, who married the heiress of the Goulstons of Goulston. The connecting links have been supplied from the Court Rolls of the Manors of Warfield and Claverley, and after about 1560 one begins to find parish church registers. In Domesday Book, Nigellus, a clerk, was lord of the manor of Calverhall or Coverhall, after which it passed into the king's hands, and he gave it to William de Dunstanville, who sublet it under the feudal system to these de Calverhalls.

In the reign of Edward II, the overlord of the manor was Bartholomew de Bedlesmere. In the civil wars then continually waged, he was attainted and hanged. The undertenants of his manor probably shared in his disgrace and fall, and two of them appear to have fled southward, for in 1327 two men calling themselves le Bercer and le Smythe are found at Hallon and Hilton in the parish of Warfield, where they probably followed the callings of shepherd and armorer respectively, and founded the two Warfield families of Barker and Smythe. Tradition averred that this Bercer was William de Calverhall; and his descendants, when after two hundred years they settled again the northern part of the county, at Claverley, Wolverton and Coleshurst, seem to have reassumed the name of Coverall as an alias, so that they were known by both names. The name Barker is derived from the old Norman "bercer," which signified the elected herdsman of the village or manor.

Following is the genealogical record of the Barker family of Shropshire, England, from the year 1200 A. D. to the birth in February, 1648, of Samuel Barker, who in March, 1685, settled in New Castle county, Del. This was compiled from data collected through years of careful research by the Rev. William Gibbs Barker, of the Aston Manor branch of the family, who was born in 1811, and died in Philadelphia, 1897. He was evidently a man of high attainments and great intellectual ability.

RECORD.

1. Randulph de Calverhall, tenant of the manor of Calverhall, County Salap, England, A. D. 1200.

2. William Fitz-Ralph de Calverhall, of Blanceminster, tenant in fee of William de Dunstanville, A. D. 1219.

3. William de Calverhall, tenant, 1240-1250. Married ——— Wenkiana.

4. William de Calverhall, tenant, 1284. Married Alina.

5. Richard de Calverhall, tenant, 1319. Married Margaret, daughter of Peter Pigot, of Willaston, County Salap.

Then follow several generations of the de Calverhalls, among them Roger de Calverhall, until the male line as tenants of the manor of Calverhall became extinct, and the estate descended to Agnes de Calverhall, daughter and heiress, who married Hugh Dod, of Edge, whose family possessed Calverhall Manor until 1850.

But we find in 1327 William le Bercer, at Hallan, in Warfield, County Salap. His son Roger le Barker, of Hallon, married Alice ———, who survived him. He died in 1368, possessed of large estates in Hallon. Roger le Barker left two sons: I. William, of Hallon, married Margery, daughter of William Whorwood, died in 1411; II. Robert, of Hallon, whose descendants long lived there. William Barker's son, Henry Barker, of Hallon, married Margery, daughter and heiress of Stephen Lovestick, of Hallan, who survived her husband. Henry Barker obtained land at Hallon from William Whorwood, and died in 1438. He left a son, William Barker, of Hallon, gentleman, who enjoyed great estates there, married Ann, daughter of John Colyn-

son Roulowe, of Rowley, in Warfield, and died in 1480. This William Barker left two sons:

I. George Barker, of Hallon, who married Ellen Cumber, of Kinver, County Staff, and had a daughter, Ann Barker, who was the heiress of the Hallon estate; which estate passed by several heiresses to the Davenport family, which still holds it; II. John, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Grene, of Aston Manor, in Claverley, Salap, and died at Aston in 1507, leaving a son, John Barker, of Aston, who married Margaret ———, and died in 1531; she outlived him, and died in 1538.

Humphrey Barker, son of John and Margaret (———) Barker, had two sons: I. Thomas Barker (alias Coverall); II. William Barker (alias Coverall), who married first Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Goulston, of Goulston Cheswardine; she was buried at Claverley, November 26, 1576; and second, Frances, relict of William Whitmore, of Aston; she died in 1538, before her husband, who was buried at Claverley, October 30, 1590.

The children of William and Margaret (Goulston) Barker were as follows: I. John, married first to Joyce, daughter of Edward Burton, and second, in 1549, to Elizabeth Hill, sister to Sir Rowland Hill, first Protestant Lord Mayor of London, from which latter marriage the Barkers of Wolverton are descended; II. William, of Colcharat, County Salap, who married Joan, daughter of William Horne, and from whom the Barkers of Colcharat, Hopton Castle and Fairfield are descended; III. Randulph, who for killing a man fled out of Shropshire, and from whom the Barkers of Little Over and Vale Royal, Chester, are descended; IV. Richard.

Richard Barker, of Aston Hall, fourth son of William and Margaret (Goulston) Barker, took the oath of allegiance to James I. He was buried at Claverley, February 12, 1609. His first marriage was with Joyce, daughter of Richard Colclough, and they had children: I. William, died young, in 1569; II. John; III. Frances, died in 1576; IV. Joan, born in 1572, died young. Mistress Joyce (Colclough) Barker died, and was buried in Claverley, June 25, 1572. Richard Barker then married Mary, daughter of Thomas Grainger; she died, it appears, without issue, and was buried at Claverley, October 9, 1576. The third marriage of Richard Barker was with Agnes Hatton, of Heathton, November 24, 1578. Their children were: I. Richard; II. Elizabeth, born in 1582, died young; III. Joan, born in 1584; IV. Philip, born in 1590, died young; V. Jane, born in 1591, died young; VI. Thomas, born in 1595. Mistress Agnes (Hatton) Barker survived her husband eight years, died, and was buried at Claverley, April 30, 1617. Thomas Barker, as the *youngest* son, inherited Aston Manor. He married in 1621, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Smythe, of Hilton; Thomas Barker died in 1644, and his wife in 1672; they were the ancestors of the Barkers of Aston Manor. Aston Hall remained in the possession of the Barker family for about three hundred years. It came to John Barker, who died in 1509, with his wife, Elizabeth Grene, the heiress of Aston, and it remained with his descendants until 1748, when Matthias Barker, the heir, sold it. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Bracebridges, and is the original of Irving's *Bracebridge Hall.*

John Barker, second son of Richard and Joyce (Colclough) Barker, was baptized October 21, 1570. He was church warden at Claverley church in 1620, and was buried there May 11, 1638. He married in 1610 Eleanor, daughter of Nicholas Fregleton; she was baptized at Claverley in 1588, married August 8, 1610, and was buried at Claverley, May 1, 1646. Their son, John Barker, of Aston, was baptized at Claverly, July 11, 1611, married Mary ———, who survived him, and was buried at Claverley, July 28, 1682. They had children: I. Mary, born in 1636; II. John, of Nether Hoo, was born in 1641, married in 1700 to Elizabeth Woolryche, and from them are descended the Barkers of Congreve; III. Frances, born in 1643, died in 1644; IV. Margery, born in 1644.

Richard Barker, who died in 1609, had by his wife, Agnes Hatton, a son, Richard Barker, who was baptized October 20, 1579, and buried April 25, 1636. He married Dorothy Whorwood; their children were: I. Frances, born and died in 1611; II. Ambrose, baptized August 20, 1612, has no known descendants; III. John Barker, baptized April 21, 1616; IV. Richard Barker, born in 1625. John Barker, the third of the above named

children of Richard and Dorothy (Whorwood) Barker, had several children, as follows: i. Samuel, baptized at Claverley church, Shropshire, England, February 22, 1648, emigrated, it appears, to "New England," Delaware, bought two hundred acres of land on Red Clay Creek, New Castle county, built himself a residence thereon, married and left numerous descendants, died in 1720, and was buried in Old Swedes' churchyard, Wilmington, Del., July 25, 1720 (see church records); ii. Anne, born in 1651, died in 1713; iii. Sarah, born in 1653; iv. Joseph, born in 1656, from whom the Barkers of Coleshill, Warwickshire, England, are descended; v. Jeremiah, born in 1660, has no known descendants.

The Aston branch of the family is now (July, 1898) represented by the following living members: Rev. Joseph Henry Barker, born in 1809, residing at Herford, England; Delavere Barker, born in 1816, living at Dieppe, France; Captain William Cecil Barker, British Navy, born in 1839; Arthur Rowland Barker, architect, Winchfield, England, born in 1842, and his sons, Rev. Arthur Leigh Barker, born in 1870, Raymond Turner Barker, architect, born in 1872, Claude Edward Barker, born in 1874, and Cecil Vernon Barker, born in 1876. The last named family are descendants of Rev. William Gibbs Barker, and have full records of the Aston and other branches of the family.

The oldest Barker family document extant is believed to be one of which the following is a copy. It was written by Elizabeth, widow of Matthias Barker, of Ashton Manor, who died in 1727, aged 45.

"The life of Matthias Barker represented to his children.

"Thy father was a strict observer of the Sabbath, a constant Frequenter of the Ordinances, a diligent Reader of God's Word; a Reprover of Vice and an Encourager of Virtue; a diligent Instructor of his Family; he was much in Praying, Laborious in his Calling, Serviceable to his Neighbors and Faithful to his Friends. In a Word, he was Temperate, Meek, Patient, Peaceable, Humble, Honest, and Heavenly-minded. These and the like Virtues were conspicuous in Thy Father; Go thou and do likewise; Luke 10th, v. 57. Tho' your Father be dead and buried, let his Virtues live in your Practice.

"Altho' your father in the grave be laid,
Tread you his steps; you need not be afraid
But you the heaven of heavens shall see,
And reign with Him to all eternity."

The Hallon Manor, in Warfield, County Salap, the original family seat of the Barker family, was in possession of the Barkers for two hundred and fifty years when the heiress married one of the Wannertons. It was called Hallon, after a Saxon chief of that name, who fought a battle in the fields below, and crossed the river at the spot now called Hallon's Ford.

With regard to the wives of these Barker ancestors: The Pigots of Willaston were an old Shropshire family, claiming descent from one Roger Picot, who came from Normandy, in 1066; the Whorwoods of Compton and Babbington were a Staffordshire family who afterwards intermarried a good deal with the Barkers. William Whorwood left some lands in Hallon to Henry, son of William Barker; of the Lovesticks of Hallon nothing is known, but Margery was a considerable heiress; the name is probably a corruption from Lostock, the Rowleys of Rowley are an old and renowned Warfield family, their original name being Roulowe. One of Anne's ancestors, Roger de Roulowe, was slain at Evesham, fighting one of the rebellious barons, but the name was probably Saxon rather than Norman in its origin; the Grenes of Aston; it was by marriage with their heiress that the Barkers obtained most of the Aston estate. The pedigree goes back for several generations, but with no detail; they seem to have been originally Yorkshire folk. The Colcloughs were an old Staffordshire family of consideration; Richard, the father of Joyce, was mayor of Newcastle-under-Tyne in 1478, and married a daughter of the well known Davenport family.

The descendants of Samuel Barker (1685) of New Castle county, Del., as compiled by Jesse J. Barker, of Philadelphia, in 1898, are as follows:

Samuel Barker was baptized in Claverley church, County Salap, England, February 22, 1648. To Samuel Barker a grant was made by William Penn, March 27, 1685, of two hundred acres of land in Christiana hundred, near what is now called Barker's Bridge, Del. This was the old homestead of the Barker

family, and remained in their hands until the death of William Barker, about 1840. Samuel Barker, 1, died intestate in July, 1720, at an advanced age, and was buried in Old Swedes' churchyard, in Wilmington, Del., July 25, 1720. He left four children: I. Joseph, 2, who died about January, 1755; II. Daniel, 2, who died about 1750; III. Mary, 2, married in St. Paul's church, Chester, Pa., September 25, 1706, to William Richardson; IV. Anna (Mrs. William Hicks). All of these children left descendants.

Joseph Barker, 2, son of Samuel Barker, 1, was married September 27, 1716, in Old Swedes' church, Wilmington, to Johanna Clayton. He died about January 20, 1755, which was the date of probate of his will, leaving three children, but no widow; both his wife and their daughter, Maria, born September 24, 1718, having apparently died before him. The surviving children were: I. Samuel, 3; II. Rebecca, 3 (Mrs. Few); III. Susanna, 3 (Mrs. Edward Carrill), married in Old Swedes' church, Wilmington, in 1744.

Samuel Barker, 3, son of Joseph, 2, and Johanna (Clayton) Barker, was born, it appears, at the old Barker homestead, near Barker's Bridge, New Castle county, Del., March 20, 1721; the birthplace of all his children seems to have been the same. He was baptized in Old Swedes' church, Wilmington, March 21, 1721. He died in 1803; his will was probated October 27 of the same year. Samuel Barker, 3, was married to Rachel, daughter of Jeremiah Ball; she was born July 24, 1732, and survived her husband. He was a vestryman at St. James' church, Stanton, Del., in 1791-92, and in 1801. His children were as follows: I. Mary, 4, born about 1752, married May 9, 1773, at New Castle, Del., to Moses McKnight; II. Joseph, 4, born June 10, 1754, married three times, (1) Mary Collins, (2) Agnes Sipple, (3) Margaret Laws; III. Esther, 4, (Mrs. Theophilus Evans), born in August, 1757; IV. Abner, 4, born July 31, 1760, removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1800 married Ellen Scandrett; V. Jeremiah, 4, born February 22, 1764, married Sally, daughter of Governor Heth, of Virginia; VI. William, 4, born near Barker's Bridge, Del., served during the war of the Revolution in a Delaware regiment, was in the battle of the Brandywine and other engagements, never married, died about 1840 on the Barker homestead near Stanton, Del.; VII. Rachel, 4, (Mrs. Joseph Evans), born October 24, 1769; VIII. Abraham, 4, was a vestryman of St. James' church, Stanton, Del., in 1797, died soon after his father from the kick of a horse; IX. Jesse.

Jesse Barker, 4, youngest son of Samuel and Rachel (Ball) Barker, was born about 1772, and died unmarried in New York City, July 26, 1852. In early life he left the old homestead, and with his brothers, Abner, Joseph and Jeremiah, went to reside in Pittsburg, Pa. He and Abner were large and successful merchants there, prospering greatly. Jesse Barker withdrew from the firm about 1807 or 1808, and after traveling for a time, settled in Paris, France, where he became a banker and broker in the Bourse, and made a large fortune. In July, 1842, he returned to America, and settled in New York, where his death occurred July 28, 1852, at the age of about eighty years.

Joseph Barker, eldest son of Samuel and Rachel (Ball) Barker, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War; he was captain of the ship *General Montgomery* (marines), 14 guns, 120 men, in 1776, and of the Artillery in 1777. His burial place is at Barker's Landing, near Magnolia, Del. Mary Collins, to whom Joseph Barker was married February 21, 1779, was born May 25, 1763, daughter of Hon. Thomas Collins, last colonial governor of Delaware; she died December 27, 1793, survived by four of her six children. On February 7, 1797, Joseph Barker married Agnes Sipple, who died November 12, of the same year. The third wife of Captain Barker was Margaret, eldest daughter of Hon. John Laws, formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Sussex county, Del. She was born in 1777, married February 19, 1799, and died August 2, 1819, in the forty-third year of her age. Her remains were interred in the Old Swedes' churchyard, Wilmington.

The children of Joseph and Mary (Collins) Barker were as follows: I. Elizabeth, 5, born October 30, 1781, died at the age of eleven years; II. Sarah, 5, born September 28, 1783, died in 1803; III. Maria, 5, born October 3, 1785, married January 28, 1803, to Dr. George Stevenson, of Revolutionary fame, left descendants, among whom are the

children of Prof. James W. Marshall, of Washington, D. C., Miss Anne McClintock and Miss Maria S. Higgins, both of Philadelphia, Maria S. Emory and John Emory; IV. Susan, 5, born January 3, 1788, died in 1790; V. Dr. Thomas Collins, 5, born February 11, 1790, leaving one child, Mary Jean, who died in 1830, aged fifteen years; VI. William Samuel, 5, born April 11, 1792.

Jeremiah Barker, fifth child of Samuel and Rachel (Ball) Barker, born near Stanton, Del., February 24, 1764, died at Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1842. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Governor Heth, of Virginia, residing at Winchester, Va. She was born May 19, 1772, and died November 3, 1825, at Neville, Ohio. Their children were: I. Agnes, born March 24, 1792, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1840, was married in 1809 to Morgan Neville, and had children, i. Morgan Lafayette, born 1811, died in 1855, leaving descendants in Columbus, Ohio, ii. John, U. S. A., died in 1881, iii. Julian, born in 1813, lived in New Orleans, and died leaving issue, iv. William B., of Columbus, Ohio, died without issue, v. Cornelia (Mrs. James Graham), of New Orleans, died leaving issue, vi. Eugene, died unmarried, in New Orleans, about 1854; II. Samuel, born January 4, 1795; III. Henry Heth, born June 24, 1797, married ——— Baker, had one child, a daughter, who died young; IV. Susanna, born May 28, 1799, died November 17, 1799; V. Joseph, born December 8, 1800, died February 10, 1826; VI. Rachel, born July 14, 1803, died September 12, 1872, was married June 5, 1828, to Charles Foster, of Newport, Ky., who was born March 7, 1801; had children, i. Sallie (Mrs. Moses Goodman), had two children, Foster and Blanche, both deceased, ii. Alice (Mrs Frank Goodman), has four children, iii. Kate W., died in 1851, aged seventeen; iv. Fanny S., married first to Alexander Crosman, U. S. N., and after his death to Edward Barry, a lawyer of Philadelphia, also now deceased, v. Blanche Gaylord; VII. Sarah, born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 24, 1805, married June 17, 1828, in Neville, Ohio, to Charles M. Strader, and had children, i. Sarah, died in infancy, ii. John, died in infancy, iii. Jeremiah B., died in 1848, iv. Fanny P., married to General William Myers, U. S. A., who died in 1887, had seven children, Sallie H., (Mrs. Charles Page) of San Francisco, Cal.; Randolph, M., M. D., of Washington, D. C.; three, William, Charles and Robert, who all died young; Henry F., of New York city, and Philip S., who died in 1896, in Brussels, Belgium, leaving issue, v. Charles McH., of Louisville, Ky.; vi. John H., born in 1840, died in Montana in 1886; vii. Jesse B., died in 1870, aged twenty-seven, leaving two children, Humphrey M. and Jessie B. (Mrs. Joseph E. Gardiner); viii. Blanche F., died in infancy, ix. Jacob, died in infancy; VIII. William, born August 13, 1808; died in Louisville, Ky., July 30, 1836; IX. Jesse; and X. Abraham, twins, born September 15, 1811; both died in Illinois, of cholera, in 1833, within two months of each other.

Abner Barker, second son of Samuel and Rachel (Ball) Barker, born on the old homestead near Barker's Bridge, Del., July 31, 1760, died in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1829, was married, September 18, 1800, in Pittsburg, to Ellen Scandrett, born December 12, 1780, and died March 7, 1833; she was a niece of General Richard Butler, who was killed in November, 1791, at St. Clair's defeat in Indiana, by the Indians, and who was one of five brothers, Richard, Thomas, Edward, William and Pierce Butler, who all served with distinction as commissioned officers in the Revolutionary war. The children of Abner and Ellen (Scandrett) Barker, all born in Pittsburg, Pa., were as follows: I. Maria Butler, born July 1, 1801, died December 16, 1802; II. Richard Butler, born November 23, 1803, died August 4, 1860; III. Horatio Nelson, born December 7, 1805, died at Salem, O., April 25, 1864; IV. William J. B., born February 28, 1809, died September 14, 1827; V. John Woods, born February 23, 1811, died March 10, 1835; VI. Jean Ann, born July 10, 1814, died February 19, 1815; VII. Jesse Edward, born May 8, 1816, died August 14, 1817; VIII. Ellen Butler, born July 19, 1818; IX. Thomas A., born April 5, 1821, died February 15, 1859, leaving children: X. George Stevenson, born June 21, 1824, died January 11, 1892, leaving issue.

Richard Butler Barker, (5) eldest son of Abner and Ellen (Scandrett) Barker, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., November 23, 1803, and died at Beaver, Pa., August 4, 1860. He was married in 1826, in Pittsburg, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Hunter, formerly of the

Peter D. Hyans

British Navy; she was born June 5, 1809, at the naval station in Bantry Bay, Ireland, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1889. The children of Richard B. and Eliza (Hunter) Barker were: I. Richard Butler (6), born August 26, 1827, died January 26, 1828; II. Emily Dewees (6), born November 9, 1828, died May 25, 1833; III. Abner (6), born March 4, 1831, died February 5, 1833; VI. Eliza (6), born April 29, 1833, died May 27, 1894, married in 1852 to James Craft, had two children, i. Ada B. (7), ii. Harry M. (7), born June 9, 1856, married December 11, 1888, to Mary Watson, who was born in 1867, has four children: Helen (8), born October 31, 1889, Alexander (8), born March 9, 1891, Henry M. (8), born December 14, 1893, and ——, born June 27, 1895; V. Ellen (6), born October 7, 1835, died May 27, 1837; VI. Mary (6), born December 25, 1837, died September 4, 1853; VII. Frank (6), born February 27, 1840, died January 6, 1841; VIII. Ada (6), born September 2, 1844, died January 17, 1856; IX. Jesse J. (6), born at Beaver, Pa., December 28, 1846, married January 29, 1873, to Mary W., daughter of James Hyndshaw Cook, who was born September 29, 1851, and has six children, i. Ralph Emerson (7), born July 6, 1874, ii. Elizabeth Cook (7), born April 7, 1877, iii. Edith (7), born September 27, 1878, iv. Neville (7), born April 8, 1880, died May 18, 1882, v. Pierce (7), born August 30, 1883, vi. Ruth Mary (7), born June 2, 1885; X. James R. Butler (6), born March 23, 1849, died November 27, 1863.

Ellen Butler Barker (5), third daughter of Abner and Ellen (Scandrett) Barker, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 19, 1818, and (1898) is still living. She was married, March 21, 1837, to Samuel P. Adams, grandson of Samuel Adams, signer of the Declaration of Independence. They had children as follows: I. Edgar (6), born April 9, 1838, married Barbara P. Trimble, who was born in 1843, died in 1887, and had children, i. Ida (7), born September 28, 1864, ii. George T. (7), born October 3, 1867, died October 5, 1867; II. Emma (6), born July 27, 1840, died July 17, 1842; III. Horatio Nelson (6), born August 24, 1842, died in Louisville, Ky., May 7, 1884, married in 1867 to America Cornwall, who was born in 1845, had children, i. Marie P. (7), born May 7, 1871, married October 25, 1896, to Samuel Dalrymple, ii. Ellen L. (7), born December 29, 1876; IV. Milton Butler (6), U. S. A., born April 11, 1845, married May 1, 1878, to Anna W. Lewis, born in 1855, has children, i. Carl Nelson (7), born February 22, 1879, ii. Lewis Milton (7), born May 22, 1882; V. Elma (6), born February 17, 1848, married November 13, 1873, to Thomas Tanner, who was born April 13, 1843, and died June 29, 1898, had one child, Adams Plummer (7), born July 10, 1876; VI. Samuel Plummer (6), born December 9, 1850, married August 21, 1877, to Fannie C. Powers, who was born in 1857, has four children, i. Ola May (7), born November 12, 1878, ii. Elma L. (7), born January 26, 1889, iii. Fannie C. (7), born July 11, 1882, iv. Leila (7), born April 30, 1891; VII. Lola (6), born July 26, 1853, died in infancy; VIII. Mary (6), born November 7, 1855.

Thomas A. Barker (5), sixth son of Abner and Ellen (Scandrette) Barker, born April 6, 1821, died February 15, 1859, was married to Eliza Okely, who was born October 21, 1820, and died March 27, 1862; they had children as follows: I. George Okely (6), born April 28, 1844, died October 6, 1849; II. Frank A. (6), born January 9, 1847, died November 9, 1879, married Emma Noble, had one child, Harry N. (7), born August 29, 1872; III. Harry T. (6), born August 28, 1849, married Annie V. McLean, had children, i. George McLean, born April 24, 1874, ii. Adele, born June 6, 1876, each died aged about eleven years; IV. Ellen O. (6), born March 11, 1854, married Henry C. Brown, has children, i. Edith O. (7), born October 25, 1884, ii. a boy who died in infancy.

George Stevenson Barker (5), youngest son of Abner and Ellen (Scandrett) Barker, was born in Pittsbufg, Pa., June 21, 1824, and died at New Brighton, Pa., January 11, 1892; was married September 14, 1847, to Rebecca, daughter of David Hoopes, who was born February 8, 1824, died in 1898; they had children as follows: I. Charles A. (6), born April 16, 1849, married September 14, 1876, to Jean D., daughter of Thomas Farley, has children, i. Annie F. (7), born October 19, 1877, ii. Rebecca L. (7), born August 10, 1879, iii. Jean Darsie (7), born November 19, 1882, died December 23, 1888, iv. Charles A. (7), born November 6, 1893; II. Louis H. (6), born September 6, 1851; III. William

S. (6), born February 24, 1855, died December 25, 1892, married Elizabeth Makeown, had children as follows, i. Richard (7), died an infant, ii. Katherine, iii. Eleanor (7); IV. Frederick G. (6), born September 10, 1857, married (1) Gertrude Townsend, who died without issue in 1889, and (2) in 1890, her sister, Juliette Townsend, has children, i. Gertrude (7), died in 1896, aged four years, ii. Dorothy (7), born May 5, 1894, iii. Rebecca (7), and iv. George S. (7), twins, born September 8, 1895; V. Caroline H. (6), born January 23, 1860, married Henry A. Barnett, has children, i. Robert, ii. George (7), born in 1888; VI. Elizabeth H. (6), born November 27, 1863, married David A. Garden, had children, i. Grace, died young, ii. David A., Jr. (7), born in 1895.

Mary Barker (4), eldest daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Ball) Barker, was married May 9, 1773, to Moses McKnight, who died January 29, 1802. Their children were: I. William (5), who married Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Caldwell) McClurg, had children, i. Mary Ann (6), died without issue, ii. Joseph (6), married (first) Mary A. Achison, had two children, and (second) Margaret Achison, by whom he had seven children, iii. William (6), married Sarah Ormsby, had eleven children, iv. Robert (6), married Elizabeth O'Harrah Denny, had ten children, v. James A. (6), married (1st) Martha A. Ogden, had two children, secondly Sarah M. Rhodes, had two children, vi. George S., married (first) Caroline Yeo, no issue, secondly, Amelia ——, had three children, vii. Charles (6), married Jeanie Baird, had six children, viii. Henry (6), died without issue, ix. Edward (6), died without issue, II. Isabella (6), who died March 13, 1831, who was married in December, 1798, to James Ball, who was born in 1764, died in 1823; their children were, i. William McKnight (6), born March 12, 1800, ii. Mary, born in 1804, died unmarried in 1840, iii. Susan (6), born in 1807, died unmarried in 1828, iv. Hannah (6), born May 10, 1810, died May 3, 1887, v. James W. (6) born November 28, 1814, died May 22, 1861, vi. Jesse Barker (6), born November 12, 1818, died January 17, 1896, vii. Annabella (6), born October 31, 1820, died October 5, 1885; III. Sarah (5), married to Isaac Holmes; IV. John (5), died unmarried in May, 1851, aged sixty-seven; V. Rachel (6), died unmarried in 1804.

Joseph (6), eldest son of William and Catherine (McClurg) McKnight, and his first wife, Mary (Achison) McKnight, had two children; by his second wife, Margaret (Achison) McKnight, he had seven children; his family was as follows: I. William (7), married Kate, daughter of Dr. Abraham and Jane (Davis) Senseny, has children, i. Joseph, ii. William, iii. Edgar S., iv. Alice, v. Bessie, vi. Arthur, vii. Marcus A., viii. Mary A., II. David A. (7), married Mellie ——, no issue; III. Joseph (7), married Belle ——, two children; IV. Kate (7), married John Speer, has children: i. Margaret, ii. J. Ramsey, iii. Joseph McKnight, iv. Henrietta (Mrs. George Laughlin), has one child, George Laughlin, Jr., v. Nellie McK.; V. Harry C. (7), married Elizabeth Henderson, has children, . Robert, ii. Joseph, iii. Margaret, iv. Harry C., v. Rebecca, vi. Webster H.; VI. Mary Ann (7), married William Reed, had children, i. Margaret, ii. Catherine, iii. Thomas, VII. Alexander A. (7), has two children; VIII. Margaret A. (7), married John S. Lyon, has children, i. J. Stewart, ii. Margaret, iii. Fanny, iv. Anne, v. Catharine; IX. Nellie (7), died March —, 1889.

William McKnight (6), second son of William and Catherine (McClurg) McKnight, and his wife Sarah (Ormsby) McKnight, had children as follows: I. Kate (7), (Mrs. Joseph McCammon), had children, i. Joseph, ii. Ormsby, iii. Abby, iv. Edith; II. William (7), died without issue; III. Robert O. (7), died without issue; IV. Wharton (7), married Elizabeth Hersh, had children, i. Cornelia, ii. William, iii. Sarah O., iv. Eliza, v. Louisa; V. Charles (7), died without issue; VI. Henry (7), died without issue; VII. Jane O. (7); VIII. (7) (Mrs. William Watson), has children, i. Ormsby, ii. Marie; IX. Emeline (7), married Rev. Samuel Maxwell, D. D., has one child, Emeline; X. Edward (7), died without issue; XI. Thomas Reed, married Lydia McMechin.

Robert McKnight (6), third son of William and Catherine (McClurg) McKnight, was born January 27, 1820, died October 25, 1885, was married in 1847 to Elizabeth O'Hara Denny, had children as follows: I. Harmon D. (7); II. Woodruff (7), married Cora

Borden; III. Kate Cassatt (7); IV. Bessie D. (7), married Major Thomas J. Gregg, U. S. A., has children, i. Elizabeth, ii. Martha, iii. Ellen, iv. Alice; V. Henry (7); VI. Flora (7), married in 1887 to William L. Pierce, has children, i. Elizabeth, ii. William, iii. Robert; VII. Mary S. (7), died in 1860, one year old; VIII. Robert (7), died in 1889, without issue, aged twenty-eight; IX. Philip S. (7), died in 1865, aged two years; X. Alice M. (7), died in May, 1884, aged eighteen.

James A. McKnight (6), fourth son of William and Catherine (McClurg) McKnight, married, first, Martha A. Ogden, had three children; secondly, Sarah M. Rhodes, had two children; the family is as follows: I. Eliza O. (7), (Mrs. George Breck), has children, i. Mary, ii. George; II. Mary (7), deceased; III. Roberta (7); IV. Stella S. (7); V. William R. (7).

George S. McKnight, fifth son of William and Catherine (McClurg) McKnight, had by his first marriage, with Caroline Yoe, no issue; by his second marriage, with Amelia ———, he had children: I. Isabella (7); II. William (7); III. Mary (7).

Charles McKnight (6), sixth son of William and Catherine (McClurg) McKnight, born September 24, 1826, married Jeanie Baird and had children: I. Thomas H. B. (7); II. Ellen (7); III. Charles, Jr. (7), married Eliza Wilson, has children, i. Rachel, ii. Charles, iii. Robert; IV. Mary B. (7); V. Jeanie (7); VI. Eliza (7).

The descendants of Isabella McKnight (5), eldest daughter of Moses and Mary (Barker) McKnight, and her husband, James Ball, are as follows: I. William McK. (6), married Mrs. Rachel Jewett, widow, had one child, James H. (7); II. Mary (6); III. Susan (6); IV. Hannah (6), born May 10, 1810, died May 3, 1887, was married in 1839 to Samuel D. Newlin, who was born October 1, 1805, died July 25, 1885, had children, as follows, i. James B. (7), born September 25, 1840, died ———, married, in 1877, Emma J. Clark, ii. Charles M. (7), born August 12, 1842, died unmarried July 3, 1894, iii. Harriet I. (7), born September 18, 1843, iv. Mary A. (7), born February, 1846; v. Alonzo (7), born May 27, 1847, died July 1, 1892, married, in 1871, Anna J. Jones, who was born in 1850, had three children, Dora, born 1872, Alonzo, born 1874, and James A., born 1875, vi. Jessie (7), died in infancy; V. James W. (6), born November 28, 1814, died May 22, 1861, married Ann Griffin, had one child that died in infancy; VI. Jesse Barker (6), born November 12, 1818, died January 17, 1896, married, in 1851, Mary O. Draper, who was born ———, died in 1872; their children are, i. Isabella McK. (7), born January 17, 1852, married, in 1869, to William L. Hanna, who was born December 25, 1848, has children, 1. Mary E. (8), (Mrs. William K. Higgins), born October 24, 1870, died September 28, 1895, had children, Heisler (9), born in 1891, and Mary (9), born in 1893; 2. James B. (8), born July 30, 1873, died February 4, 1896; 3. Willard F. (8), born December 5, 1875; 4. Lulu E. (8), born November 10, 1878; 5. Jesse B. (8), born June 18, 1881; 6. Annabel (8), born November 4, 1886; 7. Laura E. (8), born June 10, 1889; ii. James Washington (7), born March 7, 1854, died in 1885, married Matilda Fister, had one child, James P. (8), born January 25, 1872; VII. Annabella (6), born October 10, 1820, died October 5, 1885, married Charles F. Town, who died in 1880, had children, i. Anna (7), born in 1845, died April 24, 1885, was married in 1867 to Elwood McKee, had one child, Francis T. (8), born January 30, 1868, married October 10, 1895, to Harriet Mitchell, who was born June 27, 1870, ii. James Ball (7), born November 18, 1853, died in February, 1857.

The descendants of Rachel Barker, third daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Ball) Barker, born October 24, 1769, died December 31, 1858, was married June 13, 1794, to Joseph Evans, a brother of Oliver Evans, the inventor, born August 6, 1760, are as follows:

I. Ann (5), born November 15, 1795, died unmarried July 7, 1812.

II. Mary ("Polly"), (5), born September 8, 1797, died November 8, 1885, married to John Robinson, had children, i. Mary A. (6), (Mrs. Fisher), had six children, Benjamin G. (7), Macy A., Evans R., Sallie E., Martha and Joseph, Charlotte, Shadrach T., Grace and James S.; iii. Elinor J. H. (6) (Mrs. Isaac Amos), had six children, Benjamin S. (7), Sarah F., Joseph E., Martha E., Annie E., and Calvin Amos; iv. George (6), had one child, Charles Evans (7); v. Thomas E. (6), had seven children, Frances (7), William M., Elizabeth R., Macy, Josephine,

Naomi J. and Roberta; vi. Rachel S. (6) (Mrs. Nathan Dean), had seven children, William E. (7), Joseph E., Nathan H., Henry B., John L., Mary A. and Morris M.; vii. John (6), died in 1824, aged three years; viii. Francis A. (6), died in 1826, aged one year; ix. Joseph E. (6), born September 15, 1817, died September 27, 1891, married Lavinia Price; x. Asbury (6), died in infancy.

III. Leah (5), born March 3, 1800, died August 29, 1869, was married in May, 1824, to Francis A. Whitaker, who was born in November, 1799, died in March, 1876, had children, i. Emeline (6), born June 5, 1825, married Dr. Samuel B. Irwin, who died May 19, 1896, had four children, 1. Asbury E. (7), 2. Samuel, 3. Ella P. (Mrs. J. H. Glisson), and 4. Alphonso, who married Anna Hires, and had two children, D. Hayes A. and Margaret A.; ii. Rachel E. (6), born March 1, 1827, married first to Rev. W. Campbell, had children, 1. Annie E., 2. William, afterwards married Johnson Simpes, and had children, 1. John F., 2. E. Everett; iii. Joseph E. (6), born October 29, 1829, died June 7, 1853; iv. Eliza A. (6), born January 23, 1833, married Dr. Charles T. Simpers, had children, Francis W. (7), Gertrude, Charles T., Alfred S., J. Ford and Eliza W.; v. William H. (6), born February 19, 1835, married, in 1863, Mary E. Neafie, had children, 1. Jacob N. (7), who married Reba Noblit, and had two children, Jacob N. (8), and Ethel L., both of whom died in infancy; 2. Anna L. (7) (Mrs. Horace Helmbold), who had three children, Jacob N. (8), Horace H., and one that died an infant; vi. Frances L. (6), born December 17, 1837, was married, in 1866, to Rev. James H. Payran, has four children, James H. (7), Mary L., Olive W. and Alice A.

IV. Rachel (5), twin sister of Leah, born March 3, 1800, died ———, married James Tweed, of Delaware; V. Thomas J. (5), born December 7, 1801, died young, unmarried; VI. Evan W. (5), born November 8, 1803, died young, unmarried; VII. Jesse Barker (5), born October 12, 1805, died young, unmarried; VIII. Oliver F. (5), born July 25, 1807, married, died without issue; IX. Abner Barker (5), born March 5, 1809, died young, unmarried; X. George (5), born March 6, 1811, died young, unmarried; XI. Joseph (5), born December 20, 1812, died young, unmarried.

The descendants of Esther Barker (4), second daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Ball) Barker, born in August, 1757, died May 27, 1810, married to Theophilus Evans, a brother of Oliver Evans, the inventor, born September 23, 1753, died December 26, 1809, are as follows: I. William (5), born November 26, 1785, died December 30, 1818; II. Mary ("Polly") (5), born in June, 1789, died September 21, 1867, was married to James Drummond, who died June 9, 1826, aged about thirty-two, had children, i. Evan, born August 25, 1818, died without issue June 29, 1843; ii. Mary A. E. (6), born November 6, 1820, died April 21, 1890, married May 24, 1842, to Hiram Ball, who was born September 3, 1819, died December 11, 1891, had nine children, of whom six were living in 1896; iii. John Wesley (6), born January 20, 1825, died September 13, 1889, married Cordelia E. Standiford, November 27, 1851; III. Ann (5), who died June 20, 1845, unmarried; IV. Rachel (5), born in 1791, died March 10, 1865, unmarried; V. Charles (5), born in 1794, died May 22, 1868; VI. John (5), born March 8, 1801, died October 23, 1826.

The children of Mary A. E. Drummond (6), eldest child of James and Mary (Evans) Drummond, and her husband Hiram Ball, were as follows: I. Marietta (7) (Mrs. William F. Ely), born March 23, 1843, died April 4, 1883, had children, i. Caroline (8) (Mrs. Grant); ii. William F.; iii. James L. (8); iv. Charles E. (8); v. Frank (8); vi. John B. (8); vii. Bettie (8); viii. Mary E. (8); ix. Thaddeus (8); II. Georgiana (7) (Mrs. J. C. Ely), born February 7, 1845, has children, i. Anna M. (8); ii. Lillian E. (8); iii. Gertrude E. (8); iv. James E. (8); III. William E. (7), born January 13, 1847, died October 10, 1847; IV. Elizabeth S. (7) (Mrs. John Hess), has children, i. Mollie M. (8); ii. Jennie E. (8); iii. Rachel E. (8); iv. James B. (8); v. Edward M. (8); vi. Frank E. (8); vii. Delmar (8); viii. Myrtle V. (8); V. Rachel E. (7), born April 21, 1851, married in 1876 to Charles Hess, has children, i. Charles B. (8); ii. Emma E. (8); iii. James B. (8); iv. Mary A. (8); v. Nellie M. (8); VI. John W. (7), born May 1, 1854, mar-

ried Martha J. Curry, who was born in 1859, has children, i. Charles C. (8); ii. Mary E. (8); iii. Nellie (8); iv. James Chandler (8); v. Carrie L. (8); VII. Charles D. (7), born July 24, 1856; VIII. James D. (7), born March 28, 1869; IX. Franklin E. (7), born March 26, 1861, died July 8, 1864.

Following is a record of the descendants of Daniel Barker (2), son of Samuel Barker (1), of New Castle county, Del., 1685:

Daniel Barker (2) died about 1750. He married Elizabeth Nicholas; they had six children, as follows: I. Dorcas (3); II. Robert (3), the eldest son, was married October 10, 1764, to Deborah Jordan, in Old Swedes' church, Wilmington; III. John (3), was married in Old Swedes' church, Wilmington, Del., September 11, 1765, to Miriam Craig, and was living in 1775; IV. Nicholas (3), born May 8, 1737, died March 24, 1826, married Hannah Allen; V. Samuel (3), married Margaret Greenfield, April 25, 1763, in Old Swedes' church, Wilmington; VI. Elizabeth (3) (Mrs. Barry).

The descendants of Nicholas Barker (3), third son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Nicholas) Barker, and his wife Hannah Allen, according to data furnished by Anderson M. Barker, of Kemp's Mills, N. C., are as follows: Nicholas Barker, married Hannah, daughter of John and Phebe Allen, who was born July 10, 1741, died December 10, 1834; they settled in Randolph county, N. C., and had six children: I. Amy (4) (Mrs. Charles Cox), born January 18, 1764, died May 19, 1839; II. Elizabeth (4), born May 17, 1766, died of cancer while on the way to Indiana; III. Abner (4), born August 11, 1768, date of death unknown, married Lydia ———, and removed to Indiana, they had children, i. Nathan (5), ii. Nicholas (5); IV. John (4), born April 7, 1771, died April 3, 1849, married first Mary Osborne, and secondly, Ruth Mendenhall, had children by both marriages, as follows: i. Simeon (5), born October 19, 1793; ii. Nicholas (5), born October 30, 1795; iii. Matthew (5), born November 11, 1797; iv. Mary (5), born November 19, 1799; v. Edith (5), born March 3, 1801; vi. Rachel (5), born December 8, 1802; vii. Amy (5), born August 7, 1804; viii. Enoch (5), born December 29, 1806; ix. John (5), born March 11, 1809; x. Elizabeth (5), born February 9, 1811; xi. David (5), born August 16, 1814; all these children of John Barker went to reside in Indiana; V. Isaac (4), born December 4, 1773, married first Hannah Davis, secondly, Mary ———; he removed to Indiana; VI. Enoch (4), born September 6, 1776, died September 14, 1848, was married about 1800, in Cane Creek meeting-house, Chatham county, N. C., to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Davis, who was born December 26, 1782, died November 30, 1834. Their children were, i. Sarah (5), ii. Daniel (5), iii. Nicholas (5), iv. John (5), v. Isaac (5), vi. Seth (5), vii. an infant, born February 22, 1814, viii. Mary (5), ix. Hannah (5), x. Elisha (5), xi. Thomas (5).

Nathan Barker (5), elder son of Abner and Lydia Barker, was born April 23, 1792, married Ruth ———, born December 5, 1797, and removed to Indiana; they had children, as follows: I. Hannah (6), born February 28, 1816; II. Lydia (6), born March 2, 1818; III. Mary (6), born October 10, 1819; IV. Charles (6), born December 17, 1821; V. Achsah (6), born February 14, 1824; VI. Abner (6), born July 20, 1826.

Nicholas Barker (5), younger son of Abner and Lydia Barker, married Sarah Purvoe, and had children: I. Abner (6), living in 1896; II. Rebecca (6), living in 1896; III. Sarah (6), living in 1896; IV. Lydia (6), living in 1896; V. Hannah (6), deceased; VI. Thomas (6), died in Indiana; VII. Randolph (6), died in Indiana.

The descendants of Enoch (4) and Elizabeth (Davis) Barker were as follows:

I. Sarah (5), born November 29, 1801, died October 16, 1846, married January 1, 1824, to Thomas Cox;

II. Daniel (5), born October 7, 1803, died January 1, 1892; married February 17, 1825, to Lydia Cox, had children, i. Rebecca (6), born January 15, 1826, died November 16, 1827, ii. Enoch (6), born September 20, 1827, married Phebe Lee, iii. Asenath (6), born June 5, 1829, married to Gideon Cox, September 13, 1858, iv. Bridget (6), born August 27, 1830, married first Samuel Anderson, secondly, E. Lee, v. Mahlon (6), born September 19, 1833, died July 12, 1863, married September 7, 1859, to Phebe Mendenhall, had two children, Solomon E. (7), of Wilmington, Del., and Anderson M. (7), of Kemp's Mills, N. C.; vi. Sarah (6), born November 5, 1835, died January 5, 1892, vii.

Elizabeth (6), born January 24, 1838, married W. Lloyd, viii. Elzena (6) (Mrs. W. Shields), born March 31, 1840, ix. Caleb (6), born March 7, 1842, married Laura Quate, x. Sophia (6) (Mrs. Frank Marley), born April 4, 1844, xi. Daniel (6), born March 12, 1846, married Louisa Mills, xii. Nevens (6), born March 12, 1849, married Mary Martin;

III. Nicholas (5), born September 11, 1805, died May 16, 1846, married November 8, 1827, to Catharine Cox, has children, i. Jonathan (6), born October 24, 1828, died April 16, 1850, ii. Elizabeth (6), born September 1, 1830, died October 18, 1852, iii. Mary (6) (Mrs. Thomas T. Hinshaw), born December 19, 1832, iv. Simeon (6), born September 14, 1835, married Ruth Hinshaw; v. Ezra (6), born February 10, 1838, married in Indiana, vi. Cyrus (6), born September 8, 1840, married in Indiana, vii. Nathan (6), born March 7, 1843, married M. Hinshaw, viii. Amy (6) (Mrs. J. H. Craven), born October 5, 1846;

IV. John (5), born February 12, 1807, died December 28, 1890, married March 20, 1832, to Anna Cox, had children, i. Phebe (6), born January 18, 1833, ii. Elizabeth (6), born February 22, 1835, iii. Mary (6), born May 30, 1837, iv. Isaac (6), born September 15, 1839, v. Rebecca (6), born February 27, 1842, vi. Esther (6), born April 24, 1845, vii. Sarah (6), born December 1, 1847;

V. Isaac (5), born January 19, 1810, died in 1820;

VI. Seth (5), born August 13, 1812, died in 1894, married Margaret Cox; their children are, i. Catharine (6) (Mrs. L. Ward), born November 11, 1834, ii. Elizabeth (6), born September 23, 1836, first wife of J. Hinshaw, iii. Hannah (6), born December 13, 1838, iv. Huldah (6), born December 1, 1840, second wife of J. Hinshaw, v. Rachel (6), born March 25, 1842, vi. Mary (6), born October 25, 1844, vii. Seth (6), born February 18, 1847, viii. Benjamin (6), born January 9, 1851;

VII. An infant (5), born February 22, 1814;

VIII. Mary (5) (Mrs. David Farlow), born September 20, 1815;

IX. Hannah (5) (Mrs. Mahlon Hackett), born March 5, 1818;

X. Elisha (5), born April 15, 1822, married Hannah J. Allen, removed to Indiana, has children, i. Amelia (6), born September 24, 1855, ii. Martha (6), born May 25, 1858, iii. John Gurney (6), born December 18, 1860;

XI. Thomas (5), born July 16, 1827, married J. Little.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER COMEGYS, Middletown, New Castle county, Del., son of the late Samuel and Anne Rebecca (Ringgold) Comegys, was born in Kent county, Md., May 24, 1845. Following are the records of his paternal and maternal ancestry:

The Comegys Family.—Cornelius Comegys, the pioneer immigrant of the family, became a resident of Kent county, Md., about the year 1670, and with his family was naturalized in 1672, by an act of assembly (Chapter 29), entitled: "The humble petition of Hansen Cornelius Comegys, the elder, Millimenty Comegys, his wife, Cornelius Comegys, the younger, Elizabeth Comegys, William Comegys and Hannah Comegys, their children." They settled on the Chester River, and the original homestead remained in the family until the early part of the present century; it was the heritage of Cornelius Comegys, 2, from whom the "Quaker Neck" branch of the family has its descent.

William Comegys, younger son of Cornelius and Millimenty Comegys, went to Crumpton, Md., then known as McAllister's Ferry. He had one son, William Comegys, 2, who married Ann Cosden, November 28, 1734. Their children were: I. John, born February 4, 1736; II. Alethea, born June 9, 1737, married Joseph Ireland; III. and IV. twins, Alpheus and Alphonso, born December 15, 1738; V. Edward, born January 13, 1741; VI. Nathaniel, born February 23, 1745; VII. Ann, born June 28, 1747; VIII. Jesse, born October 30, 1749; IX. Edward William, born April 2, 1752; X and XI. twins, Jonathan and Elizabeth, born February 7, 1757; XII. Cornelius, 3, born July 4, 1758. William Comegys died March 29, 1764.

John Comegys, eldest son of William and Ann (Cosden) Comegys, was married October 15, 1757, to Sarah Spencer, and had children:

I. Samuel, was married January 15,

1780, to Mary Gleanes, and had children, i. John, ii. Sarah, iii. Margaret, iv. Samuel. Samuel Comegys was married again, February 14, 1791, to Mary Freeman, and had children, i. Freeman, ii. Mary, iii. Nathaniel, iv. Samuel, v. Edward F., born April 3, 1797, married Miss Early, of Alabama, had children, John, George and Kate, and by a second marriage had two sons, William and Edward, was still a resident of Alabama, September 16, 1875, vi. William, vii. Millimenta (Mrs. Thomas J. Mann), had three children, Mary Ann, Joseph and Samuel, viii. Washington, married Miss Palmer, had children, Samuel William, George W. and John E.; was married again to Leonora Newman, and had three children, Washington, Mary and Henry; his eldest son, Samuel William Comegys, married G. A. C. Massey, June 26, 1848, and had two children, Annie M. and Charles E.;

II. John;

III. Ann, born September 4, 1763;

IV. Isaac, born June 9, 1765;

V. Jervis, born August 8, 1768;

VI. William;

VII. Sarah;

VIII. Nathaniel, born December 16, 1771, married Hannah Myers, and had children;

i. John Myers, married Mrs. Anna W. (Comegys) Ringgold, November 26, 1824, a daughter of Nathaniel and Francina (Worrell) Comegys, and widow of James Ringgold; the children of this marriage were: 1. Nathaniel W., married January 15, 1859, to Helen, daughter of George Wilson and Margaret (Ringgold) Spencer, had two children, George Spencer and John M., 2. Hannah, married November 27, 1849, to John F. Newman, had five children, John F., Emma, Ella, Bessie and Robert Lee, 3. Anna, married December 15, 1853, to Stuart R. Emory, has five children, Kate, Anna, Stuart R., John M. C. and William N. John Myers Comegys died in his seventy-seventh year, February 18, 1876;

ii. Samuel, married November 26, 1832, to Anne Rebecca, daughter of James and Sarah (Williamson) Ringgold, had children: 1. Sarah Williamson (Mrs. William Emory), who had five children, William Comegys, Mary, Anna, Alice and Samuel Comegys; 2. Mary Rebecca (Mrs. John W. Ireland), has six children, Emma, William, Herman, Louisa, May and Hallie; 3. Anna Elizabeth, deceased; 4. John Myers, now residing in the West; 5. Samuel, married Ella, daughter of John F. and Anna (Comegys) Newman; 6. William Alexander; 7. Milliminta; 8. Hannah Myers (Mrs. William R. Rose), of Talbot county, Md., has three children, William, Anna Rose and Sophie; 9. Richard Williamson, who married Susan Foster, of Queen Anne county, Md., and has five children; 10. Edward Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James W. Hurtt, of Kent county, Md., and has one daughter; II. Nathaniel, who married Catherine Rose, of Talbot county, Md., and has five children, Sophia, Rose, Walter, Charles, Nannie and Clarence;

Alphonso Comegys, fourth child of William and Ann (Cosden) Comegys, married and had children:

I. John, who married Ann, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Griffith) Comegys, and had children, i. Alphonso, married Sarah E. Morgan, and had one son, John E., ii. Francis, iii. Ann Maria;

II. Francis.

Nathaniel Comegys, sixth child of William and Ann (Cosden) Comegys, married Hannah Wallace, and had children:

I. William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Ward, of Cecil county, Md.; Colonel Ward was a Revolutionary soldier, and his great-grandchildren, resident in Kent county, Md., have in their possession the epaulettes which he wore at the battle of Long Island. The only child of William and Elizabeth (Ward) Comegys was John Ward, who on August 6, 1826, married his cousin, Ann Maria, daughter of John and Ann (Comegys) Comegys, and had children, i. Georgia, married February 25, 1845, to Edward W. Comegys, has children, Mary Virginia, Columbia, Summerfield, Edward Glanville and John Ward, ii. Virginia E., iii. William, iv. Indiana M., v. John Ward;

II. Hannah, born in 1771, married Benjamin Comegys, and had one son, Bartis Comegys, who on October 13, 1818, married Evelina M., daughter of Vachel Dorsey, of Baltimore, Md., and had children, i. Elizabeth D. (Mrs. Robert W. Cliffe), ii. Benjamin, married Mary, daughter of William E. Bartlette, iii. John P., married Georgina

Mitchell, and has five children, Bartis, Evelina M., Harry D., P. and Caroline, iv. Essex D., v. Philip T., vi. Catherine C., vii. Sallie M., viii. Mary C.;

III. John.

Nathaniel Comegys, by a second marriage, with Francina Worrell, had one daughter:

I. Ann Worrell Comegys, married James Ringgold, and had two children, i. Mary, ii. Francina; after the death of Mr. Ringgold she married John Myers Comegys, and had children, i. Nathaniel W., ii. Hannah, iii. Anna.

Jesse Comegys, eighth child of William and Ann (Cosden) Comegys, married Mary Everett, and had children:

I. Cornelius;

II. Maria;

III. Sarah, who married John Wallace, and had children, i. Frank, ii. Sophia, iii. Cornelius, iv. Araminta, v. Comegys, vi. Benjamin, vii. John, viii. Arthur.

Jonathan Comegys, tenth child of William and Ann (Cosden) Comegys, married Mary Griffith, and had children:

I. Ann, born June 21, 1775, married August 29, 1797, to John Comegys, had children, i. Alphonso, ii. Francis, iii. Ann Maria;

II. Edward;

III. Elizabeth, married first, Jacob Abbott, and had one son, Jacob Abbott, 2; afterwards she married Samuel Brown, of New Jersey, and had one son, Thomas Comegys Brown;

IV. Mary;

V. Ariana;

VI. Jonathan, who was married, January 12, 1815, to Harriet Stradley, and had children, i. Mary, ii. Edward William, who married Georgia, daughter of John Ward and Ann Maria Comegys, and had five children, Mary Virginia, Columbia, Summerfield, Edward Glanville and John Ward, iii. Sarah A., married first to B. F. Harris, of Pittsburg, Pa., and had two children, Cornelia and Franklin, afterwards became Mrs. McLean, and had one daughter, Emma, iv. Eliza, v. Ariana, married ——— Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and had six children, Frank, Harriet, Ianthus, Edward, Mansfield and Ida.

Cornelius Comegys, 3, twelfth and youngest child of William and Ann (Cosden) Comegys, was a gallant soldier, and in his eventful career displayed alike in war and in peace many admirable traits. He left Charlestown, Md., July 1, 1776, as a sergeant in the "Flying Camp." On its way to Fort Washington the regiment stopped in Philadelphia; there he passed the memorable Fourth of July, 1776, the natal day of our country, which happened to be the young officer's own eighteenth birthday, and shared the joyful and sublime emotions of that auspicious moment. After the fall of Fort Washington, he was entrusted with the care of the invalid soldiers, to conduct them safe to Hackensack, N. J. Upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, he again entered the army, and served as ensign under General Washington at Whitemarsh, after the battle of Germantown. He went to Philadelphia directly after the evacuation of that city by the British troops in September, 1778; and when the government was organized, under the Articles of Confederation, Cornelius Comegys was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and to him was assigned the duty of preparing and countersigning the Continental currency.

In 1782 Cornelius Comegys, 3, retired from public life, and entered the counting-room of Willing & Morris, in which Robert Morris, the renowned financier, was a partner. Mr. Comegys soon became a favorite with the firm, and in 1784, assisted by the credit of the acting partners, he began business as an importer of dry goods. The same diligence, courage and faithfulness which had made him a brave and valued soldier, now won the esteem and confidence of all who had business dealings with him, either as subordinate or as principal.

On July 4, 1840, the day on which he completed his eighty-second year, he wrote the history of his honorable and eventful life for the use of his children.

Cornelius Comegys, 3, was first married to Miss Paul, of Philadelphia, who died without issue. His second wife was Catherine Baker; their children were: I. Hannah (Mrs. Mason), had one daughter, Kate (Mrs. Smith); II. Julia A. (Mrs. Sargent); III. Josephine, first wife, and IV. Ella, second wife of ——— Gilmore; V. Jacob, married Miss Lee, of Boston, Mass; VI. Mortimer, died young.

The Ringgold Family.—In 1650 Thomas Ringgold came to Kent county, Md., with his two sons, John and James; he was then in his fortieth year. About the year 1657, or

before that date, Thomas Ringgold was married a second time, to Mrs. Christian Hill, widow of Thomas Hill, Sr., whose entire landed estate Mr. Ringgold secured by a deed executed November 5, 1657, to Thomas Hill, Jr. To his sons, James and John Ringgold, he conveyed, December 2, 1661, "the one-half of his land called Huntingfield, which is in estimation twelve hundred acres, lying on the east side of the Chesapeake Bay."

Major James Ringgold, of Huntingfield, "lord of the manor on Eastern Neck," son of Thomas Ringgold, was twice married. By his first wife he had one son, Thomas Ringgold, 2. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Captain Robert Vaughn; their children were: I. William; II. John; III. James; IV. Charles. Major James Ringgold died in 1686.

Thomas Ringgold, 2, eldest son of Major James Ringgold, was first married to Sarah ———, who died, leaving an only son, Thomas Ringgold, 3. He was again married, September 17, 1699, to Mary, daughter of Marmaduke and Rebecca Tylden; she died September 9, 1708, leaving children: I. Sarah, baptized September 29, 1700; II. Elias, born September 6, 1702; III. James; IV. Joseph. Thomas Ringgold, 2, was buried October 10, 1711; he left his third wife, Frances, and two small children: I. Josias; II. Mary Ann; the latter was baptized after her father's death, April 16, 1712.

William Ringgold, first son of Major James and Mary (Vaughn) Ringgold, married Martha ———, and had children: I. Susanna, wife of Benjamin Wickes, son of Samuel and Frances (Wilmer) Wickes, and a direct descendant of Major Joseph Wickes, who, in 1651, settled in Kent county, Md., where he occupied many responsible positions; II. John; III. James; IV. Thomas, 4; V. Rebecca. William Ringgold survived his wife, and died in 1754.

Charles Ringgold, youngest son of Major James and Mary (Vaughn) Ringgold, was married January 17, 1705, to Elizabeth Burke; they had children: I. James, born June 30, 1709; II. Charles, 2, born April 27, 1713; III. Vincent, born August 12, 1716.

Thomas Ringgold, 3, eldest son of Thomas, 2, and Sarah Ringgold, was married May 1, 1712, to Rebecca, daughter of Simon and Rebecca Wilmer, the progenitors of the Wilmer family in Kent county, Md., where Simon Wilmer was active and influential in church and civil affairs; he was elected a vestryman of St. Paul's parish, January 24, 1693, and in 1698 represented Kent county in the State Legislature. The children of Thomas and Rebecca (Wilmer) Ringgold were: I. Thomas, 5, born December 5, 1715; II. Rebecca, baptized June 4, 1727; III. William; IV. Sarah (Mrs. Alexander Williamson).

Major William Ringgold, whose estate on the Eastern Neck is now styled "The Hermitage," third child of Thomas and Rebecca (Wilmer) Ringgold, was one of the Committee of Safety, Observation and Correspondence, during the Revolutionary War, and a member of the convention which met at Annapolis, August 14, 1776, and formed the first Constitution of the State of Maryland. He received his military commission from Matthew Tilghman, president of "The Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland in Convention." He was first married, January 9, 1750, to Sarah Jones; their children were: I. Dr. Jacob Ringgold; II. ——— (Mrs. Blunt); III. Rebecca (Mrs. John Williamson), whose daughter, Sarah Williamson, married James Ringgold, and had children, as follows: I. James; II. Alexander; III. William; IV. Richard Williamson, former president of Washington College, Kent county, Md.; V. Thomas; VI. Sarah W.; VII. Anne Rebecca (Mrs. Samuel Comegys), mother of William Alexander Comegys; VIII. Mary; IX. Jacob; X. Washington.

By his second marriage, to his cousin, Mary, daughter of William and Rosa (Blackiston) Wilmer, Major William Ringgold had children: I. William; II. Peregrine; III. Hester (Mrs. Holland); IV. Henrietta, married to Captain Thomas Harris; V. ——— (Mrs. Miller); VI. Sarah Rebecca; VII. Eliza; VIII. Fannie.

William Ringgold, M. D., son of Major William and Mary (Wilmer) Ringgold, was a member of the Legislature of Maryland during the sessions of 1823-24. He married Martha, daughter of Hans and Mary (Hynson) Hansen. Their children were: I. William, born in 1794, married Maria Nicholson; II. Peregrine, born in 1796, married December 29, 1822, to Mary C., daughter of William

and Mary (Sears) Coe; III. Harriet Rebecca, born in 1798, married September 7, 1820, to John Stevenson Constable; IV. James Alexander, born in 1800; V. Frederick Gustavus, born in 1801; VI. Mary Hansen, born September 10, 1803, married October 9, 1821, to Hon. James Hodges, of Liberty Hall, Kent county, Md., son of James and Mary (Claypole) Hodges. Dr. Ringgold died February 14, 1832.

Elias Ringgold, eldest son of Thomas, 2, and Mary (Tylden) Ringgold, was married April 15, 1725, to Mary Bordley; they had one son, Thomas, a posthumous child, who died very young. Elias Ringgold died in November, 1737. In his will, dated in October, 1737, he mentions his "loving wife, Mary," and provides for his child, then unborn.

Josias Ringgold, son of Thomas, 2, and Frances Ringgold, was married August 11, 1730, to Sarah Smith. Their children were: I. Thomas, born December 14, 1731; II. Thomas, born March 25, 1734; III. Josias, 2, born September 28, 1735; IV. Sarah; V. Mary; VI. Ann; VII. Hannah; VIII. Rebecca. Josias Ringgold died in 1770.

Josias Ringgold, 2, third son of Josias and Sarah (Smith) Ringgold, had children: I. Josias, 3, who was born in 1762; II. Henrietta, married Colonel Isaac Perkins, who was a son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Barnes) Perkins, and a distinguished officer in the Continental Army; he began his military service as captain in the Fourth Battalion of the "Flying Camp," of 1776; was styled a "flaming patriot;" was a delegate to the Maryland Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, April 28, 1788; being wealthy and influential in Kent county, Md., is said to have raised and fully equipped at his own expense, a company for the service of the colonies in the Revolutionary struggle; III. Sarah.

Josias Ringgold, 3, son of Josias Ringgold, 2, married Mary, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Kennard) Groome, in 1802. Their children were: I. Josias, 4; II. Sarah Ann; III. Charles; IV. Mary Ann, married February 6, 1827, to Dr. Jacob Fisher, son of Rev. Isaac and Bathsheba Fisher, who was born December 2, 1796, served as register of wills of Kent county, Md., died February 18, 1859; their children were, i. Mary Matilda, ii. Alfred Henry, iii. Samuel Groome, iv. Jacob Frederick, v. Josias Ringgold, vi. Isaac Montgomery, vii. Clorinda Cornelia, viii. Ringgold Williams, ix. Charles Joseph Groome, x. Henry Theodore, xi. Ella Theodora; V. Henrietta Groome (Mrs. Joseph Rasin), had children, i. Atlee, ii. Joseph, married Sarah Paca; VI. William Groome.

Josias Ringgold, 4, eldest son of Josias and Mary (Groome) Ringgold, was married in December, 1826, to Ann Eliza Cruikshank; they had children: I. William Groome; II. Ann Elizabeth, married October 31, 1867, to John Kennard Aldridge, has one child, Elizabeth Bella; III. Sarah Henrietta, married first to Medford Blackiston, and had children, i. Emma Ringgold, ii. Laura, iii. James Thomas; she afterwards married Major Richard Smyth; IV. Mary Groome, married October 7, 1857, to James Henry Price, has children, i. Anna, ii. Josias, iii. Mary Belle, iv. Annie; afterwards married Benjamin Blackiston Wroth, and had children, i. Charles; ii. Kelvin, iii. Elizabeth, iv. Benjamin Blackiston, v. William Groome; V. Josias, 5, married December 14, 1865, to Catherine Gamble, has children, i. Emily W., ii. William Groome, iii. Robert Gamble, iv. Edna; VI. Isabella Sluby, married October 31, 1866, to James A. Cruikshank, M. D., of Louisiana, has children, i. James, ii. Robert; VII. Laura Eugenia, married in November, 1862, to John Kennard Aldridge, has children, i. William, ii. John Henry; VIII. Catherine Browne.

The early years of William Alexander Comegys were spent in his native county, where he enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education. In 1862, when about seventeen years old, he left Kent county, Md., for Smyrna, Del., where he remained about three years, as salesman in a general store. Returning in 1865 to his home, he was for two years occupied in farming, after which, in 1867, he went to Baltimore, Md., as clerk in the State Grain Inspector's office, having been appointed to that position by Governor Bowie. In 1871 he again returned to his native county, and was engaged until 1873 in mercantile business, at Kennedyville. From 1873 to 1883 Mr. Comegys was a dealer in grains and agricultural implements at Middletown, New Castle county, Del.; in the latter year he disposed of his business in order to assume the position of teller in the Middletown National

Bank. In November, 1882, he had been elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, and in the fall of 1884 he was re-elected; being chosen speaker of the House of Representatives during this session; he resigned his position in the National Bank, January 1, 1885, in order to give his attention more fully to his legislative duties. In December, 1885, Mr. Comegys was appointed Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, with office at Wilmington, Del.; the duties of this office he performed efficiently until June 1, 1888, at which date he resigned. During the spring of 1891 he again embarked in the grain business at Middletown, and continued in this business until February, 1894, when he received his appointment to his present position, that of Special Deputy Collector of Customs. In 1879 Mr. Comegys, who takes a warm and intelligent interest in the affairs of the borough in which he resides, was elected treasurer of Middletown; in 1892 he was elected a light and water commissioner for four years, and re-elected for a further period of five years, in 1896. He supports the Democratic party, and is a member of Union Lodge, No. 6. A. O. U. W.

William Alexander Comegys was married in Middletown, Del., April 30, 1872, to Frances E., daughter of Robert A. and Mary (Rouse) Cochran; Mr. Cochran is a native of New Castle, Del., and his wife of Harford county, Md. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Comegys are: I. Robert A., born July 8, 1873, now studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; II. Joseph P., born November 1, 1883; and two sons, Birkhead and Harry, who died in infancy. Mr. Comegys is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and served from 1875 to 1896 as vestryman of St. Ann's church, at Middletown.

ALLEN VOORHEES LESLEY, M. D., By Henry Voorhees Stilwell, Philadelphia. —Practiced medicine at New Castle, Delaware. He was born in Philadelphia June 17, 1822, died at New Castle November 7, 1881, and was buried at North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. Dr. Lesley was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, grand master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Delaware, and a member of the State Legislature. He was married June 10, 1844, to Jane Lesley Voorhees, born April 7, 1816, died in New Castle, Del., July 31, 1874. She was the daughter of Henry P. Voorhees, merchant of Fultonville, Montgomery county, New York, and Jane Cowenhoven, his wife, born March 12, 1792, died May 7, 1874.

Dr. Lesley was the son of Peter Lesley, born in Philadelphia June 19, 1793; died in Philadelphia March 6, 1855, married Elizabeth Oswald Allen, born in Philadelphia May 20, 1793, died in Philadelphia August 17, 1832, daughter of John Wineull Allen and Sarah Rand, his wife.

The said Peter Lesley was the son of Peter Lesley, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1738, and died in Philadelphia March 31, 1816; married Catharine Kitler, born 1757, died in Philadelphia December 25, 1832.

The coat of arms of the Lesley family—(a demi-griffin, rampant, motto "grip fast") was granted Bartholomew Lesley by Queen Margaret of Scotland on account of his rescuing her from drowning, while they were crossing a swollen stream; he seized her by the girdle, while she frequently told him to "grip fast;" this was the origin of the motto.

JOSHUA PUSEY, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., son of the late Jacob and Louisa (Webster) Pusey, of Wilmington, Delaware, was born March 27, 1842, at Auburn, now Yorklyn, New Castle county, Del., where his father established one of the early cotton mills of this country.

Mr. Pusey's early life was full of change and adventure. He received a liberal education in private schools, and at the age of eighteen, when with a publishing house in Philadelphia, having an intense desire to see the Old World, he took steerage passage on an Irish packet ship for Londonderry, Ireland. He traveled through parts of Ireland, Scotland, and England, thence to the continent, through Holland, Germany, parts of France, Switzerland, Italy and Austria. He also traveled through Illyria, Styria, Croatia and Hungary; having in the year and a half of his interesting and eventful wanderings walked several thousand miles without a companion, and learned several languages on the way. Some time after his arrival at Buda-Pesth, the capi-

tal of Hungary, he learned of the battle of Bull Run. The next evening he was homeward bound, determined to enlist in the war for the Union. When he arrived at Liverpool, he had not sufficient money to pay his passage across the Atlantic (not having waited for an expected draft at Buda-Pesth). He therefore obtained a position on a steamer, and on arriving at New York went immediately to Washington, with the view of enlisting in a cavalry regiment. Mr. Pusey, however, returned home, and after spending a part of the succeeding summer at the farm of the late Milton Conrad, at West Grove, Chester county, Pa., he enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Rifles—the celebrated "Bucktails"—with Alexander McClurg, a school teacher at West Grove, who was killed near Mr. Pusey at the terible battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862.

Mr. Pusey was severely wounded in the same battle, in the thick of the fight; a ball entering his neck, just escaping the carotid artery, and, passing through the root of the tongue, it shattered the jaw on one side into fragments and broke it squarely off on the other side. His jaw and chin hung down in that condition for some three weeks, before being brought up into proper place. The shot rendered him unconscious for a time, but when he returned to consciousness he found himself between the Union and Confederate forces in the midst of a fierce artillery duel, a pandemonium of shrieking and hissing shells and other missiles. As he was in danger of being hit at any moment, he crawled into a ditch, and there remained for a while, until, afraid of being captured by the enemy, he walked towards the Union lines, and was finally picked up by an ambulance and taken to an improvised field hospital not far from Rappahannock River. Here he saw Captain Frederick Taylor, then commanding the regiment who had been slightly wounded in the battle. Captain Taylor seeing Mr. Pusey's terrible condition, and supposing that his wound was probably fatal, took Mr. Pusey by the hand, and with tears in his eyes simply said "My dear fellow."

Mr. Pusey, after further experiences in hospitals adjacent to Fredericksburg, finally wrote home that he had been severely wounded. His brother after some time discovered his whereabouts, and he was taken to Wilmington, where he was successfully treated by seven surgeons and physicians, among them Dr. Kane, a brother of the former colonel of the Bucktails; but it was many months before he could talk.

After spending part of the summer of 1863 with Milton Conrad, to recuperate his strength, Mr. Pusey enlisted in an emergency artillery company, that was stationed at Bush River, Md., about the time of the battle of Gettysburg. Subsequently, in the spring of 1864, he went to Washington and there engaged extensively in the manufacture of bricks, which business he carried on for several years, until he sold out his interest. He then removed to Philadelphia, and afterwards studied law, finishing his studies in the office of the well-known lawyers George H. Earle and Richard P. White, and was admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1873.

Mr. Pusey is a member of the bar of various circuit courts of the United States and has been a counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States for twenty years past. He has made a specialty of patent, trade-mark and copyright cases; in fact his practice, which is an extensive one, has been exclusively in that line for many years. Mr. Pusey has, in the course of his practice, had occasion to travel in almost every State and territory of the Union.

He is a member of Post 2, of Philadelphia, of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Franklin Institute; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Bucktail Association, and other societies, including the Sons of Delaware, of whose "club song"—which is always sung standing at the meetings of the society—he is the composer.

Mr. Pusey resides in a charming country-seat, "Mapelinden," in the hills of Delaware county.

Joshua Pusey was married November 15, 1866, to Rebecca K., daughter of Joseph R. and Sarah W. Kenderdine, of Philadelphia. Their children are: I. Albert Raymond; II. Grace Edna; III. Josephine Gertrude, deceased; IV. Frederick Taylor; V. Walter Carroll; and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Rebecca Pusey died December 6, 1876. Joshua Pusey was again married November 18, 1879, to Caroline F. C. S., daughter of the late Abraham Z. and Sarah C. Shreve, formerly of Salem, N. J. The children of this mar-

riage are: I. Arthur Warren; II. Clarence Carton, died young; III. Ilda B. The family, although not all members of the Society of Friends, lean that way.

FREDERICK TAYLOR PUSEY, Esq., P. O. Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pa., son of Joshua and Rebecca (Kenderdine) Pusey, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 3, 1872.

His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Chester county, Pa., near Avondale. Subsequently he attended the Friends' School of Philadelphia and was graduated from the Friends' Central High School of that city, in 1889. After completing his studies there he went to his father's country-seat near Lima, Delaware county, Pa. He was afterwards chosen assistant manager of a hosiery mill in Kensington, Philadelphia county, and held that position for one year. During that time he began the study of law. In January, 1892, he entered the office of Colonel Wendell Phillips Bowman, in Philadelphia, and there completed his legal studies. On February 1, 1894, Mr. Pusey was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county, and since that time has been in active practice and associated with Colonel Bowman. He is also a member of the bar of Delaware county, Pa.

Mr. Pusey is conspicuous in the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Enlisting as a private in Company C, First Regiment, in June 1892, at the time of the Homestead riots, he has risen rapidly until he is now a member of the colonel's staff. He held all the non-commissioned offices, was battalion sergeant major of staff, was afterward, in February, 1896, promoted to battalion adjutant, and in the same year was appointed regimental adjutant under Colonel Bowman. He discharged the duties of his office with marked ability during the Hazleton riots in 1897, and was among the first to volunteer at Mt. Gretna in May, 1898, when the soldiers of Pennsylvania's National Guard were asked to enlist in the army of the United States in the war against Spain.

Mr. Pusey has taken a deep interest in the Law Academy of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1783, has served as assistant secretary, secretary and vice-president, and is now president of that institution. His home is at Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pa., and he is a member of several clubs there.

On December 3, 1895, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Frederick Taylor Pusey was married to Nellie, daughter of John S. and Charlotte (Purchase) Ogilvie. They have one child, John Stuart Ogilvie, born March 10, 1898. Mr. Pusey is a member of the Society of Friends; the members of Mrs. Pusey's family are connected with the Congregational Church.

WALTER CARROLL PUSEY, Esq., son of Joshua and Rebecca K. Pusey, was born in Philadelphia August 9, 1874. He was educated and graduated at the Friends' Central High School, Philadelphia, and is engaged with his father in the patent practice. Walter C. Pusey married Edith L., daughter of Pusey P. and Caroline S. Bye, September 27, 1898.

HON. WILLARD HALL, late of Wilmington, Del., son of Willis and Mehitable (Pool) Hall, was born in Westford, Mass., December 24, 1780.

Judge Hall's Christian name was the family name of his great-great-grandmother, Margaret Willard, an English lady, who with her brother, Major Simon Willard, left their ancestral home in the county of Kent, England, crossed the ocean, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. Major Willard, who became the ancestor of a large and widely extended family of that name, and of many allied names, in this country, served the colony of Massachusetts as legislator and judge, and held a command in the early Indian wars. He died in Charlestown, Mass., leaving seventeen children. Margaret Willard married Captain Dolour Davis; they had one daughter, who became Mrs. Stephen Hall, and whose son, ——— Hall, was the father of Rev. Willard Hall, grandfather of the judge.

Rev. Willard Hall was noted for his piety and his intellectual gifts. He resided in Westford, Mass., where his son, Willis Hall, was born and died. Mehitable (Pool), wife of Willis Hall, was a member of the family of high standing and influence in Hollis, N. H.; a brother of Mrs. Hall's was a noted leader in politics. It may readily be inferred from this scanty outline that the ancestors of Hon.

Willard Hall were people of strong character, and of fine mental powers, developed and strengthened by culture; to these may be added a sound physical constitution, the outcome of generations of temperate and wholesome living.

To his grandfather, whose namesake he was, Judge Hall owed much of the training received at the most susceptible period of life, that of early youth. For three years he attended the academy at Westford, Mass., became a student of Harvard at the early age of fifteen, and was graduated four years later, in 1799. The president of Harvard College at that time was a relative of the youth, the Rev. Joseph Willard. In 1803, young Willard Hall was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough county, N. H. The course of his life, so far as regards the scene in which it was to be laid, was determined at this time by an apparently fortuitous circumstance. Happening to read a speech made by Hon. James A. Bayard, he found himself so powerfully impressed and attracted by it that he wrote to Mr. Bayard, and receiving from that gentleman a courteous and encouraging reply, decided to seek a home in Delaware. Leaving his father's house on horseback, April 7, 1803, he reached Wilmington April 16, was examined by Hon. James A. Bayard and James P. Wilson, Esq., and admitted to the bar of New Castle county. He soon became distinguished not only for his legal acumen, learning and sound judgment, but for those still higher qualities which inspire confidence and esteem. He was in consequence chosen to perform many important public services. In 1812 he was appointed secretary of State by Governor Haslet, and again in 1821, by Governor Collins, serving under each appointment for a term of three years. He was elected to the National House of Representatives in 1816 and in 1818, but preferring to remain at home, declined re-election. He was elected to the State Senate in 1822.

Upon the death of Hon. John Fisher, Willard Hall received from President Monroe, May 6, 1823, the appointment of district judge of the United States for the District of Delaware, and soon after removed from Georgetown to Wilmington, which was his residence during the remainder of his life. Retiring thus from a profession which he had adorned by his exemplary purity of life, no less than by his ability, and his fidelity and promptness in the discharge of every duty, he continued to display upon the judicial bench the same sagacity and impartiality, the same single-minded devotion to the constitution and legal system of the country which had furnished the reason for his elevation. During his incumbency of almost a half century, but one decision of Judge Hall's ever incurred unfavorable criticism; and that criticism became hushed as the waves of excited feeling subsided, and the principle that underlay his decision was more clearly apprehended. The case grew out of the detention of certain prisoners, civilians, charged with the murder of soldiers during the War of the Rebellion, the accused being citizens of South Carolina and Georgia. They were held by the War Department, at Fort Delaware, and relief was sought for them by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*, which Judge Hall granted. His reasoning in the case was acute and profound, and the Executive Department endorsed his action by its acquiescence; but the decision, conscientiously upholding the majesty of the Constitution and rights of the citizen, in opposition to the turbulent currents of popular feeling, at that time (1866) still in a state of general upheaval, required no small degree of courage. His impartiality was the more manifest on account of his own devotion to the cause of the Union, to which he had given his support throughout the whole struggle.

Mr. Hall's duties as U. S. district judge, while they were important, were not engrossing, and left him leisure for attending to other departments of public service. He was a delegate from New Castle county in 1831 to the convention for framing a new constitution for the state of Delaware, and was one of the leaders in that convention; among his colleagues were John M. Clayton, James Rodgers and George Read, Jr. From the time when he was Secretary of State, in 1822, he was an active and earnest promoter of the public school system. The school board of Wilmington was organized in 1852, and from that time until 1870, Judge Hall was its president. Throughout his life, he was constant in supporting the cause of temperance. At the time when "colonization" was looked to with hope as the solution of many perplexing difficulties, Judge Hall gave the scheme his best efforts; for many years he was president of the State

Colonization Society of Delaware. At a later period, he became an active member of the Society for the Education of the Colored People. He was president of the Wilmington Savings Fund Society from its organization until the infirmities of advancing age made his retirement necessary. He rendered active and zealous service to the Delaware State Bible Society for nearly fifty years; during thirty years of that time he was president of the organization, and was absent from a meeting of the society but once, when detained at home by illness. In his eighty-fourth year he became a member of the Delaware Historical Society, and as long as he was able, he afforded to the society the aid of his influence and counsel, attending its meetings as regularly as his declining strength permitted.

Willard Hall was married not long after his admission to the bar, to a daughter of the late Chancellor Killen. They had one daughter, Lucinda H. (Mrs. Porter), who died in 1869. Mrs. Hall died in 1824; in 1826 Judge Hall married———. He was a member of the Hanover Street Presbyterian Church, with which he connected himself March 8, 1827. On September 23, 1829, he was elected a ruling elder, and continued in this office until his death. For more than forty years, he taught the Bible class connected with the Sunday-school; at least once, he represented his congregation in the General Assembly. Judge Hall was the author of a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for the Sabbath, Addressed to the Legal Profession," and of an address on the same subject, delivered in Baltimore in 1844. The whole of Judge Hall's life and career form a "living epistle," written in unmistakable characters. It was not until his ninetieth winter that the venerable jurist retired from active duties; and a tranquil passage from time into eternity, May 10, 1875, was the fitting conclusion of his vigorous and useful life.

ELEUTHERE IRENEE DuPONT, youngest son of Pierre Samuel DuPont de Nemours and Nicole Charlotte Marie Louise Le Dee de Rencourt, was born in Paris, France, June 24, 1771. The celebrated statesman, Turgot, his father's intimate friend, stood his sponsor, and chose his baptismal names on account of their meaning; a selection in every way highly significant.

His early education was carried on at home, upon his father's estate of Bois des Fosses, near the vilage of Chevennes, in what is now the Department of Seine and Marne. He was a diligent student, besides being active and courageous, taking pleasure in rural sports. His favorite sciences were botany and chemistry. In his father and the men who were his associates, young DuPont happily found the incentive to moral and intellectual exertion which springs from constant intercourse with worthy exemplars; nor was he deficient in the power to appreciate or the ambition to emulate their superiority. His controlling motive seemed to be a desire to become worthy and useful. During his earliest years, he enjoyed the care of an excellent and tender mother; but she died when he was thirteen years of age, in 1784. When, in the ensuing year, the navigator La Perouse was fitting out his vessels for circumnavigating the globe, young DuPont was eager to join the expedition; but he submitted cheerfully to the decision of his father, who was not willing to let him leave home at so early an age.

It was not long after this that the chemist Lavoisier, whom M. Turgot had placed as superintendent in the government powder mills, and who was also a friend of the elder DuPont, and had conceived a warm affection for his son, asked to have the youth placed under his charge and tuition, promising to secure for him the reversion of his own office. To this the father consented, and Irenee DuPont was placed first in the government mills at Essonne, there to acquire a practical knowledge of the manufacture of gunpowder. He was still engaged with his characteristic energy and application in this pursuit, when the Revolution broke out, and new circumstances called him to far different scenes and activities. He had barely attained his majority when his father placed him at the head of a printing and publishing establishment in Paris, in which the latter had invested very largely, and which was to be conducted in the interest of the constitutional party. After the terrible scenes of August 10, 1792, when father and son undauntedly placed themselves among the defenders of the King, at the Tuileries, and when Irenee DuPont saved both his father and himself from falling victims to the ferocity of the mob, they were obliged to separate, and for a short time, the

young man found shelter at Essonne; but only too soon they found themselves re-united, in the gloom of La Force. Here their sufferings were to some extent mitigated by the visits of the young wife of Irenee, Sophie Madeline (Dalmas) DuPont, whose grief and devotion had wrought upon the feelings of one of the more humane jailers, so that he permitted her to come in the disguise of a peasant, and minister to their wants. Daily they awaited the order for their execution, when the fall of Robespierre brought them sudden release.

They were free, but as may be supposed, their fortunes were almost entirely wrecked, and this fact, together with the uncertain condition of affairs which prevailed for years after the Revolution, led to the emigration of the entire family to America. The elder son, Victor DuPont, who had been for several years in consular positions in America, and had lately returned to his native land, crossed the ocean once more with his father and brother, and they arrived with their families at Newport, R. I., January 1, 1800. It was but a few months later that the idea of undertaking the manufacture of gunpowder presented itself to the mind of Eleuthere Irenee DuPont. The powder made in this country at that time was of very inferior quality; that imported from England was greatly esteemed, but Mr. DuPont believed, correctly, that the way was open for successful competition with the British powder-makers, by bringing domestic manufacture up to the standard of the latest improvements. He therefore returned to France, and at his former place of employment, the mills of Essonne, studied the actual condition of the industry, after which he brought to America, in August, 1801, a supply of plans, models and machinery for his projected enterprise. After months of examination and discussion of proposed sites for his factory, he selected a tract of land about four miles from Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine River, which enjoyed the advantage of abundant water power, and which he purchased in June, 1802, removing thither with his family in July. To the perfecting of the manufacture of powder, to the improvement of the facilities and the safeguards requisite for work of that nature, M. DuPont devoted the remainder of his life. Disappointments, partial failures and all other obstacles were met and overcome with the same untiring diligence, the same cheerful and patient courage. In less than thirty years, he had made his powder factory the largest in the United States, and a model of excellence for those times.

No less broad in his views and in his sympathies than his illustrious father, Irenee DuPont interested himself, as an American citizen, in whatever pertained to the welfare and progress of his adopted country, and of the community in which he had his home. He was active and liberal in promoting local improvements and enterprises for the advancement of agriculture and the industrial arts. He was opposed to the institution of slavery, and deprecated its influence upon the white race; indeed, it was upon this ground that he declined the states of Maryland and Virginia as locations for his factory and his home, although the latter state was recommended to him by his father's friend, President Jefferson. As a member of the American Colonization Society, he did what he could towards the solution of that most difficult problem of our republic. He served as a director of the United States Bank. From boyhood, he had always been easily and deeply affected by the sorrows and trials of others, and his private acts of beneficence equalled his public liberality. Considered in the light of Mr. DuPont's character and life, his illustrious godfather's beautiful choice of names for him appears almost a prophecy.

Eluthere Irenee DuPont died in Philadelphia, where he had gone, intending to make a brief stay, on October 31, 1834. His wife, the beautiful and devoted Sophie Madeleine Dalmas, was born July 22, 1775, and died November 27, 1828.

PIERRE SAMUEL DuPONT DE NEMOURS, the founder of the DuPont family in the United States, was born in Paris, France, December 14, 1739.

His attention was early turned to serious political and financial questions, and at the age of twenty-three, he had published some papers of national finance which attracted the notice of M. Quesnay, the celebrated economist, who became the friend of the young author. An intimacy with the eminent

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statesman, Turgot, afterwards the able and courageous minister of finance of Louis XVI, the "best minister France ever had," was also brought about by a work written by M. DuPont de Nemours, and published in 1764, he being then twenty-five years old. It had for its subject the export and import of cereals. The friendship that subsisted between these two congenial spirits remained unbroken until the death of Turgot, in 1782. For a few years, M. DuPont edited the *Journal de l'agriculture, du commerce et des finances* and the *Ephemerides du Citoyen*, suppressed in 1772. His labors in setting forth the principles of that school of far-seeing and upright political economists who were vainly endeavoring to avert the calamities impending over their country, and destined to overwhelm the existing order before the close of the century, had not been unobserved by the crowned heads of Europe. Many of them testified their approbation by bestowing titles and decorations upon him; and in 1772, Stanislaus Augustus, king of Poland, invited him to that country, and made him governor of his nephew, Prince Adam Czartoryski, and secretary of the Council of Public Education.

In 1774, at the beginning of the reign of the ill-fated Louis XVI, M. DuPont was recalled to France, to aid M. Turgot, now comptroller-general, in carrying out his plans of reform. But the measures proposed by them, many of which were originated by M. Du Pont, were far in advance of the times, and were not carried into effect until after many years had passed, and many changes had taken place. Among the services of M. DuPont to the government was the devising of a scheme for better regulation of provincial affairs, which M. Turgot recommended to the king. But the orders which should have been the stay of France were its worst foes;—the nobility and the clergy united against the minister and his plans for reform, and he was dismissed, DuPont of course sharing his fate, and being banished from Paris. Later, however, M. DuPont was again in the public service, and negotiated the treaty of Versailles, by which American independence was recognized, and a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He was rewarded by being made Councillor of State and Inspector General of Agriculture and Commerce. He was secretary of the Notables in 1787, and drew up for Calonne his memorial upon abuses, laid before that body. Only the king's intervention saved him from banishment at the time of Calonne's dismissal. M. DuPont de Nemours was the constant upholder of a constitutional monarchy, and as unswervingly, in both the States General and the Constituent Assembly, the opponent of radical revolutionary measures. His courage was undaunted, and his constancy unvarying; yet he was one of the few who walked unharmed amid the secret and open perils of that volcanic epoch. He was a conspicuous figure in the Constituent Assembly, being twice its president; and having opposed, in that body, the issue of paper currency proposed by the revolutionists, he was attacked by a mob at the breaking up of the session, and would have lost his life had he not been protected by the *Garde Nationale*. It is matter of general history that the measure was carried, and the assignats, as the notes were called, were issued; also, that the results demonstrated fully the wisdom of M. DuPont's opposition.

On the memorable tenth of August, 1792, DuPont de Nemours and his youngest son, Eleuthere Irenee DuPont, went armed to the Tuileries, to defend the royal family from the anticipated attack upon the palace. Only the courage and adroitness of the younger man saved their lives on that day of horrors. Both were, however, apprehended, after having concealed themselves for several weeks, and consigned to the prison of La Force. During a part of that time, the astronomer Lalande had given the elder DuPont shelter in the national observatory; and it is said that while in hiding there, he wrote his *Philosophie de l'univers*; a significant indication of his surpassing equanimity. While, with his devoted son, he was awaiting his turn for execution in gloomy La Force, Robespierre filled up the measure of his cruelties, and himself fell a victim to the guillotine, his death freeing those whom he had condemned, and among them the DuPonts. Upon the liberation of the veteran statesman followed the renewal of his struggles against the Jacobins, the party responsible for the horrible excesses of the Revolution. The French people were now surfeited with carnage, and the reactionary party obtained a majority in the elections of 1797, when M. DuPont was made president of the Council of Ancients. The Republicans, how-

ever broke up the councils by an armed force, destroyed M. DuPont's house and property; he narrowly escaped being transported to Cayenne.

In 1799, M. DuPont de Nemours emigrated with his family to the United States. Here he was received with warm regard and distinguished consideration, and cemented lasting friendships with some of the most eminent statesmen of that day. He returned to his native country in 1802. The First Consul offered him several appointments, which he declined, preferring the more tranquil exercise of his talents in the field of authorship. But his influence with Napoleon was used for the promotion of the Louisiana purchase. At the request of President Jefferson, he formulated a plan for national education, which was given to the world in 1812, and afterwards partly adopted in France. In 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, M. DuPont was made secretary of the provisional government; upon the restoration of the Bourbons, he was appointed councillor of state. When the banished emperor returned from Elba, M. DuPont for the last time left his country, rejoining his family in America. He died near Wilmington, August 6, 1817. His wife, Nicole Charlotte Marie Louise le Dee de Rencourt, a woman of rare qualities of mind and character, and an exemplary wife and mother, had died in 1784.

As a writer, M. DuPont was endowed with a fertile intellect and tireless industry. His papers, pamphlets and more extensive works on political, scientific and literary topics cannot be enumerated. Some of those not previously mentioned in this article are: *Physiocratie*, an analysis of Quesnay's system (1768); *Le commerce de la Compagnie des Indes* (1769); a partial translation of the *Orlando Furioso* (1781); a memoir of Turgot (1782); a treatise on the Bank of France (1806); *Memoires sur differents objets d'histoire natureile* (1807); *De l'origine et des progres d'une science nouvelle* (1767); *De l'administration des chemins* (1767); *Objections et reponses sur le commerce des grains et des farines* (1796); *Observations sur les effets de la liberte du commerce des grains* (1770); *Table synoptique des principes de l'economie politique* (1775); *Idees sur les secours a donner aux pauvres malades dan une grande ville* (1786); *Analyse historique de la legislation des grains depuis 1692* (1789).

CHARLES IRENEE DuPONT, eldest son of Victor and Gabrielle Josephine Lafitte (de Pelleport) Du Pont, was born at Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1797.

His grandfather was the celebrated political economist and statesman, Pierre Samuel DuPont de Nemours, the friend of Quesnay and Turgot, and the author of many works, more or less comprehensive, on political, commercial and scientific subjects. After suffering severely for his moderation during the stormy scenes of the French Revolution, and escaping the guillotine only by the death of Robespierre, that distinguished man emigrated with his family to America in 1799. A few years earlier his son, Victor DuPont, had through his influence been sent as French Consul to the port of Charleston, S. C., and was residing there in that capacity when Charles Irenee DuPont was born. He afterwards removed to the State of Delaware, settling near the Brandywine Creek.

In that locality Charles I. DuPont was during most of his life engaged in manufacturing. He also purchased various tracts of land, and devoted much of his attention to their improvement and cultivation. Mr. DuPont was animated by a zealous public spirit, and made effectual exertions to promote the interests of the State, by increasing its railroad facilities. None, perhaps, among the originators of the Delaware R. R., were more active than he in obtaining subscriptions to its stock; and it is mainly through his influence as state senator that in 1855 an appropriation from the state treasury was secured, in aid of its construction. Being a director of the P. W. & B. R. R., he persuaded that company to take hold of the enterprise. He afterwards served as director of the road in which he had been so heartily and effectively interested. He was for many years a director of the Farmers' Bank of Wilmington. Mr. DuPont frequently represented New Castle county in both branches of the State Legislature; he was elected to the Senate first in 1841. He was a member of the Whig party, and, while firm in his adherence to its principles, displayed so liberal and courteous a spirit as to win respect and esteem, and much personal

friendship, in the ranks of both parties. This regard was deepened and rendered permanent by his honorable character, the dignity and consistency of his life, and his unvarying benevolence. He lived to see his adopted country pass through the throes of rebellion, and in that time of trial manifested his love for the Union not only by professions of devotion, but by generous contributions in aid of the government.

Charles Irenee DuPont was married, October 5, 1824, at New Castle, Del., to Dorcas Montgomery, daughter of the Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, of Delaware. This lady died in 1838, and Mr. Du Pont afterwards married Ann, daughter of Hon. Henry M. Ridgely, of Dover, Del., who, with two children, survived him. Three children by his first marriage also survived him. Charles I. DuPont died regretted by all his fellow-citizens, January 31, 1869. For some years before his demise, he had lived retired from active business, though still preserving an undiminished interest in the affairs of the community and of the country.

SAMUEL FRANCIS DuPONT, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, son of Victor and Gabrielle Josephine Lafitte (de Pelleport) DuPont, was born at Bergen Point, N. J., September 27, 1803.

A warm friendship subsisted between his grandfather, Pierre Samuel DuPont de Nemours, the eminent statesman and writer, the founder of the DuPont family in America, and Presidents Jefferson and Madison. From the latter, the coming admiral received, at the age of twelve, his first naval appointment, which conferred upon him the berth of midshipman; it was dated December 19, 1815. This he gladly accepted, declining for its sake an appointment to West Point, which was tendered to him about the same time. Ex-President Jefferson wrote on this occasion to M. Du Pont de Nemours, in a very friendly strain, a letter which after events proved to be almost prophetic, as it expressed Mr. Jefferson's hope that the youth might become a high admiral, and perform a distinguished part in the defense of his country.

As the aid of Commodore Stewart, young Du Pont made his first cruise aboard the *Franklin*, a ship of seventy-four guns, in the Mediterranean; joining the *Erie* before his return to the United States. He spent at this time three years on the sea. His second cruise took him again to the Mediterranean, on the frigate *Constitution;* his third, on the frigate *Congress*, to the West Indies and the coast of Brazil. On his fourth cruise, made on the Mediterranean station, in the *North Carolina*, ship of seventy-four guns, Commodore John Rodgers commanding, he was promoted to the rank of sailing master. In April, 1826, he received a commission as lieutenant, after which he served three years on the *Ontario*, sloop of war; then, in 1835, during the Florida War, on the *Warren* and the *Constitution*, in the Gulf of Mexico; and from 1838 to 1841, on the United States ship *Ohio*, in the Mediterranean. In 1842 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and sailed in the following year for China, in command of the brig *Perry*, but becoming very ill, was obliged to return home from Rio Janeiro. He was placed in command of the frigate *Congress*, flag-ship of Commodore Stockton's fleet, in 1845, was transferred to the sloop of war *Cyane*, and made for himself a record of brilliant and faithful service in the Mexican War. Having been promoted in 1855 to the rank of captain, he went to China and Japan in 1857, in command of the *Minnesota*, the steam frigate which conveyed William B. Reed, Esq., United States Minister to those countries, charged with the business of drawing up important treaties.

But the most distinguished services of this naval veteran were those rendered in connection with the war of the Rebellion. He was placed in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1860, relieving his first commander, the famous Commodore Stewart. In 1861, before open hostilities had begun, Captain DuPont, on his own responsibility, sent an armed steamer with forces to the Chesapeake Bay, to protect the transit of troops to Annapolis. In June of that year, he was made president of a board at Washington, D. C., charged with the business of examining the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and furnishing a report upon which the plans for naval operations during the war should be based. In October, he sailed from New York as flag-officer commanding the South Atlantic blockading squadron, which took part in the capture of the forts and harbor of Port Royal, November 7, 1861. This bril-

liant success was followed by many equally effective operations, both on the coast and upon inland waters, by which the blockade was maintained with increasing stringency. Captain DuPont's commission as rear admiral was tendered to him July 16, 1862. In the attack upon Charleston, April 7, 1863, the land forces were not able to co-operate; it accordingly failed, but not until the after most heroic efforts had been made by Admiral DuPont's fleet and the iron-clads. For its defence, the city had between two and three hundred guns; the naval attack was made with only thirty-two, and persisted in until half of them were silenced. Admiral DuPont then withdrew from the harbor and sent the iron-clads, according to orders received from Washington, to the Gulf of Mexico. Although not approved by the Navy Department at the time, his judgment was coincided in by the able commanders of the iron-clads, and was fully confirmed by later events. Admiral DuPont was recalled from his command June 3, and relieved July 3, 1863. The success of Captain John Rodgers, sent by the Admiral to intercept the *Atlanta*, added a happy incident to the termination of his brilliant career.

Various services, which if less illustrious, were not less important than those rendered on the seas, occupied the intervals between them. They included the labors performed in numerous commissions, boards and courts. One of these was a commission under the authority of Congress to investigate the light-house system of the United States, with a view of introducing improvements. A permanent Light House Board was then established, of which he was a member, and which regulated the lighting of the sea-coast on the present admirable plan. In 1844, Captain, then Commander DuPont, was appointed by Secretary Bancroft as one of a committee to take into consideration the formation of a Naval Academy, and to formulate a plan for its organization. This was subsequently effected at Annapolis, and he was frequently called to act as one of the board of examiners.

Admiral DuPont, in the prime of his manhood, professed his allegiance to the religion of Christ, and became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During the intervals of his more active naval services, he participated in the business of the church, attending its State and National conventions, and giving cordial encouragement and help to its enterprises. Especially did he use his influence for the promotion of foreign missions, his experience of many lands unvisited by the gospel having convinced him of their importance. The knowledge thus acquired, as well as his deep interest in the work, led to his being chosen as president of the American Church Missionary Society. Admiral DuPont's health had been impaired at the time of his cruise in Chinese waters, and after his return from the South Atlantic, it failed rapidly. He was advised to make a tour of Europe, but could not be persuaded to leave his country in time of war. Having gone to pay a short visit in Philadelphia, he died in that city, June 23, 1865. Admiral DuPont's life of little more than six decades was not one of remarkable length, counting by years; but reckoning by deeds, his was a grand longevity. It was a life long enough to leave bright, indelible traces upon the pages of our country's history, and to lay up for succeeding generations a legacy of example, made illustrious by steadfast endeavor, patriotism and sincere, manly piety.

JOHN P. DONAHOE, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Bridget (Daley) Donahoe, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 12, 1841.

Mr. Donahoe's parents were natives of County Tyrone, and were of sturdy ancestry. The Donahoe family is one of the oldest in Ireland, and the Daley heritage is one of military and ecclesiastical distinction. John Donahoe, father of John P. Donahoe, came to America in 1841, to prepare here a home for his family. The following year his wife and son bade farewell to their Irish village and sailed for this country. Their voyage across the Atlantic was a long one, and tempestuous, and brought them only poignant grief, for on their arrival at Wilmington, Del., they were met with the sad intelligence that the husband and father they had come so far to rejoin had died in Philadelphia. There was a cholera scourge in the land, to which John Donahoe and two brothers had been victims. Mrs. Donahoe bravely took up the struggle alone, selected Wilmington as her home, and there remained until her death on January 1, 1896.

John P. Donahoe entered St. Joseph's

parochial school on the banks of the Brandywine, and received a good education. At an early age he was apprenticed to a cooper, learned the trade and worked at it until the breaking out of the Civil War. He was quick to respond to the call of President Lincoln for volunteer troops, and on April 17, 1861, enlisted in Company A, First regiment, Delaware Volunteers. Three months later, upon the expiration of the regiment's term of enlistment, he was honorably discharged, and on October 14, 1861, joined the United States Marine Corps, in which he served until honorably discharged four years later.

John P. Donahoe's military record is highly creditable. He served with Admiral Farragut in all his engagements on board the United States steamer *Westfield* until January 1, 1863. On that date the boat was blown up in the harbor of Galveston, Texas. Mr. Donahue was transferred to the *Clifton*, and remained as one of its marines until September 9, 1863, when it was sunk and captured at Sabine Pass, Tex. All who survived were made prisoners by the Confederates, and Mr. Donahoe was confined at Hampstead, Tex., in a parole camp, at Red River Bottom, La., and at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Tex., for twenty months and eleven days. He made two attempts at escape, but was recaptured and compelled to undergo greater hardships than before. He suffered indescribable torture. Frequently he was forced to make long marches barefoot, when the bruises and cuts on his swollen feet were so terribly aggravated as almost to prevent his dragging himself along. During his long service, he participated in thirty-five general engagements and many skirmishes. From all the evidence he has been able to obtain, he is the only survivor of the command to which he first belonged.

Mr. Donahoe was the central figure in a number of memorable incidents of the war. At the capture of the *Clifton* he was second captain of a 30-pound Parrott gun. When the Stars and Stripes were hauled down in token of surrender, he refused to capitulate and continued firing the gun as long as he could get some one to load it. In fact, he only left the gun when forced away by his superior officers. Even then he was not yet ready to yield the ship and its supplies, and, seizing a carbine, he broke every bottle of medicine in the dispensary stores that they might not fall into the enemy's hands. The *Clifton* was sunk, with thirty-five shots beneath its water line and was on fire three times. But one gun, the 30-pound Parrott, could be fired at the end of the engagement. Previous to the loss of the *Clifton* Mr. Donahoe had effectively operated the same Parrott gun against the Confederate gunboat *Mary T.* This gunboat was not clad in steel, as are the fighting vessels of to-day, but to protect its machinery and ammunition cotton bales were used. On May 1, 1863, during an engagement, Mr. Donahoe threw a shell into the vessel. The explosion which resulted killed nine and wounded seventeen of its men. Then the gunboat struck her flag, and the *Clifton* had apparently an easy victory. Some daring and skilled gunner on the *Mary T.*, however, sent a last shot at the Union vessel. The shell lodged in the *Clifton's* steam drum and disabled her machinery. The *Mary T.* ran up its flag again and steamed away. Mr. Donahoe quickly trained his Parrott gun upon the boat and carried away one-third of its port side wheel, but, although badly crippled, the vessel escaped. This occurred at Butte la Rose, on the Atchafalaya River and Alligator Bayou, La. The *Clifton* had engaged a fort on one side and a cotton-clad gunboat on the other, all within a distance of three hundred yards.

On May 20, 1865, Mr. Donahoe was released from his Confederate prison and sent to Brooklyn Barracks, N. Y. There he completed his term of enlistment, and on October 14, 1865, was honorably discharged.

The public services of Mr. Donahoe in civil life have been as meritorious as his military career. He was elected a Delaware State Senator in 1889, speaker of the Senate in 1891, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1896-97. He has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and was a member of the New Castle county executive committee until May, 1890. On November 6, 1894, he was nominated by the Democrats for Congress, but Delaware was carried by the Republicans, and Mr. Donahoe was defeated. Mr. Donahoe is a member of a number of military societies and other organizations. He was mustered into the Union Veteran Legion, Encampment No. 2, of Philadelphia, in 1886, and is a charter

member of Encampment No. 34, of Wilmington. At the National Encampment of the Legion, held in Newark, N. J., he was unanimously elected junior vice national chancellor. He is a member of General Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 23, G. A. R., Department of Delaware. Mr. Donahoe belongs also to St. Vincent De Paul's Society, has served as State delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, is Chief Knight of the Knights of St. Lawrence, vice-president of the Irish-American National Historical Society for Delaware, and prominent in many other organizations.

Mr. Donahoe has been engaged in business in Wilmington for about thirty years, and has been as successful as a business man as he was brave as a soldier and patriotic as a statesman. He is president and general manager of the Enterprise Manufacturing and Supply Co., of Wilmington.

John P. Donahoe was married, on November 8, 1870, to Mary, daughter of Edward and Catharine Colton, of Sandwich, Mass. Their children are: I. Catherine, deceased; II. Mary; III. John; IV. Cecilia; V. Agnes; VI. Lillian; VII. Edward; VIII. Benjamin; IX. Helen; X. Pauline; XI. Thomas, deceased; XII. George; XIII. Martina. Mr. Donahoe and family all attend St. Patrick's R. C. Church.

PHILIP R. CLARK, Wilmington, Del., son of John C. and Elizabeth (Reybold) Clark, was born on the homestead of his father, near Delaware City, March 4, 1832.

John C. Clark was born March 6, 1799, and married in 1826, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major Philip Reybold, whose biography will be found in the history of Delaware (1888), page 964. In 1827 he purchased a large landed estate of 1,000 acres adjoining the place of his birth, upon which he afterwards lived until his death, July 29, 1869. On part of this tract and on the adjoining farms of Major Philip Reybold and his six sons, Philip, William, John, Barney, Anthony and Clayton, were the famous Reybold and Clark peach orchards, noted for their productiveness and pecuniary value. Mr. Clarke was a rare Christian character; before he was twenty years of age he was chosen ruling elder in St. George's Presbyterian Church, and held that office for over fifty years. He was a director in the State Bank in Delaware City from its establishment in 1849 until his death; was trustee of Delaware College at Newark, and for many years trustee of the poor, an office which he said he would rather hold than any in the gift of the State. Mr. Clark was president of the convention that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860. Few men in the State have maintained the relations of life, whether public, official or domestic, with such singular purity, earnestness and fidelity as John C. Clark.

Philip R. Clark, who was his second son, attended the public schools of the neighborhood and also Delaware College. When twenty-two years of age he settled at Woodland Farm near Christiana, Delaware, and soon afterwards married Emma A., daughter of David and Elizabeth Compton, of Mauricetown, N. J. Their children are: I. J. Curtis; II. George W.; III. Marion; IV. Edwin C.; V. May; VI. Bessie; VII. Clara. In 1880, Mr. Clark was elected sheriff of New Castle county. Two years previous he was nominated for that office, but the Republican party being confident of defeat no effort was made, and no candidates were nominated for Congress or for the Legislature, yet by his own energy and perseverance, as expressed by the opposition papers, "he came within an ace of being elected sheriff." He proved a faithful and popular officer, discharging his varied duties in a manner reflecting credit upon himself and the position. Upon the expiration of his term of office he removed to Wilmington, where he has since resided, conducting a real estate and brokerage business.

FRANKLIN MENDENHALL HARRIS, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Franklin Mendenhall and Anna Maria (Atkinson) Harris, was born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1839.

His great-grandfather, Samuel Harris, was born in Delaware in 1743; of the date of his death no record is extant. He was a soldier in the patriot army, in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Harris, son of Samuel Harris, was also a native of Delaware, born in 1795, died May 16, 1868. He fought for his country in the war of 1812. In 1817 he married Jane Jaquette. Franklin Mendenhall Harris, the elder, their son, was born in Delaware, July 1, 1818; he died November 27, 1839, at Galveston, Tex., at the early age of twenty-one, leav-

ing a young wife, Anna Maria Atkinson, to whom he was married October 21, 1838. His son and namesake was born nearly a month after his untimely death.

Franklin M. Harris, 2, was educated in the public schools of his native city, so justly admired for the thorough and practical training they afford. He evinced early in life a decided talent, as well as a strong inclination, for business, and while scarcely beyond boyhood, became interested in building, and began to take part in the rapidly advancing improvements of the city. Apt in affairs, honest and persevering, Mr. Harris's success appeared from the first to be a foregone conclusion. His career was, however, interrupted at an early stage by the war of the Rebellion; patriotism impelled him to volunteer for the defense of his country's flag, and at the very beginning of the conflict, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the three months' service, and was mustered in as corporal, April 24, 1861. His term expired in August of the same year, after which he re-enlisted in the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in as sergeant of Company A; on May 5, 1862, he was promoted to first sergeant, and in October of the same year, received his commission as second lieutenant. His next promotion, November 14, 1862, was to a first lieutenancy; and this rank he held until honorably discharged on account of disabilities contracted in the service. Lieutenant Harris returned to his home with an enviable record as a brave and faithful soldier, after having taken part in the engagements at West Point, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Franklin's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Mary's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run.

At the close of this memorable period of service, Mr. Harris resumed his activities in the building business, and set vigorously to work to recover his lost ground. He undertook some of the most extensive building operations in the city, and his business increasing in a short time to very large proportions, he established the present firm of Franklin M. Harris & Co., of which he is senior partner. Since he first engaged in business, Mr. Harris has had no strikes, nor any difficulties with his employees, because he has always been careful to give them their just dues. He has at times employed thousands of mechanics of all trades; and the confidence with which he is regarded is proved by the fact that many of the men now in his employ have worked for him for more than thirty-five years. Since 1889, the year in which the firm of Franklin M. Harris & Co. was organized, the business has made rapid advances, the operations of the firm reaching into the surrounding country, many miles from Philadelphia; the firm has been entrusted with some of the largest contracts in this and neighboring cities.

Mr. Harris has for nine years been a member of the City Council, Select branch, having been elected first in 1889. He represents the Thirty-second ward, a fine up-town section of the city, whose many elegant and healthful neighborhoods bear testimony to his vigilant and judicious care for the interests of his constituents. For his perseverance and success in obtaining for his ward its full share of appropriations for improvements, Mr. Harris has been jocosely styled "the watch-dog of the departments." Nor has his interest been confined within the narrow limits of his own ward; he has eagerly promoted the advancement of Philadelphia by all material improvements, his will and ability to do so having been recognized by his appointment as a member of many important committees, especially such as were appointed to make investigations, or to take charge of improvements requiring mechanical skill for their execution. His enthusiasm for public works, his experience in building on a large scale, and his thorough knowledge of mechanics have made him an important and useful member of the Public Buildings Commission. He is also chairman of Council's Committee on Railroads, and a member of the committees on finance, schools, electrical boilers, inspection, Fairmount Park and Soldiers' Monuments. He is president of the Master Bricklayers' Company, the second organization of its kind, in point of age, in the United States; ex-president of the Master Builders' Exchange; and a member of many fraternal organizations.

Franklin M. Harris was married in Philadelphia, Pa., on September 1, 1861, to Mary S., daughter of Frederick W. and Rosanna P. Young, of Philadelphia. Their children are: I. Franklin M. Harris, Jr.; II. Mary Howard Harris (Mrs. Lewis A. Smith).

JAMES WALTER LATTOMUS, Esq., Wilmington, Del., son of Alexander Crawford and Temperance Ann (Harris) Lattomus, was born on the place known as the Eliason Farm, adjoining Blackbird Station, New Castle county, Del., January 5, 1869.

The Lattomus family is of Huguenot origin; the branch residing in Delaware is descended from James Lattomus, who settled in Appoquinimink hundred. His first purchase of land was in 1767; in 1770 he bought the property near Odessa, known as the Bishop Scott Farm, and now owned by George L. Townsend. On May 26, 1766, James Lattomus was married to Susanna Gooding. In a deed recorded at Wilmington, in Deed Record S, vol. 2, page 290, it is stated that Susanna Gooding was a granddaughter of John Gooding, a prominent man in the early history of Red Lion hundred. James Lattomus died May 17, 1777, leaving three children: I. Diana; II. John; III. James. John Lattomus became a farmer and cabinet-maker. From him has descended that branch of the family now living at Townsend.

James Lattomus, 2, became a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He spent much of his itinerant life in Virginia. In 1800, he was a member of the General Conference, and offered the following resolution, which shows that he was a man of advanced ideas: "That every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church holding slaves shall, within the term of one year from the date hereof, give an instrument of emancipation for all his slaves; and the Quarterly Meeting Conference shall determine on the time the slaves shall serve, if the laws of the State do not expressly prohibit their emancipation." Negatived.—*Journal of General Conference, 1800.* Mr. Lattomus returned to Delaware in 1801, and was assigned to a charge on the Smyrna circuit, but in a very few years was obliged by failing health to retire from the work of the ministry. Rev. James Lattomus was married, January 1, 1801, to Rachel, daughter of Cornelius Naudain, who was like himself, of French descent, and a native of Delaware. Their children were: I. James Cornelius; II. Benjamin Allfree; III. Robert M. Combs. Rev. Mr. Lattomus died March 4, 1807, and was interred in the graveyard of St. Anne's M. E. Church, at Middletown, Del.

James Cornelius Lattomus became a farmer, and resided nearly all his life in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del. His political views were those of the Whig party. He married Mrs. Ann (Mildrum) Corrie, widow of George Corrie; she was born in Appoquinimink hundred in 1800. Their children were: I. John; II. Diana; III. Rachel; IV. James; V. Robert; VI. Alexander Crawford; VII. Amanda; VIII. Joseph; IX. Benjamin. James C. Lattomus died in Kenton hundred in 1849, and was buried in the Union cemetery in Appoquinimink hundred; he was a member of the Union M. E. Church. Mrs. J. C. Lattomus died in 1877, at the residence of her son, Alexander C. Lattomus; she was buried by the side of her husband.

His father's death having left this large family in very straitened circumstances, Alexander Crawford Lattomus began making his own living at the age of fourteen. Before he was of age, he and his brother, James Lattomus, rented a farm. They farmed together until they were able to cultivate two farms, when they separated. Mr. A. C. Lattomus is now a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Blackbird hundred, owning several highly improved and thriving farms in different parts of the State. In his political views he is liberal. He has been elected twice to the board of school commissioners. Alexander Crawford Lattomus was married, December 24, 1861, to Temperance Ann, youngest daughter of James and Mary (Brockson) Harris; Mr. Harris was a prosperous farmer, and a Democratic leader in Appoquinimink hundred. He was a descendant of Sapiens Harris, one of the early settlers of the State, and a large land owner in lower New Castle county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lattomus are: I. Mildred, born October 15, 1862, died in infancy; II. Mary Amanda, born April 17, 1864, died in childhood; III. James W., Esq., of Wilmington; IV. Amanda Florence (Mrs. Samuel J. Brockson), of Kenton, born August 8, 1870; V. Joseph E., born March 16, 1874, married Emma Brockson. Soon after the birth of his son James W., Mr. Lattomus removed to the farm he had purchased near Green Spring, where he has since resided. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Salem Methodist Protestant Church in Blackbird hundred.

Their third, but now eldest living child, James Walter Lattomus, attended the district

school until he was about fifteen years old, when he was sent to the Smyrna High School for one year. He then assisted his father on the farm, attending Prof. Roe's private school during the winter months. In 1888, he began teaching at Van Dyke's school; after filling this engagement for one year, he resigned, in order to enter Delaware College, which he did in September, 1889. By earnest and diligent study, Mr. Lattomus completed the four years' course in three years, graduating third in his class in 1892. Soon after his graduation, he was elected principal of Saint George's public school, which position he resigned in July, 1893, in order to accept the principalship of the Felton public schools to which he had been elected. The last-named position also he resigned, in 1895, and in September of that year, entered the Law Department of Washington and Lee University, from which he was graduated in June, 1896. In the same month, Mr. Lattomus was admitted to the bar of Virginia, but returned at once to his native state, and opened an office in Wilmington in February, 1897, where he has since been practicing. He is a Past Councillor of Felton Council, Junior O. U. A. M., and a first lieutenant of the Delaware College Cadet Corps. Mr. Lattomus holds membership in Grace M. E. church, Wilmington, Del.

HON. JAMES PONDER, late of Milton, Del., was the son of Hon. John and Hester (Milby) Ponder, and was born in Milton, October 31, 1819.

The great grandfather of Gov. Ponder, a gentleman of English descent, named John Ponder, was the first of the family who resided in Delaware. He came to this state from Virginia, and took out a patent for the land which is still the heritage of the family. His son, James Ponder, was a farmer, cultivating his extensive patrimony, which is in Broadkiln hundred, Sussex county. James Ponder was married to Sarah Warren, of Cedar Creek hundred; their children were: I. John; II. Eleanor, wife of John Rowland, a farmer of Sussex county, whose sister was married to Governor Paynter; III. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. S. Ferry, a Presbyterian minister; IV. Mary, wife of John Gray, removed to Iowa in 1842.

The only son of this family, John Ponder, 2, was born on the homestead in August, 1791. After attending in his youth the schools of his neighborhood, receiving a good plain education, he left his father's farm in 1809, at the age of eighteen, to become a clerk in the store of Major Hazzard, father of the late Gov. Hazzard, at Milton. A few years later, during the war of 1812, he served in the ranks of his country's defenders; this service was rewarded by the government with certain land warrants. After the war, Mr. Ponder formed a partnership with Arthur Milby, styling the firm Milby & Ponder, in a business including general merchandise, and the purchase and shipment of Sussex county iron. Thousands of tons were annually shipped to points in New Jersey, principally in vessels owned by the firm. Milby & Ponder also dealt in lumber, grain, wood and quercitron bark. This partnership continued until 1830, from which time until 1843, John Ponder conducted the business in his own name; his son James, afterwards Gov. Ponder, then became his partner, and the firm of John Ponder & Son held on in its steady and successful course until the partnership was dissolved by the death of its senior member. John Ponder, 2, was a successful man in his business affairs, and was also generally popular. He was a Democrat, and a warm admirer of Gen. Jackson, both personally and as President of the United States. Mr. Ponder served repeatedly as Commissioner of the Levy Court of Sussex county. He served four years as state senator for that county, having been elected in 1852.

John Ponder was married in 1816 to Hester, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Milby, and niece of his partner, Arthur Milby. Mrs. Ponder's father was the master of a coasting vessel; he died of yellow fever at Portsmouth, Va., and was buried there. The children of this marriage are: I. James; II. Anna, wife of the late Chancellor Saulsbury; III. an infant, died very young. Mrs. Ponder died in 1827. Mr. Ponder died in 1863, of paralysis.

After a thorough course of studies in the Milton, Lewes and Georgetown academies, James Ponder, in 1838, entered his father's store as clerk, and continued in that position until, as has been said, he was admitted to an interest in the business, January 1, 1843. During the twenty years of partnership, the firm was very largely engaged in the building, purchase and sale of trading vessels, which James Ponder continued after the decease of

his father, having at that time relinquished the store which had been carried on from the foundation of the business. In 1860, he erected a steam saw-mill for the manufacture of lumber, ship-timber and quercitron bark, below the bridge across the Broadkiln Creek, and on the south bank; at this mill a very extensive and flourishing business was carried on; the stock of bark alone at one time was valued at forty thousand dollars. By purchases, James Ponder added extensive tracts to the original estate, patented by the first John Ponder, and became the largest land-owner in Sussex county. His estate was divided into farms, kept in productive condition by careful cultivation; a considerable portion of the land was devoted to peach culture.

From the time when he attained his majority, James Ponder was a supporter of the Democratic party. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1856. During the session of 1857, he assisted in the election of James A. Bayard and Martin W. Bates to the U. S. Senate, and introduced the bill for the incorporation of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, now the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, and operated as a part of the great P. R. R. system. He was elected to the State Senate in 1864, and was speaker of that body in 1867. In 1870, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, by a large majority, to the highest office in the gift of the State, that of governor. In every official position, James Ponder was distinguished by the same faithfulness to the trust imposed upon him, and the same dignity of demeanor. He was inaugurated as governor January 17, 1871, and administered the State Executive Department for four years most honorably and satisfactorily. Gov. Ponder was connected with the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company from its organization in 1847, and was for many years one of its directors and for several years before his death was its president. He was for many years also on the board of directors of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, was president of the Georgetown branch, and after his removal to Wilmington, in 1875, a director of the Wilmington branch.

Hon. James Ponder was married, in July, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of Gideon and Sarah Waples, of Milton. Their children are: I. Ida; II. John, who resides at the old homestead near Milton; III. James, who died in his seventh year; IV. James W. Ponder, who is practicing law in Wilmington. For many generations, the Ponder family have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Both the Governor and his father were office-bearers in that communion, the latter having been vestryman and warden of St. Matthew's P. E. Church, in Cedar Creek hundred, and the former a warden of the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Milton. Ex-Governor Ponder died at his residence in Milton, Del., November 5, 1897.

MERRIS TAYLOR, Wilmington, Del., editor of *Every Evening*, was born in Wilmington, December 19, 1851. He is a son of Benjamin Taylor, who during the war of the Rebellion was first assistant engineer of the U. S. Steamship *Alabama*, and died of yellow fever in quarantine at New York, in August, 1863. The family in this country descended from Peter Taylor, a worthy follower of William Penn, who came over with the Proprietor's earliest expedition, and settled in what is now Chester county, Pa. His descendants are numerously represented in the Taylor families of Chester and Delaware counties, Pennsylvania, and of Cecil county, Maryland.

Merris Taylor attended Public School No. 4, on Washington street above Second, which was at that time the high school of the city. He passed through all the grades of the institution, his class during the last year including a number of boys who subsequently became noted in various walks of life. Among them were ex-Postmaster William F. Harrity, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; A. S. L. Shields, Esq., a leading attorney of the same city; Henry C. Conrad, Esq., ex-President of the City Council; and ex-City Solicitor Henry C. Turner.

Early in 1864, Mr. Taylor entered the office of the old *Delaware Gazette*, where he learned the printer's trade. He afterwards worked in the office of the *Journal and Statesman*, and in June, 1870, went to Smyrna, Delaware, to work on the Smyrna *Herald*, then owned by James W. Spruance. The retirement of the editor of this paper a month later, was the occasion of Mr. Taylor's introduction into the ranks of journalism; and during the ensuing twelve

months he acted as editor, publisher, compositor, pressman and general manager of the paper, though the financial results of his labors were not such as to convince him that the lot of a journalist was either a happy or a prosperous one.

In August, 1871, Mr. Taylor went to Philadelphia, and for about a month worked as a "sub" in the various offices of that city. He then returned to Wilmington and took a position in the composing room of *Every Evening*. Subsequently, he held a case in the composing room of the old *Commercial*. On April 1, 1872, C. P. Johnson, then proprietor of the *Delaware Gazette*, began to issue a daily edition of his paper, on which Mr. Taylor was employed as city editor. He held this position until February, 1882, when he resigned, to assume the city editorship of the Sunday *Star*. In May of the same year, he and Jerome B. Bell formed a partnership, and purchased the *Gazette* of Mr. Johnson, the publication of which they continued until December 10, 1883, when they sold it to the proprietors of *Every Evening*. In April, 1884, Mr. Taylor became a member of the editorial staff of *Every Evening*, having special charge of the political department. He represented that journal at Dover during the legislative session of 1885. He afterwards became managing editor, and since September, 1894, has been editor-in-chief.

Not only was Mr. Taylor brought into connection with political affairs as a journalist, but he also took an active personal interest in politics, and was locally prominent in the Democratic party almost from the time when he cast his first vote. At the legislative session of 1877 he was elected clerk of the State Senate, and performed the duties of the office with great credit. In April, 1879, he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the First ward, but resigned in the September following, having been nominated for member of the City Council, to which position he was elected by a large majority. He served until the expiration of his term, in June, 1882, during which time he was chairman of the finance and legislative committees, and took a prominent part in all the proceedings of Council. In June, 1884, he was again elected, this time from the Third ward, defeating the retiring member, Thomas Johnson, Republican, by a majority of thirteen. In June, 1886, he was re-elected by a majority of over five hundred. During his second term, Mr. Taylor was again chairman of the finance committee, and also of the committee on parks, actively participating in the legislation that resulted in the purchase of the park grounds along the Brandywine and in the Eleventh ward. He retired from Council at the expiration of his second term, in June, 1888, declining, in the face of strong pressure, a re-nomination that would have been equivalent to a re-election. Mr. Taylor was also reading clerk of the Delaware House of Representatives, during the session of 1887.

In addition to his work on the press of Wilmington, Mr. Taylor has served as correspondent of leading journals of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. At present, in point of continuous service, he practically stands at the head of the newspaper workers of Wilmington.

JESSE K. BAYLIS, Wilmington, Del., son of Samuel B. and Sarah (Kendall) Baylis, of Brandywine hundred, was born in Wilmington, February 10, 1843.

Mr. Baylis received a good education in the public schools of his native city, and after leaving school learned the trade of sash making. After some years he extended the business by making it include other articles necessary to builders. He was the first to introduce the tile and mantel business into Wilmington and was engaged in the sale of tiles, mantels and grates at 718 Market street until he became the lessee of the Wilmington Grand Opera House. It was in 1874 that Mr. Baylis assumed the management of that popular place of entertainment, which he has conducted ever since so judiciously, and with such regard for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the public as to give great satisfaction to the patrons of the house. During the past twenty-four years, all the leading artists of the country have appeared in the Grand Opera House, with marked success. Mr. Baylis is well known as a public-spirited citizen, taking pleasure in any service that he can render to the interest of the community. He was for eight years a member of the Board of Education. In 1895 he was elected president of the City Council, and served one term in that capacity with faith-

fulness and efficiency. He is treasurer of the Guardian Loan Association. Mr. Baylis is an ardent Democrat, and was the first president of Council adhering to that party for many years. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M.; of St. John's Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; and of St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar.

Jesse K. Baylis was married October 12, 1865, to Ellen K., daughter of Malachi P. and Catherine Mason, and granddaughter of Park Mason, an old and honored resident of Wilmington. Their children are as follows: I. Roscoe F., born February 2, 1868, educated in the public schools of Wilmington, and at present a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, where he has been employed since the time of his leaving school. He is a member and past master of Washington Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and of St. John's Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Roscoe F. Baylis married Nina, daughter of John H. and ——— Graham, and has two children, i. Jesse K., Jr., ii. Helen; II. Wynard L., born January 9, 1870, educated in the public schools, is at present a clerk in the freight department of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; III. Lester K., born August 21, 1878, now engaged with his father in the management of the Grand Opera House.

WILLIAM WEST SMITHERS, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., son of William Henry and Mary J. (Reed) Smithers, was born May 5, 1864, in Philadelphia, whither his parents had removed from Milton, Sussex county, Del.

Captain William Henry Smithers, eldest son of Hon. Elias Smithers, of Milford, Del., married Mary J., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Ingraham) Reed. Mr. Reed was a native of Virginia, and had settled at Milton, Del., and Mrs. Reed was a daughter of Anthony Ingraham, one of the five sons of John Ingraham, the first of the family to settle in Sussex county.

In 1865, her husband having died in Philadelphia, Mrs. William H. Smithers returned with her three daughters and her son, William West, an infant only a year old, to her former home in Milton, Del. Here the boy attended school until 1876, when he came with his mother to Philadelphia, and secured a position in a mercantile house for a few months. In August, 1877, his uncle, Elias P. Smithers, Esq., an attorney in Philadelphia, took him into his office. With this uncle he began the study of law, and in June, 1887, took the degree of LL. B. as a graduate of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smithers was the first student of the Law School to take two honors, being chosen by the Faculty to deliver the graduating oration, and also receiving the first prize (known as the Sherwood prize) for the best essay. His oration was entitled, "Diffusion of National Sentiments," and his essay had for its theme, "The Relation of Attorney and Client." The latter has since been published, and is used by Pennsylvania law students as a text-book. After graduation, Mr. Smithers remained with his uncle, Elias P. Smithers, until September, 1889, when he opened his own offices. He has since enjoyed a lucrative and important general practice, meeting with particular success in jury cases. In the midst of his professional engagements, however, Mr. Smithers finds recreation and improvement in literary pursuits. Besides the able essay above named, he has published "The Life of John Lofland, the Milford Bard," and "A Coaching Trip Through Delaware," as well as numerous newspaper and magazine articles on a variety of topics.

Mr. Smithers has traveled all over this country and Canada, and spent two summers in Europe. He reads, writes and speaks the French language with fluency, and has the distinction of being one of the few lawyers at the Philadelphia bar who are able to transact business with Frenchmen in their own tongue. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the I. O. O. F., the Junior O. U. A. M., the I. O. R. M., the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of Delaware, the Law Association, and both the General and the Law Alumni Associations of the University of Pennsylvania.

On June 4, 1889, William West Smithers was married to Virginia Scott, daughter of Honore B. and Cornelia (Beynon) Lyons. They have one child, Gene, born April 3, 1890.

PETER B. AYARS, Wilmington, Del., son of Benjamin D. and Jane Ann (Elkinton)

Ayars, was born in Bridgeport, N. J., April 17, 1842.

His paternal ancestors were Scotch; the maternal, French. Noah Ayars, great-grandfather of Peter B. Ayars, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and was among the passengers the good ship *Mayflower* brought to America on her second trip westward over the Atlantic. He made his first home in this country with the original settlers at Plymouth, Mass. Afterwards he removed to Cumberland county, N. J., and, it is said, founded the town of Bridgeton. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his certificate of discharge from the Continental army is now in possession of Peter B. Ayars, who has, also, it may be mentioned here, the certificate of the discharge of his maternal grandfather, Benjamin DuBois, from the same army of patriots.

Noah Ayars, 2, grandfather of Peter B. Ayars, and son of Noah Ayars, is supposed to have been born in Bridgeton, N. J. It is certain that he was educated there, engaged in business, died, and was buried there. He married Miss DuBois. Among their children were Robert, Joseph, Noah, 3, and Benjamin D. Noah Ayars, 3, is the only survivor of the family. He is still living in Bridgeton, at an advanced age. His wife died in Philadelphia in 1861, and is buried in that city.

Benjamin D. Ayars, father of Peter B. Ayars, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., in October, 1812. He attended the schools of that place and resided there during his youth. When old enough to begin a trade, he went to Philadelphia and learned carpentry, in which occupation he was engaged until his death. Benjamin D. Ayars married Jane Ann, daughter of John and Eliza Elkinton. Their children were: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. George Zane), of Bridgeport, N. J., deceased, as is her husband also, had children, i. Elizabeth (Mrs. Andrew Henry), of Lebanon, Pa., ii. Georgiana (Mrs. Elwood Tussey), of Wilmington, Del.; II. Benjamin, of Chester, Pa., married Elizabeth Steelman, had one child, Benjamin, 2, patentee of the "Ayars' Mail Catcher and Deliverer," died in 1895, aged twenty-four; III. John B., died in 1859, from smallpox; IV. William H. H., died in 1866; V. Peter B.; VI. Mary J. (Mrs. Stratton Mitchell), of Chester, Pa., had children, i. George H., ii. Clinton R., iii. Isaac M., iv. Bertha, all of Chester; VII. George W., accidentally choked to death, at the age of eighteen; VIII. Charles, died aged twenty, from cold and exposure; IX. Amanda (Mrs. Emmit F. Stidham), of Wilmington. Mr. Stidham was at one time coroner of New Castle county, Del. Benjamin D. Ayars died in Chester, Pa., November 25, 1888; his wife in Bridgeport, N. J., in 1855, where they are both buried.

Peter B. Ayars lived in Bridgeport until he was nine years old and then came to Wilmington, where he attended the public schools and Traverse Academy. When he reached the age of sixteen he returned to Bridgeport and learned carriage blacksmithing. He worked at his trade until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was among the first to offer his services for the preservation of the Union.

On May 25, 1861, Mr. Ayars enlisted in Philadelphia, in Company E, Thirty-second regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; the regimental number was changed to ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in every important engagement of the Army of the Potomac until April 6, 1865, the day of the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va. In all, he fought in fifty-four battles, always bravely and always in the forefront but not without severe injuries to himself. He was several times wounded, first at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 15, 1864, when he received a bullet in his left shoulder. At the battle of Petersburg, October 28, 1864, he was wounded in the right leg, and on April 6, 1865, he lost his left arm at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va. Mr. Ayars was a gallant soldier, fearless in the face of danger and undaunted by the most imposing array of the enemy, and his services for his country were fitly rewarded by numerous promotions. He entered the army as a private and passed through all the grades of non-commissioned officers. In April, 1864, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and in June, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant of his company. On April 6, 1865, when his arm was shot off, he was acting adjutant of his regiment. He was discharged with the rank of captain, May 15, 1865, at the officers' hospital, Annapolis, Md., under Special Order, No. 82, which discharged all officers in the hospital at that time.

When the war was over he went to Chester, Pa., and there learned telegraphy. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Wilmington and was employed as an operator in the railroad service of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. He remained in said service for nine years and was then tendered a position in the Wilmington postoffice. He accepted it and was a popular and faithful attache of the office for a period of fourteen years. The past nine years he has held the office of deputy collector and inspector of customs at Wilmington, and has proved a capable and efficient appointee. He is a member of DuPont Post, No. 2, G. A. R., of Wilmington, and past junior vice-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Ayars is, also, supreme commander of the Legion of the Red Cross. He holds membership in the State Historical Society and the Sons of the Revolution. He is a staunch Republican and an active party worker.

On May 16, 1865, in Chester, Pa., Peter B. Ayars married Annie E., daughter of Harper and Margaret J. Dunn, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Ayars was born in Philadelphia, December 2, 1848. Their children are: I. Clara (Mrs. Joseph N. Warren), of Chester, has children, i. Esther, ii. Thomas N., iii. Edward, iv. Jay, v. George; II. Margaret J. (Mrs. John C. Green), of Wilmington, has children, i. John C., 2, ii. Alice A.; III. Florence (Mrs. George Cox), of Wilmington; has two children, Margaret and George Edward Cox; IV. Edward F. J., student in Delaware College, Newark, Del.; enlisted in the war against Spain as sergeant of Company M, First Delaware Infantry, United States Volunteers, April, 1898; V. Anna D., and VI. Elizabeth, twins, the latter died in infancy; VII. Harper, died in infancy. Mr. Ayars and family are members of the Delaware Avenue Baptist church, of Wilmington. Mr. Ayars is superintendent of the Sunday-school and president of the New Castle County Sunday-School Association, of Delaware.

GEORGE ROMMEL, Wilmington, Del., son of the late Gustavus and Minnie (Herbst) Rommel, was born in Dayton, Ohio, May 28, 1851.

Both of Mr. Rommel's parents were of German descent. His paternal great-grandfather, Wilhelm Rommel, served for more than half a century in the army of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. For about thirty years he enjoyed the rank of *Feldherr,* or general, and when past the age of active service, received the appointment of paymaster of the army. But this was not the only recognition of the brave and worthy general's long services, for on the fiftieth anniversary of his enrollment in the army, he was presented by the Grand Duke with a silver goblet full of gold coins. The cup is now in the possession of Charles Rommel, youngest son of Gustavus Rommel. General Rommel passed his life in his native land, dying there at the age of seventy-four years. His long and honorable military career commenced in his early boyhood.

George Rommel, son of General Rommel, was also a native and a lifelong resident of Weimar, Saxony. His public services, though less brilliant, were perhaps not less valuable than those of his father, he being a *Rathsherr,* or member of the council of the city; but they were cut short while he was still in the prime and vigor of manhood, at fifty years of age, by the fall of a fire engine upon him, which caused his death. Besides three daughters, whose names are not known, George Rommel had two sons: I. Augustus, a jeweler, who was in business for about twenty years in New York City, where he died; and II. Gustavus, father of George Rommel, 2.

Gustav, or Gustavus, Rommel, was born in Weimar, Saxony, January 28, 1817. He was educated in that city, and became a locksmith and whitesmith. At the age of seventeen, according to national regulations, Gustavus Rommel was examined for service in the army, but on account of a slight irregularity in his gait, was rejected by the examiners. This decision pleased the youth well, for he had already formed a strong desire to become a citizen of this western republic. In 1835, therefore, he emigrated, and spent the first five years of his life in America in various cities, where he worked at his trade, and in the manufacture of surgical instruments. About ten years after coming to the United States the diligent and thrifty young artisan was able to return on a visit of nearly a year's length to his native land, during which time he was married. Coming with his bride again to America, they first resided for two years

in Reading, Pa., and then removed to Dayton, Ohio, where Mr. Rommel was master mechanic of the machine shop of Thompson & Sons. The rest of his life was passed in Reading, where during most of those years he was employed as machinist by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. His wife, to whom he was married in Weimar in 1846, died at the age of fifty, in Reading, March 21, 1875. Mr. Rommel survived her for almost ten years, and died February 1, 1885. Both were interred in Reading. All but one of their five children survived them. The family is as follows: I. Lily, born in Reading, Pa., February 16, 1847, died at the age of sixteen years; II. William, of Dayton, Ohio, born June 28, 1848; III. George; IV. Louisa (Mrs. Henry B. Derr), born in Reading, May 30, 1853, has three children, i. Charles, ii. Howard, iii. Lily, V. Charles, born in Reading, April 1, 1857.

At the age of seventeen, after receiving a good education in the common schools of the city of Reading, George Rommel began an apprenticeship of three years in the machine shops of the East Pennsylvania Railroad. At the expiration of that time he went to Terre Haute, Ind., where for about two years he worked for the Vandalia Railroad Company. He then returned to Reading and engaged in mercantile business, but this enterprise being unprosperous, went again to Terre Haute, and remained there until November, 1873. From that time until January 6, 1874, he was once more a resident of Reading. He then entered the employ of the Wilmington and Reading, now Wilmington and Northern, Railroad, at Coatesville, Pa.; his services to this road have been efficient and well appreciated. He has been in the employ of the company for twenty-four years, and since April, 1875, has been master mechanic, filling the position ably and satisfactorily. Mr. Rommel is a member of the following fraternities: Lafayette Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., Wilmington; Star of Hope Lodge, No. 199, I. O. O. F., Coatesville, Pa.; and Onondago Tribe, No. 83, I. O. R. M., Coatesville, Pa. He is a staunch Republican. In June, 1897, he was elected to the board of education from the Twelfth ward of Wilmington.

George Rommel was married in Reading, Pa., May 28, 1874, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Thomas T. and Annie (Milan) Sands. Their children are: I. George S.; II. Charles T.; III. William G. Mr. and Mrs. Rommel and their two elder sons are faithful and active members of Olivet Presbyterian church. Mr. Rommel is an elder of the church and its treasurer, besides teaching in its Sabbath-school. George S. and Charles T. Rommel are respectively librarian and assistant librarian of the school, and are also members of the church choir.

George S. Rommel, eldest son of George Rommel, graduated from the high school of Wilmington at the age of sixteen, receiving the prize offered by the Wilmington *Morning News* for superior efficiency in the studies forming the high school curriculum. After his graduation he entered the service of the Wilmington Street and Sewer Department as rodman, and performed the duties of that position intelligently and faithfully for two years. He then entered the sophomore class in civil engineering of the University of Pennsylvania, and took the full four years' course. Being honorably graduated, he was appointed instructor in civil engineering in the same institution, and still acts in that capacity, reflecting credit upon the University, and enjoying the approbation of the senior members of its Faculty.

PATRICK McLOUGHLIN, 406 West Fourth street, Wilmington, Del., son of Patrick and Mary (MacKinley) McLoughlin, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, June 8, 1822.

His paternal and maternal ancestors were Scotch. They settled in Ireland at an early date, having been driven with many others from their native land by religious persecution. But little is known of their history. Patrick McLoughlin, Sr., was born in County Antrim and spent his life there. He was twice married, and by the two marriages had twenty-one children, most of whom died in early life. One of these children of his first wife, Eliza, is living. His second wife was Mary McKinley. They had five children: I. William, deceased; II. John, residing in Ireland, on the homestead; III. Martha, deceased; IV. Patrick, Jr.

Patrick McLoughlin, Jr., received his education in Ireland and was engaged there in agricultural pursuits until 1843. In that year, when he had arrived at manhood's es-

tate, he came to America and settled in New York City. He learned gas fitting and followed that trade for eight years. In 1851 he moved to Wilmington and entered the employ of the Wilmington Coal Gas Company, with which corporation he has, until recently been connected in various capacities. He is now retired. He is an adherent of the Republican party. Patrick McLoughlin, Jr., was married in November, 1848, in New York City, to Mary Jane, daughter of John and Mary Hogg, natives of County Down, Ireland. Mrs. McLoughlin was born in Dundee, County Down, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. McLoughlin have children: I. Mary; II. John; III. Robert, deceased. The family attend Olivet Presbyterian church. Mrs. Mary Jane McLoughlin died in Wilmington, April 24, 1855.

Mr. McLoughlin, in 1881, revisited his native country and spent a few months with his relatives and friends, returning to his adopted home with pleasant recollections of the kindness of the kinsmen, who entertained him amid the scenes of his youth.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Wilmington, Del., son of Edward and Elizabeth (McBride) Taylor, was born in Upland, Delaware county, Pa., May 22, 1860.

His ancestors were English on his father's side, and Irish on his mother's. His father, Edward Taylor, came to America as a young man and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a weaver, and worked at his trade in Delaware county for many years, then removed to Washington, D. C., and was employed in the government printing office. He died there about 1891. His widow still resides in Washington. Edward Taylor had children: I. George, died in Kansas City, Mo., at the age of twenty-two; II. Annie (Mrs. Harry Taylor), of Washington, D. C.; III. Sarah (Mrs. George Bailey), of Washington; IV. Charles; V. Edward, of Nebraska.

Charles Taylor acquired his education in the public schools of Delaware county, Pa., and afterward learned weaving. He went into the factory at the age of eleven, and continued there until he was twenty-five. In 1885 he established himself in the hosiery business in Germantown, Pa., having as partners, Henry H. Hawthorne, Thomas West and Ambrose West. About 1890 the Messrs. West withdrew from the firm and since that time the business has been conducted by the two remaining partners. In 1892 they removed their plant to Wilmington and greatly enlarged it. Their mills are known as the Standard Mills, and manufacture all descriptions of hosiery. Two hundred persons are employed and their output finds ready markets, chiefly in the United States. The firm name is Taylor & Hawthorne. Mr. Taylor is the president. Mr. Taylor is a Republican, and a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, F. and A. M.

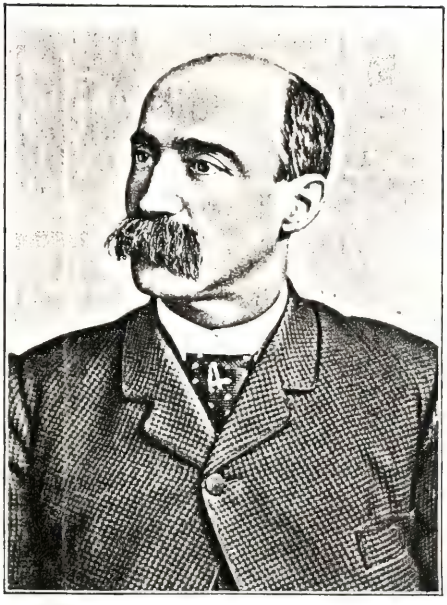
Charles Taylor was married in Philadelphia September 13, 1882, to Mary T., daughter of John and Louisa Moore, of Chester, Pa. They have one child, Edna, born July 1, 1884. They attend the Methodist Church.

SANFORD F. SAWIN, Wilmington, Del., son of Aaron S. and Louisa (Holsizer) Sawin, was born in Phillipsburg, N. J., January 26, 1855.

His paternal ancestors were English, his maternal German. His paternal grandfather was a blacksmith and a resident of Orange, Mass. His children were: I. Marshall, deceased; II. Frank; III. Aaron S., deceased; IV. Charles; V. Phebe. Mr. Sawin died in Orange, Mass.

Aaron S. Sawin was born February 28, 1829. He learned stone cutting when a young man and followed that occupation for many years. He resided in New Jersey during part of his life, and spent his last years in Wilmington, Del. He married Louisa Holsizer, and had several children. Aaron S. Sawin died in Wilmington November 27, 1862. His widow still resides in that city.

Sanford F. Sawin was but six years old when his parents removed to Wilmington. He was educated in the public schools and afterward entered the car-building shops of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. He acquired a thorough knowledge of his trade and worked in the shops for a number of years. In July, 1890, he was promoted to foreman of laborers in the lumber yard and at the same time became lumber inspector. On January 1, 1892, he was made foreman of the lumber mill, a position which he still holds. Mr. Sawin is a member of Industry Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., of Wilmington. He is a Republican.



Jno. K. Bayliss

On June 2, 1882, in Wilmington, Sanford F. Sawin was married to Sarah A., daughter of George and Isabella (Covey) Hume, of Wilmington. Their children are: I. Frank H.; II. Leonard, deceased; III. Nellie; IV. Leroy; V. George. Mr. Sawin and family attend the Protestant Episcopal Church.

DAVID P. CURLETT, Wilmington, Del., son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Porter) Curlett, was born in New Castle, Del., December 26, 1821.

His paternal ancestors were Welsh; the maternal, Scotch. His father was a native of New Castle and spent his life in that city as a plasterer and contractor. He was a busy and highly respected citizen. He married Elizabeth Porter, and had children: I. James, deceased; II. Lewis, deceased; III. Margaret, deceased; IV. Eliza, deceased; V. Matilda (Mrs. Samuel Riley) widow; VI. Mary, deceased; VII. David P. Mr. Curlett died in Wilmington in 1839.

David P. Curlett was a student in the old academy in New Castle, Del. When he was sixteen years old he was sent to Camden, N. J., to learn blacksmithing. He spent six years acquiring this trade but could not, in the same time, develop a liking for it, and he therefore relinquished it and turned his attention to plastering, the business which his father had so successfully followed. To this he soon added contracting, and he has erected many buildings in Wilmington and elsewhere. Notwithstanding his many years of business life, he is still vigorous and retains the management of his affairs in his own hands. He is happy in the respect of all who know him socially, and in the confidence of those with whom he has business dealings. Mr. Curlett is a member of Washington Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Oriental Lodge, No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons. He is independent in politics and believes merit in an aspirant for office to be of greater moment than his political affiliations.

On February 21, 1844, David P. Curlett married Jane, daughter of Owen and Elizabeth Zebley, of Wilmington. They had children: I. Elizabeth (Mrs Fred. W. Taylor, of Wilmington,); II. Samuel, of Wilmington, married Eliza Micklen; III. Lewis, of Elwood, married Laura Hunter; IV. Anna Mary (Mrs. Coldwell), of Wilmington; V. and VI. Matilda and Emma, twins, the former is (Mrs. Thomas Denny), of Cape Charles, Va.; the latter is deceased; VII. David, and VIII. Frank (twins), born February 19, 1855; the former resides in Wilmington, is an upholsterer and cabinet-maker, married May 12, 1880, to Laura, daughter of John and Margaret Mahoney, of Wilmington, and had children: i. Elsie; ii. John; the latter, Frank, is deceased; IX. George, of near Malvern, Pa., married Elizabeth Speakman; X. Margaret; XI. Henry; XII. Jane, and XIII. Ella (twins), died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Curlett still enjoy good health.

NEAL CONLEY, Wilmington, Del., son of the late James and Elizabeth (Moore) Conley, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., August 27, 1845.

His paternal ancestors came from Ireland; his maternal ancestry, so far as traced, is American. His paternal grandfather died in Ireland; his grandmother, Susan Conley, emigrated to America with her sons James and Neal and daughter Jane about 1838, and settled in New Castle county, Del. Mrs. Conley died at Rising Sun, New Castle county, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years. She was buried in the Old Swedes' Church cemetery.

James Conley, deceased, was born in County Antrim, Ireland. His home here was in Christiana hundred, New Castle county. He was a stone mason, and was for forty years in the employ of the DuPont Powder Company. He was twice married. By his first marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Moore, he had two sons: I. John, of Christiana hundred; II. Neal. By the second union, with Jane Wier, he had four children, of whom three survive: I. Susan; II. James; III. Mary.

Neal Conley spent his life, prior to 1888, in Christiana hundred. He was educated in the public schools and afterward learned stone-masonry. He was employed for many years by the DuPont Powder Company. In 1888 he came to Wilmington and in connection with his brother John formed the firm of Conley Bros., dealers in coal, wood, lime and cement. The firm does, also, all kinds of heavy hauling. Neal Conley is a Republican.

Neal Conley was married in Christ's church parsonage, Christiana hundred, to Hannah M., daughter of Christopher and Sarah Bos-

sert. Their children are: I. James; II. Sarah; III. Abraham; IV. John. One child died in infancy. A daughter, Laura, aged six years, was accidentally burned to death in the yard of the school she attended. Mr. Conley attends the Reformed Episcopal Church, in which he is vestryman. He is also superintendent of the Sunday-school.

JOHN McLOUGHLIN, No. 802 Jackson street, Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., only living son of Patrick and Mary Jane (Hogg) McLoughlin, was born in Wilmington, Del., September 28, 1851.

John McLoughlin was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, Del., and after completing his scholastic course was apprenticed to Gawthrop Brothers, plumbers and gas fitters. After serving his apprenticeship, Mr. McLoughlin remained with the firm, working as a journeyman, until April, 1877, when he obtained the position which he now holds in the service of the Wilmington Gas Company. Mr. McLoughlin is a skilful workman, highly esteemed by his employers and by his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Republican party, actively interested in local affairs.

John McLoughlin was married in Wilmington, Del., January 20, 1881, to Mary Jane, daughter of Sidney and Mercy Hudson. Their children are: I. May Jane; II. William John; III. Myrtle Rodima; IV. Robert Sidney, died in infancy. Mrs. McLoughlin died at her home in Wilmington June 4, 1889, at the age of twenty-eight years, and her remains are interred in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery.

COLEMAN B. HARRIS, Wilmington, son of Bowen C. and Sarah A. (McIntyre) Harris, was born at Warren Tavern, Chester county, Pa., March 29, 1869.

His paternal ancestors were natives of England. Three brothers of the Harris family came to America early in the eighteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. The great-great-grandfather of Coleman B. Harris was a colonel of Continental troops in the Revolutionary War and participated in many battles during that momentous struggle. The grandfather of Mr. Harris was a native of Chester county, Pa., and spent his entire life there.

Bowen Harris was born and educated in Chester county, and resided all his life there, engaged in farming. He married Sarah A., daughter of James McIntyre; they had one child, Coleman B. Mr. Harris died December 22, 1871. His widow resides in Chester county.

Coleman B. Harris attended Lock's select school in Norristown, Pa., and was afterward graduated from the West Chester Normal School at West Chester, Pa. After completing his education he went to Downingtown, Pa., and learned pattern-making in the shops of the Downingtown Manufacturing Company. He then removed to Wilmington, and since 1892 has been manager of the Delaware Machine Works. He is unmarried. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, A. F. and A. M.; Delta Chapter, No. 6, R. A. C., and St. John's Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He is also a member of A. A. O. N. M. S., Lu Lu Temple, Philadelphia, and of the Philadelphia Consistory, A. A. S. R., Thirty-second degree. He has independent views in politics, and is not connected with any party. He attends the Protestant Episcopal Church.

CHARLES E. HATHAWAY, Wilmington, Del., son of Edgar and Marietta (Elton) Hathaway, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., January 13, 1852.

His parents were both natives of Canandaigua. His father is deceased; his mother still resides in Marcellus, N. Y.

Charles E. Hathaway went to the public schools, and afterward worked on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age. Then he left home, and for some years was employed in a sash and door factory in Wellsboro, Pa., the latter part of the time as foreman. From Pennsylvania he crossed the line back into New York, and worked at his trade for a year in Elmira, after which he returned to the farm. For two years he remained in Ontario county, N. Y., and in 1892 came to Wilmington. In 1894 he became the senior member of the firm of Hathaway & Van Gelder, proprietors of the Delaware Bending Works, of Wilmington, and has continued in the business to the present. Mr. Hathaway is a Republican of independent proclivities.

Charles E. Hathaway was married in Lawrenceville, Pa., to Belle, daughter of Alfred and Mary Jane (Dean) Van Gelder. Their children are: I. J. Willis; II. M. Myrtis; III.

Inez V.; IV. Murray; V. B. Emerson; VI. Grace F. Mr. Hathaway and family attend the Methodist Church.

SAMUEL BLEE LEWIS, Wilmington, Del., son of George B. and Sarah F. (Blee) Lewis, was born in Philadelphia April 22, 1843.

His grandfather, George Lewis, was the first of the family to find a home in America. He came from Germany and settled in Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until his death. He married Miss Sommers; they had children: I. Jacob; II. George B.; III. Sophia; IV. Mary; V. William, the only one now living.

George B. Lewis, father of Samuel Blee Lewis, was born in Philadelphia in 1818. In 1849 he came to Wilmington, where he engaged in the manufacture of bricks. He married Sarah S., daughter of Samuel and Abigail Blee, and had children: I. Samuel Blee; II. Jacob S., member of Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-third regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, who was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, confined in Andersonville prison and died there of starvation; III. William J., of Wilmington, married Mary McNamee, who is deceased; IV. George B., grocer, of Wilmington, married Theresa Bullock; V. Mary (Mrs Henry Guest), of Portland, Ore.; VI. Francis, of Wilmington, married Mary Jennings; VII. John A., of Wilmington, married Sarah Zanes, who is deceased; VIII. Kate B., deceased. George B. Lewis died in 1888; his wife died December 20, 1893.

Samuel Blee Lewis has been a resident of Wilmington since he was six years old. He was educated in the public schools of the city and learned brickmaking under Samuel McCauley; May 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and served in this regiment until August of the same year. His name appears in the army records as Samuel Lewis, as he omitted giving his middle name in both enlistments. On August 22, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company D, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, and was with that regiment until the end of the war. Mr. Lewis participated in the following engagements: Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Bottom's Bridge, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Jerusalem Plank Road, Peebles' Farm, Roanta Creek, Dobney's Mills, Gravel Run, Five Forks and Appomattox. He was mustered out at Arlington Heights June 3 and paid June 7, 1865, at Wilmington, and immediately resumed work at his trade. Since 1866 he has been in the employ of the Delaware Terra Cotta Company and since 1869 has been manager of its plant, a position he has filled most efficiently. Mr. Lewis is a member of General Smith Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Wilmington. He is a past commander of the Post and past commander of the Department of Delaware, of which he was commander in 1890 and 1891. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Samuel Blee Lewis was married in Wilmington November 21, 1867, to Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Susan Glasgow. Mrs. Lewis was born in Wilmington, April 19, 1846. Their children are: I. Emily Ayres, born August 22, 1868, died March 3, 1884; II. Sarah Stine, born November 8, 1870, died May 19, 1894; III. George W., born July 20, 1873; IV. Kate, born October 21, 1875, died January 19, 1876; V. Mary, born October 17, 1877, died August 29, 1879; VI. Nellie B., born October 23, 1878, died August 27, 1879; VII. Florence, born October 8, 1880; VIII. Samuel B., (2), born April 22, 1882, died July 17, 1882; IX. Susan, born January 1, 1888, died November 24, 1891. Mr. Lewis and family attend the Methodist Church.

JOHN C. BRISON, 2, Wilmington, Del., son of John C. and Margaret (Bowen) Brison, was born in Wilmington, Del., May 9, 1849.

As a youth he attended the public schools of Wilmington and then began an apprenticeship as a plumber in Philadelphia. Before completing his trade he returned to Wilmington and here acquired the remaining knowledge and experience necessary to qualify him as a master plumber. He has been engaged at his trade here since that time. In 1881 he established himself in business on his own account and in 1891 assisted in the formation of the Brison Plumbing and Heating Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. Thomas B. Brison, also a native of Wilmington, is president of the company. John C. Brison is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W.; Fairfax Lodge, No. 8, I. O.

O. F.; Lafayette Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., and Wilmington Conclave, No. 22, I. O. H. He attends the Methodist Church.

CHARLES HAYWARD, Wilmington, Del., son of Joseph and Sarah (Woodrow) Hayward, was born in Boston, Mass., January 6, 1844.

His paternal ancestors were English; his maternal, Scotch. His parents were the first of the family to come to the United States. Thomas Hayward, grandfather of Charles Hayward, was born in Barnett, near London, England, and spent all his days in his native land. He had children: I. William; II. Joseph; III. Maria (Mrs. James Dobson), of London, England; Mr. Dobson is an employee in the London postoffice.

Joseph Hayward arrived in America in December, 1843, selected Boston as his home and never removed from that city. He married, in England, Sarah Woodrow; their children were: I. Sarah, deceased, wife of John Hall, United States Navy; II. Charles Joseph Hayward, died in December, 1861; his widow died in November, 1885. Their remains were buried in Forrest Hills Cemetery, Boston.

Charles Hayward passed his early years in the public schools of Boston, and after finishing the course there was engaged with his father in the express business, until the spring of 1861. Then President Lincoln's call to arms came, and although but seventeen years old, Mr. Hayward made prompt response and enlisted for three months' service in Company I, Twelfth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. Upon the expiration of this period he re-enlisted in Company I, First regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in this regiment until 1862, when he was discharged. He returned to his home, and a few weeks later enlisted in the United States Navy. He was assigned to the ship *Gemsbok* and did duty on the water for one year. He went back to Boston but the war was not yet ended, and he could not remain inactive while so many other brave men were at the front. He accordingly enlisted in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and was with this regiment until February 22, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at Drainsville, Va. For thirteen months thereafter he was confined in the Pemberton building at Andersonville, at Savannah and at Mellon. At the expiration of this time he was exchanged and discharged at Annapolis, Md. Mr. Hayward immediately returned to Boston, where he resided until 1884. He afterward lived in Baltimore for one year, in Philadelphia two years, and in Wilmington, Del., ten years. During the greater part of this time he was engaged in the insurance business. On January 28, 1895, he was appointed to his present position, that of secretary and treasurer of the Delaware Beneficial Association. Mr. Hayward is a member of various secret organizations; of Delaware Conclave, No. 430, I. O. H.; Soongataha Tribe, No. 21, I. O. R. M.; is a grand trustee of Moriel Encampment, Knights of St. John and Malta, and an Excellent Senator of Wilmington Senate, No. 102, Knights of Essenic Order; he is also prominent in Masonic circles. He is a Republican in his political views.

Charles Hayward married in Wilmington, February 27, 1891, Ella, daughter of James and Julia A. Workman. They have children: I. Charles, born in February, 1894; II. Nellie, born in September, 1895. Mr. Hayward attends the Union Methodist church.

GEORGE W. PARVIN, Wilmington, Del., son of George and Margaret A. (Staley) Parvin, was born in Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Pa., February 14, 1859. His parents are still living and are residents of Philadelphia.

George W. Parvin attended the public schools of Plymouth township and there learned carpentry. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman for a few years and then devoted three years to the trade of machinist with B. F. Shaw, of Philadelphia. In 1882 he removed to Wilmington, and in March, 1890, established himself in business as a carpenter and builder. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 23, A. F. and A. M. In his political views he is independent.

George W. Parvin was twice married. On July 15, 1885, in Wilmington, he was married to Anna, daughter of Thomas J. and Mary J. (Douch) Hildebrand. Mr. Hildebrand is a resident of Wilmington; his wife is dead. Mr. and Mrs. Parvin had two children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Parvin died September 29, 1895.

Mr. Parvin married again, September 15, 1897, in Philadelphia. His bride was Mar-

garet, daughter of William and Annie (Lyons) Townsend, and widow of Lawrence Melson. Mr. and Mrs. Parvin attend the M. E. Church.

By her first husband Mrs Parvin had these children (surname Melson): I. Frank; II. Earl; III. Henry, deceased; IV. Lawrence, deceased.

ALEXANDER SMITH WARD, Wilmington, Del., son of William W. and Eleanor (Torrence) Ward, was born at Lazaretto, Delaware county, Pa., March 4, 1850.

His grandfather was William Ward, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer, whose children were: I. Joseph; II. Abraham; III. Elizabeth; IV. William W.

William W. Ward was born in Delaware county, Pa., in 1807. He was engaged in farming there for more than thirty years and then removed to Philadelphia, where he was employed as gateman by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. He married Eleanor Torrence; their children are: I. Jane (Mrs. Charles Cravatt), of Philadelphia; II. John T., engaged in the millinery business in Chicago, Ill.; III. Abraham, night foreman of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad round-house in Philadelphia; IV. Samuel, died at the age of twenty-nine; V. William H., engineer of Public Ledger building, Philadelphia; VI. Annie E. (Mrs. Robert Black), of Philadelphia, widow; VII. Mary D. (Mrs James D. Rogers), of Philadelphia, widow; VIII. Eleanor T., died at the age of twenty; IX. Alexander Smith; X. Emma (Mrs Robert Toppin), of Philadelphia. Mr. Ward died in Philadelphia in 1881, aged seventy-four years; Mrs. Ward died in 1874, aged sixty years.

Alexander Smith Ward attended the public schools of Lazaretto, and from his thirteenth to his twenty-first year was employed on his father's farm. On May 29, 1870, he secured a position as fireman on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and on September 15, 1877, was promoted to engineer. For several years he has had charge of one of the locomotives which haul the New York and Wilmington express from Philadelphia to Washington. Mr. Ward is a member of Division 342, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Association and Provident Council, No. 105, Legion of Honor.

On July 13, 1876, Alexander Smith Ward was married to Ella F., daughter of William F. and Elizabeth G. (Leibert) Warnick, born in Pennsylvania, August 9, 1852. Their children are: I. Eleanor M., born November 7, 1877, died April 5, 1885; II. Lillian W., born April 5, 1878, died April 20, 1881; III. Howard M., born August 6, 1881; IV. Warren A., born June 29, 1886; V. Oscar T., born November 7, 1890; VI. Helen H., born March 7, 1894. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Presbyterian Church. They reside at No. 714 Kirkwood street, Wilmington.

WILLIAM BRADFORD WATERMAN, Wilmington, Del., son of Orrin and Lydia (Howard) Waterman, was born in Winthrop, Kennebec county, Me., December 17, 1849.

The grandfather of William Bradford Waterman was John Waterman of Maine, who had these children: I. John, 2; II. Cordelia; III. Orrin.

Orrin Waterman was born in Maine and was a machinist. He married Lydia, daughter of Nathan and Lydia Howard, a native of Maine. Their children were: I. George O., assistant comptroller for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in New York; II. Charles H., assistant storekeeper for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J.; III. William B.; IV. Lydia I. (Mrs Theodore D. Durling), of Pennington, N. J.; V. Benjamin F., died in 1862, aged eight years. Mr. Waterman died in Trenton, N. J., in 1873, aged fifty-eight years; his widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Durling, in Pennington, N. J.

William Bradford Waterman received his early education in Trenton, N. J., his parents having removed to that city when he was seven years old. When he reached his sixteenth year, he was employed under his father, in charge of a stationary engine. Three years later he secured a place on the engineer corps of the New Jersey Southern Railroad as rodman. Ten months afterwards he was given a position as fireman on the same road. In 1870, he came to Wilmington and began his connection with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. For five years he did his duty as a fireman, and was then promoted to engineer. He is now guid-

ing over the rails one of the great locomotives that haul the New York and Washington express between Philadelphia and Washington. Mr. Waterman resides at No. 1113 West Eighth street, Wilmington. He is a member of Division 342, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Eureka Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M.; of Delta Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; of Temple Council, No. 34, Legion of the Red Cross, and the P. R. R. Relief Association.

On April 13, 1872, William Bradford Waterman was married to Sarah A., daughter of Joseph R. and Sarah A. Weatherby, born in Dover, Del., November 1, 1853. Their children are: I. George O. (2), a traveling auditor for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at New York City; II. Anna B., at home. Mrs. Waterman and children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

FRANK F. SLOCOMB, Wilmington, Del., son of Edwin P. and Wilhelmina (Todd) Slocomb, was born in Wilmington, August 13, 1860.

His paternal ancestors, who emigrated from Somersetshire, England, have resided in Massachusetts since 1638. His mother was descended from Scotch-Irish stock who settled in Philadelphia. She was graduated at the Philadelphia Girls' Normal School, and was for a number of years principal of public school No. 15 in Wilmington. His father was born near Sutton, Mass. He was an artist of much ability and had studios at different times in Massachusetts, in Charleston, S. C., Baltimore, Md., Wilmington, and New York City. He died in the last named city on December 31, 1865.

Frank F. Slocomb has been a resident of Wilmington continuously since 1872. He was a student in the public schools, and was graduated from the high school in the class of '76. For a number of years after his graduation he was engaged as an accountant. On December 1, 1893, he formed the firm of F. F. Slocomb & Co., James Craig being the junior member, for the manufacture of leather-working machinery, and has since conducted its affairs. Twenty-five men are employed in the shop of the firm. Mr. Slocomb is a member of Laconia Senate, No. 10, Order of Sparta, Philadelphia, and of Court Diamond, No. 3,449, I. O. O. F. In political matters he is a Republican. Mr. Slocomb has one living brother, Edwin P., of Wilmington.

On April 30, 1889, Frank F. Slocomb was married to Lydia W., daughter of Robert and Lydia (Warrington) Burns, of Wilmington. Their children are: I. Jeannette; II. Frank Kenneth; III. Marjorie. Mr. Slocomb is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PHILIP PLUNKETT, Wilmington, Del., son of James and Mary (Gearty) Plunkett, was born in the parish of Temple Port, County Cavan, Ireland, September 17, 1817.

James and Mary Plunkett were both descended from Irish ancestry, all of whom passed their lives in their native land. Philip Plunkett, father of James, and grandfather of Philip Plunkett, 2, was an old and honored resident of the townland of Kenagh, in the above-mentioned parish of Temple Port. He was a farmer; both he and his children resided all their lives in their native country. They were: I. James, who married Mary Gearty; II. George; III. Margaret; IV. Catharine, wife of John Magharen, who served twenty-one years in the British army, and was honorably discharged with an annual pension of twenty-five pounds sterling. A brother of Philip Plunkett, 2, whose name was James Plunkett was the first of the family to come to America, which he did about the year 1829. After residing for some time in New York City, he came to Wilmington, Del, and here built the United States hotel and the Western hotel, and conducted the former house for a number of years. He died during a visit to relatives and friends in Ireland.

Philip Plunkett, 2, first landed in New York on June 7, 1837. He at once proceeded to Marcus Hook, and after a short stay, went to New Albany, Ind., where he dwelt for about eighteen months. For the sixty years since that time, he has been a resident of Wilmington, Del. During the greater part of his life, Mr. Plunkett has devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, and although advanced in years, is still an active business man. He has found time and inclination also to serve public interests, having been a councilman of the city of Wilmington for seven years, and for some years also a school commissioner. Mr. Plunkett is now President of the Central National Bank. He adheres to the Republican party.

Philip Plunkett was married in Wilmington, April 4, 1839, to Lydia, daughter of Hugh McGrann; she is of Irish and Quaker extraction. Their children are as follows: I. Ellen (Mrs. William McBriety), of Baltimore, Md.; II. James A., deceased; III. Philip M., M. D., of Wilmington; IV. Hugh Francis; V. Mary (Mrs. James A. Hart), of Wilmington; VI. Margaret, widow of Joseph F. Crilly; VII. Thomas, deceased; VIII. Cora L.; IX. John, deceased; all of whom were born in Wilmington. Mr. Plunkett and his family are of the Roman Catholic religion, attending St. Peter's church, Wilmington, Del.

PEMBERTON BURTON McCABE, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Joseph and Mary D. (Hickman) McCabe, was born in Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, Del., April 24, 1857.

Mr. McCabe's grandfather, Joseph McCabe, a farmer, was a native of Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, Del. He was married to Nancy Layton. Their children are: I. William O., of Baltimore hundred, Sussex county; II. Garrison, of Baltimore hundred; III. Joseph, deceased; IV. Levin; V. Ebey; VI. Mary, deceased; VII. Nancy (Mrs. John Roberts), of New Jersey county, Del.; VIII. Elizabeth (Mrs Joshua Derickson), of Baltimore hundred.

Joseph McCabe, farmer, father of Pemberton B. McCabe, was a native of Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, where his youth and early manhood were spent. He afterwards removed to Worcester county, Md. Joseph McCabe was married to Mary D. Hickman. Five of their children died in youth. Those surviving are: I. Pemberton B.; II. Jennie (Mrs. Joseph Corrigan), of Philadelphia, Pa.; III. Caleb, of Philadelphia, married Clara Tingle; IV. Isaac, of Bummerhook, Pa., married Ella Dickers, of Maryland; V. Joseph, of Philadelphia. Mr. Joseph McCabe died at his home in Worcester county, Md., in 1865; his widow resides in Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, Del.

Pemberton Burton McCabe grew up on his father's farm in Worcester county, Md., and was educated in the public schools of the district. In 1872 Mr. McCabe returned to his birthplace, Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, Md., where he turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil. In 1890 he removed to his present home in Philadelphia, Pa., where he now holds the position of janitor of the building of Brown Brothers. Mr. McCabe is a Republican, interested in local affairs. He is a member of the K. of E. of Roxana, Del.

Pemberton Burton McCabe was married, in Baltimore hundred, December 2, 1877, to Martha E., daughter of Stephen and Mary Rickards, of Baltimore hundred. Their children are: I. Lorenzo W., born August 28, 1878; II. Charles, deceased; III. Pemberton B., deceased. Mr. McCabe and his family attend Bethel M. E. church, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES E. KINGSTON, Wilmington, Del., son of Stephen B., 2, and Julia Elizabeth (Elliot) Kingston, was born in Philadelphia, May 12, 1858.

His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, came from Ireland. Stephen B. Kingston, 2, his father, was born in Philadelphia in 1826, son of Stephen B. and Sarah (Beasley) Kingston, both natives of Philadelphia. He spent his entire life in that city, receiving his education there, and at an early age entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which corporation he was identified for many years, contributing much to the advancement of its interests and the attainment of its high business and commercial standing. He was valued and trusted by the company, and was connected with it for many years. In Philadelphia, November 25, 1851, Stephen B. Kingston married Julia Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Anna M. Elliot. They had children, as follows: I. Fannie S. (Mrs. John O. Stokes), died in 1878; II. Henry H., of Philadelphia, traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; III. Anna D., died in infancy; IV. Charles E.; V. William White, of Atlanta, Ga., agent for Johnson & Co. Mr. Kingston died in Philadelphia, December 5, 1879.

Charles E. Kingston attended private schools in Philadelphia until 1877, in which year he was graduated with honor. In October, 1877, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a clerk in the Dock Street Freight Station, Philadelphia. On January 1, 1880, he was transferred to the general freight agent's office, and was rapidly promoted until on October 1, 1885, he was

made chief rate clerk, a position he filled with marked ability. In June, 1890, he was again advanced, this time to the chief clerkship under the general freight agent. On June 1, 1897, he was made division freight agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, with headquarters at Wilmington. Reference has been made to the ability of Stephen B. Kingston as a railroad man. This ability has been inherited by his son, Charles E., and, added to his careful training and his sound and comprehensive knowledge of trade conditions and requirements, makes him one of the most valuable of the many young men the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has appointed to responsible positions. He is a member of Meade Conclave, No. 376, I. O. H., of Philadelphia, and of the Merchants' Salesmen's Association of the same city.

On June 30, 1880, at Mt. Holly, N. J., Charles E. Kingston married Josephine K., daughter of Brevet Colonel Joseph C. Clark, U. S. A., and Mary E. (Goodell) Clark, of Oswego, N. Y. Their children are: I. Charles E., 2, born April 10, 1881; II. Mary C., born August 16, 1883; III. Josephine Louise, born May 15, 1888. Mr. Kingston and family attend the P. E. Church.

JAMES DAVIS, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Ann (Thompson) Davis, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1812.

His great-great-grandfather, on the paternal side, who was of Scotch birth, was the first of the family to come to America. He settled in Maryland. James Davis' maternal ancestors emigrated from Ireland, and, it is believed, found homes in New Jersey. His grandfather, Stephen Davis, was the first man to drive a stage coach out of Salem, N. J. John Davis, father of James Davis, was born in Cumberland county, N. J. He went to Baltimore, Md., when a young man, and afterward resided in Wilmington, Del., New Jersey, Virginia, and finally in Elkton, Md., where he died.

James Davis was taken by his parents to Wilmington when he was three years old. He had only meagre educational advantages, and, while yet young, was apprenticed to a wheelwright and blacksmith in Keatingsville, Md. Afterward he learned carpentry, and followed this trade, to which he added pattern-making, for many years. For the past twenty years he has led a retired life. Mr. Davis is a Democrat. He cast his first ballot for President Jackson, but has not voted during the past forty years.

James Davis was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca, daughter of Robert Young, of Wilmington. They had eleven children, of whom only three are living: I. Sarah (Mrs. Edwin Talley), of Wilmington; II. Anna (Mrs. James Marion), of Pennsville, Salem county, N. J.; III. George, of Wilmington, married Malvina Cox. Clara Elvina, deceased daughter of James Davis, married Jacob A. Daniel, of Wilmington, February 28, 1875. Their children were: I. Elsie R.; II. Blanche Viola; III. Florence May; IV. Oswald Garfield, died in infancy; V. Roland Coleman; VI. Lola Alberta. Mrs. Daniel died January 19, 1896. Mr. Daniel still resides in Wilmington.

James Davis married, the second time, on November 28, 1871, in Wilmington, Mary, daughter of Joseph L. and Sarah (Gibbons) Swain, of Sussex county, Del., and widow of Thomas T. Bennett. They had two children: I. James Alfred, born November 16, 1872; II. LeRoy, born January 15, 1880.

Mrs. Davis' parents were married May 26, 1829. Mrs. Davis was born near Concord, Sussex county, Del., April 17, 1841. By her first husband she had two children, both of whom died in infancy. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

ALBAN M. PIERCE, Wilmington, Del., son of Frederick and Ann Eliza (Bullock) Pierce, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 18, 1848.

His father was born in Brandywine hundred and was a stone mason. He married Ann Eliza, daughter of Curtis and Elizabeth Bullock, of the same hundred. They had children: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Jackson), of Wilmington, has one child, Francis E.; II. Frederick, 2, of Chester county, Pa., married first, Elizabeth Wild, had two children, i. William F., ii. Annie; married, second time, Elizabeth Boyd; III. Curtis H., of Wilmington, served in the Second regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, participated in numerous engagements and was severely wounded at Gettysburg, married Elizabeth Hibbard, and has two children, i. Henry, ii. Wellington; IV. Louis V., sup-

posed to be dead; V. Martha, died in young womanhood; VI. Beulah J. (Mrs. Hugh Duffy), of Wilmington, has one son, Edward; VII. Alban M.; VIII. Isaac C., drowned in Brandywine Creek, June, 1881; IX. Marshall H., of Wilmington. Frederick Pierce died in Brandywine hundred in 1855. Mrs. Pierce is still living in Wilmington, aged eighty-two years.

Alban M. Pierce was educated in the public schools of Brandywine hundred until he was eight years old. Then his mother removed her family to Wilmington and he completed his education there. After he left school he was engaged in various occupations until June 1, 1881, when he established the flour and feed store which he is at present conducting. Mr. Pierce is a member of Fairfax Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.; of Wilmington Lodge, No. 102, K. A. E. O., and of Wilmington Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., all of Wilmington. In political matters he is of independent views.

In October, 1872, at Marcus Hook, Alban M. Pierce married Harriet C., daughter of John and Rebecca Poinsett, born in Wilmington, March 15, 1852. Their children are: I. Henry M.; II. Harriet P.; III. John A. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Pierce is a trustee of the Brandywine M. E. church, superintendent of the Sunday-school and president of the Epworth League.

GEORGE W. GRIFFITH, Wilmington, Del., son of Titus P. M. and Susan L. (Pugh) Griffith, was born in Wilmington, December 20, 1860.

He attended the public schools of Wilmington until he was fifteen years old, when he entered upon a sea-faring life. For eleven years his home was on the high seas, and he traveled to every continent. China, Japan, Australia, many ports in South America and Europe were visited by him, and on the first Greeley expedition he was a member of the crew. His memory is a well-filled store house, as a result of his many journeys; and his descriptions of countries and peoples and customs make him most interesting in conversation. In 1883 he forsook the sea while in New York harbor, and returned to Wilmington. Here he entered the service of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A year later he obtained a situation as brakeman on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and in 1893 was promoted to the position of assistant car inspector of that road at Wilmington. His duties have been efficiently discharged, and he is, accordingly, much esteemed by the railroad company. Mr. Griffith is a member of Fairfax Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., and of Wilmington Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W.

On June 2, 1886, George W. Griffith was married to Margaret J., daughter of James J. and Mary Jane (Fea) Connor, of Pennsylvania. Their children are: I. Mabel S.; II. Georgiana; III. Clarence E.; IV. Naomi; V. Miriam; and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Griffith died in Wilmington, October 29, 1894.

WILLIAM SOLOMON, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Isaac and Sarah (Chandler) Solomon, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 7, 1849.

His grandfather, William Solomon, was a native of Wilmington, Del., where he was extensively engaged in buying and selling cattle. He married Eliza A. Smith, and had the following children: I. Isaac; II. John; III. Edward; IV. William; V. Joseph. Edward is the only surviving member of the family, and resides in the city of New York.

The eldest son of William and Eliza A. (Smith) Solomon, Isaac, was born in Wilmington, May 22, 1820. He spent his entire life in Delaware and Maryland, and was largely engaged in the oyster and fruit trade, packing and shipping both products. He married Sarah S., daughter of William and Sarah (Stuart) Chandler. Their children are: I. Caroline (Mrs. Richard Bower), of Philadelphia, born in Wilmington, July 12, 1842; II. Charles S., born in Smyrna, Del., July 16, 1847; III. William (Mrs. Isaac Solomon), died in Wayne, Delaware county, Pa., July 10, 1886. Mr. Solomon reached the close of a useful and well-spent life, on September 14, 1895, near New Castle, Del. He was then in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The remains of both these excellent parents repose in London Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

The elder son, Charles S. Solomon, was still a child when they removed to Baltimore where he began his education in the public schools. It was completed at Rock Hill Col-

lege, in Howard county, Md. After leaving the college, Mr. C. S. Solomon became interested with his father in the oyster and fruit business, on Solomon's Island, in the Patuxent River, in Maryland. For about three years he was postmaster on Solomon's Island. For the past twelve years he has been an engineer and machinist, doing business in Philadelphia. His residence is at Riverton, N. J., a beautiful suburban town on the Delaware River. Mr. Solomon is a member of Prince Frederick Lodge, F. and A. M., of Calvert county, Md., and of the Sons of Delaware, of Philadelphia.

Charles S. Solomon was married in Calvert county, Md., to Louisa, daughter of Alexander and Olive Somerville. Their children are: I. Alexine; II. Somerville; III. Grace S. Mr. Solomon attends the P. E. Church.

William Solomon, 2, acquired his primary education in the public schools of Baltimore. He was afterward, for several terms, a student at Rock Hill College, and at St. Timothy's Military School, in Baltimore county, Md. He continued to reside in that State until 1884, since which time he has had his home in Philadelphia. During his residence in Maryland, Mr. Solomon was engaged with his father in the oyster and fruit business. For four years he was postmaster on Solomon's Island. Since he has been a resident of Philadelphia he has been identified with the hotel business. His father, Isaac Solomon, was at one time a partner in the firm that owned the Bingham House, and contributed largely towards bringing that widely and favorably known hotel to its present superior condition. Mr. Solomon has, therefore, had the advantage of his father's experience and high reputation, to add to his own capable and efficient management of affairs.

William Solomon was married in Cumberland City, Md., June 28, 1877, to Ella, daughter of Alonzo and Jerusha (Towne) Whitcher. She is a native of Stoneham, Mass. Their only child is Sarah S., born in Baltimore, December 27, 1883. Mr. Solomon and his family attend the M. E. Church.

CHARLES A. ROSS, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Alexander and Mary (Holden) Ross, was born in Canterbury, Kent county, Del., December 17, 1850.

His grandfather, Robert Ross, was born near Seaford, Del. In early manhood he removed to Caroline county, Md., and settled near Greensboro. Afterwards he returned to Delaware and made his home during his remaining years in Canterbury. In Greensboro, Robert Ross married Rebecca Bell, a native of Caroline county, Md. They had children: I. Robert, 2; II. William; III. Alexander; IV. Peter; V. John; VI. Elizabeth; VII. Augusta. The surviving members of the family are William, Peter and John, who resides in Kent county, Del.

Alexander Ross was born in Caroline county, Md., but in his youth removed to Kent county, Del., with his parents. There he grew to manhood and engaged in farming. Alexander Ross married Mary Holden. They had one child, Charles A. Mr. Ross died while still a young man, being but twenty-four years of age. Mrs. Ross died at the age of twenty-one.

Charles A. Ross was only eight months old when his parents died. He was taken into the family of his grandfather, Robert Ross, who sent him to the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. He had by this time received only a limited education, but had determined to begin providing for himself, and obtained work from the farmers of the neighborhood. Afterwards he was engaged in various other occupations until 1868, when he turned his steps towards Philadelphia, and for the past thirty years has made his home there. In 1873, after he had pursued several plans for earning a livelihood, he established himself in the produce commission business, but a year later relinquished it and obtained a situation as a clerk in a retail clothing store. Ten years ago he engaged in merchant tailoring on Walnut street, Philadelphia, and has continued to carry on that business with success. Mr. Ross is a member of the Sons of Delaware, and still has a warm regard for the state in which he lived as a youth. His political principles are those of the Republican party.

On July 17, 1883, in Philadelphia, Charles A. Ross was married to Mary A., daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Nichols, of Camden, N. J. They have one child, Mary A., born September 17, 1888. Mr. Ross attends the M. E. Church.

THOMAS B. TOWNSEND, Wilmington, Del., son of Cheyney and Mary E. (Baker) Townsend, was born in Chester county, Pa., December 12, 1836.

As far back as his paternal line of ancestry

can be traced, the family were natives of Chester county. Mr. T. B. Townsend's great-grandfather, Jonathan Townsend, and his grandfather, Jonathan Townsend, 2, were both born in that county, and there spent their entire lives, pursuing the vocation of the farmer. Jonathan Townsend, 2, married Susanna Eachus. They had eleven children: I. Margery, married Joel Martin, both deceased; II. Susanna, died unmarried; III. Ann, married William Lainhoff, both deceased; IV. Cheyney; V. Louis, deceased; VI. Jonathan, 3; VII. Hannah (Mrs. James D. Baker); VIII. Mary (Mrs. White W. Mercer); IX. Eber, deceased; X. Emmor, deceased; XI. Joseph, of Pottsville, Pa., aged seventy-three years.

Cheyney Townsend was born in Chester county, April 3, 1810. He was a carpenter, and resided throughout life in his native county. Five of the children of Cheyney and Mary E. (Baker) Townsend, three boys and two girls, died in their infancy. Those surviving are: I. Thomas B.; II. Cheyney, Jr., of Philadelphia; III. Samuel H., of Philadelphia; IV. Susanna (Mrs. John R. Loomis), of Wilmington; V. Mary E. (Mrs. James Marshall), of Chester county, Pa.

Passing his early years in the home of his parents, Thomas B. Townsend was educated in the public schools of Chester county, Pa. For several years after leaving school he was occupied with agricultural labors. But this life of active usefulness was suddenly and painfully brought to a close by an accident which rendered necessary the amputation of his left leg. Thus incapacitated for physical labor, Mr. Townsend's activities found employment in intellectual work, and from August 18, 1860, to January 5, 1868, he was engaged in teaching. From the latter date until March 31, 1870, he was in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Downingtown, Pa.; and since April 13, 1870, he has been in the service of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company. His present position, that of auditor for the company, he has occupied for twenty years, a period far more than sufficient to prove the faithfulness and efficiency of this experienced official. Mr. Townsend supports the principles of the Republican party, but uses his judgment in political matters, independently of party control. He served for several years as assessor and collector of taxes in Chester county, Pa. He is a member of Pilgrim's Lodge, No. 455, I. O. H., Lionville, Chester county.

Thomas B. Townsend was married in Chester county, Pa., October 7, 1858, to Esther, daughter of Eli and Susanna Rambo. Their children are: I. John W., of Wilmington, married Sarah E. Clark, of Chester county, Pa.; II. Elmer E., of Birdsboro, Pa., married Miss Hall, of Berks county, Pa.; III. Thomas, who died in infancy; IV. Mary S., at home. The family are members of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM P. SHORT, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Alfred and Margaret (Hatton) Short, who was born in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del., August 26, 1842.

Mr. Short's great-grandfather, Daniel Short, was a native of Nanticoke hundred, Sussex county, Del. His son, John, the great-grandfather of William P. Short, was also born in Nanticoke hundred.

Mr. Short's grandfather, Giller G. Short, farmer, was born on the homestead in Nanticoke hundred, where he spent his whole life in cultivating and improving his land. Giller G. Short was married to Ann Prettyman, of Indiana River hundred, Sussex county, Del. Their children are: I. Alfred, born November 26, 1816; II. Daniel B., deceased; III. William, of Ellendale, Cedar Creek hundred, born in December, 1820; IV. Giller M., deceased, born in 1825; V. John C., U. S. marshal, whose sketch appears in this volume; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. Nicholas O. Smith), deceased; VII. Mary A. (Mrs. William Swaine); VIII. Hester J. (Mrs. William Day), deceased; IX. Sinai, widow of John N. McCauley, of Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Short died at her home in Nanticoke hundred in 1838. Giller G. Short died at the homestead in 1859. Both rest in the family burial place on the homestead in Nanticoke hundred, Sussex county, Del.

Mr. Short's father, Alfred Short, was born in Nanticoke hundred, November 26, 1816, and spent his whole life in Sussex county. After farming for some time, Mr. Short began teaching but abandoned the profession and turned his attention to civil engineering. From 1868 to 1880 Mr. Short was employed as railroad agent. For ten years he was as-

sistant postmaster, and for fifteen years postmaster of Ellendale, discharging his duties promptly and efficiently. In 1853 he represented his district in the State Legislature. Alfred Short was married in Nanticoke hundred, Sussex county, Del., December 3, 1839, to Margaret, daughter of Henry and Lavinia (Smith) Hatton, who was born near Georgetown, Sussex county, Del., April 19, 1819. Mrs. Short's father was a native of Germany; her mother was born in Georgetown hundred, Sussex county, Del. The children of Alfred and Margaret (Hatton) Short are: I. Henry C., born in Cedar Creek hundred, in October, 1840; II. William P., born August 26, 1842; III. Mary L., born in January, 1845, died in September, 1872; IV. John W., of Philadelphia, Pa., born in 1847; V. Wilbur F., of Philadelphia; VI. Carrie G. (Mrs. Joseph L. Welch), of Ellendale, Sussex county. Mrs. Short died at her home in Sussex county, March 26, 1896. Mr. Short resides at Ellendale, Sussex county. He is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he holds the office of steward.

William P. Short was educated in the public schools of Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del. From September, 1867, to January, 1872, Mr. Short was a merchant at Ellendale, Sussex county, and for four years of this time was also postmaster of Ellendale. He was a successful business man, energetic and enterprising, and built the first house in Ellendale. In 1872 Mr. Short removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and began business as a commission merchant. He is now at the head of a thriving wholesale and commission business, dealing in produce of all kinds. Mr. Short is a Republican, actively interested in local affairs. He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 386, F. and A. M., of Philadelphia, Pa.; of Passyunk Tribe, No. 139, I. O. R. M., of Philadelphia; of Fourth of July Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F., of Philadelphia, and a member of the Great Council of Red Men and of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of Pennsylvania.

William P. Short was married in Georgetown, Sussex county, Del., December 2, 1869, to Catherine J., daughter of William and Rebecca (Jones) Short, of Sussex county, who was born in Broadkiln hundred, Sussex county, March 21, 1850. Their children are: I. Mary L., born in Philadelphia, August 13, 1873; II. Oscar, died in infancy; III. Laura G., born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1880. Mr. Short, his wife and family are members of the Eighteenth Street M. E. church. For nine years he has been a member of the board of trustees. He is an active efficient worker in the church and in the Sunday-school, in which he and his daughter, Laura, are teachers.

John W. Day, Philadelphia, Pa., son of William P. and Hester J. (Short) Day, was born in Nanticoke hundred, Sussex county, Del., August 21, 1853.

John W. Day's boyhood was spent in Sussex county, where he was educated in the public schools of the district. Both his parents are dead. In 1874 Mr. Day removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he now resides. In January, 1886, he became a partner with his cousin, William P. Short, a wholesale commission merchant, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Day is a member of the Republican party, actively interested in local affairs.

John W. Day was married in Philadelphia, December 6, 1888, to Mary E., daughter of Richard and Rebecca Andrews, of Caroline county, Ind. Mr. Day attends the M. E. Church.

THOMAS FAGAN, Wilmington, Del., was born in Ballynakill, County Meath, Ireland.

He emigrated to America when he was a very young man and settled in Wilmington, where he obtained employment as hostler at the Black Horse tavern, one of the most extensively patronized hostelries of that day. He remained there a few years, attentive to his duties and economical with his money, and then became proprietor of the Sorrel Horse tavern, establishing and conducting, in connection with it, a livery business. He remained at this tavern for some time, and left it to take possession of the White Horse Hotel, which he managed for five years. He then retired from the hotel business and gave his attention to his livery stable and to the numerous building contracts he was receiving. He still conducts the livery business, and is an extensive contractor and builder, besides superintending the cultivation of his farm near Wilmington. He is an independent Democrat.

Thomas Fagan married, in 1858, Susan Harkins, a native of Letterkenny, County

Donegal, Ireland, who came to America in early girlhood and made her home in Wilmington. Their children are: I. Peter, born 1858; II. Mary, born 1860; III. William, born 1862; IV. Catharine, born 1864, deceased; V. John, born 1866, deceased; VI. Catharine, born 1868, deceased; VII. John, born 1870, deceased; VIII. Ann, born 1872, deceased; IX. James, born 1878.

Mr. Fagan is a Roman Catholic; he and his family attend St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

Peter Fagan, son of Thomas Fagan, is a resident of Wilmington and conducts a hotel. He has served a term in City Council, was a member of the Board of Education, and is a member of the National Drivers' Association. Peter Fagan married Sarah Dougherty. They have three children: I. Thomas, born March, 1892; II. James, born March, 1893; III. Alice, born October, 1897. One child died in infancy. Mary Fagan, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Harkins) Fagan, married Alexander Casey. They conduct a grocery store in Wilmington. Their children are: I. George, born 1891; II. Marion, born in 1895; III. William, born in 1897. William and James Fagan are unmarried and reside with their father. They are engaged in the livery business.

JAMES WILSON, Wilmington, Del., son of William Wilson, Jr., and Margaret (Green) Wilson, was born at Breck Lane, along Brandywine Creek, in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 19, 1858.

His ancestors on the paternal side were Scotch-Irish. His great-grandfather and grandfather were born in County Down, and his father in Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland. His grandfather, William Wilson, Sr., worked as a linen weaver in his native country, and when he came to America in 1838, accompanied by his entire family, he went from the landing place at Philadelphia to Manayunk, the cotton mill district, where he could find employment as near as possible to his occupation in Ireland. He remained there two years and then moved to Greenville, Del. There he was engaged for more than thirty years in the cotton mills on the banks of the Brandywine. William Wilson, Sr., married, in Ireland, Susan, daughter of Samuel and Mary (McAlister) Hope. They had children: I Jennie; II. James; III. Susan; IV. William, Jr., and two others who died in infancy. Mr. Wilson died in Greenville, aged seventy-seven years. His remains were buried in the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian graveyard.

William Wilson, Jr., father of James Wilson, and the only surviving child of William Wilson, Sr., was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to America with his parents in 1838. He was employed with his father in the cotton mills for about three years, but did not like this occupation and apprenticed himself to his brother James to learn tinsmithing. When he had acquired his trade he entered into partnership with his brother and Charles Green, under the firm name of Wilson, Green & Wilson, tinsmiths. In 1862 these business relations were dissolved by the withdrawal of James Wilson, who went to McKeesport, Pa., remained a short time, then returned to Delaware and engaged in business in Wilmington, afterwards going west to Ohio, where he died. Charles Green and William Wilson, Jr., continued in business together under the firm name of Green & Wilson, manufacturing, principally, metal packages, of which they were the patentees, for the DuPont Powder Company. In 1885 Mr. Wilson retired and went to live on Prospect farm, one of the large tracts of land he had purchased near Greenville; the other farm received the name of Sunset. He wearied of inactivity, however, and in 1896 engaged in the iron and carriage-furnishings business, which he still conducts.

On October 12, 1854, William Wilson, Jr., was married to Margaret, daughter of William and Maria (Baker) Green. Her ancestry was Irish on the paternal side, and German on that of her mother. Her grandfather and father were born in Ireland and emigrated to America, where the grandfather taught school. Her mother was born in Lancaster, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had children: I. Maria, deceased; II. Samuel Hope, married Emma Jefferson, of Smyrna, Del., had four children, i. Samuel Hope, ii. Frazier J., iii. Jeannette, iv. Paul; III. James; IV. Susan, deceased; V. William 3; VI. Margaret; VII. Irenaeus, deceased; VIII. Frederick, accidentally drowned when a boy at Cape May Point, N. J.; IX. Charles G., deceased; X. Martha B; XI. Henry; XII. Mary E.

James Wilson received his primary education in the schools of Christiana hundred, New

Castle county, and afterward entered the academy of T. Clarkson Taylor, where he prepared for admission to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa, He was graduated from the latter institution in the class of '81 as a civil engineer. The same year he secured a position with General Cisneros, of Cuban fame, and, on short notice, accompanied him to London, England, as private secretary, when the general went there to purchase material for the construction of the Jorandat Railway in the United States of Columbia in South America. Mr. Wilson was appointed chief engineer and constructor of this railway, and held that position until 1886, when he was made chief engineer for the completion of the road by the government of the republic, a revolution having occurred before the road was built, and the successful revolutionary party having taken possession of the line. He continued in the employ of the government until 1891, when he returned to Delaware. In 1892 he was engaged to make surveys for the Pennsylvania Railroad for the extension of the Bell's Gap road and afterward was appointed assistant engineer in the surveying department of Wilmington. In March, 1894, the City Council elected him chief of the surveying bureau, which position he held until May 11, 1898. At that time, owing to a political change he was superseded, at the same time receiving the unanimous vote of the City Council for the position of first assistant, which he declined. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and pronounced in his views. He is unmarried, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN F. DOLAN, chief of police, Wilmington, Del., son of James and Margaret (Terrell) Dolan, was born in West Chester, Chester county, Pa., January 7, 1855.

His father and mother were born in County Galway, Ireland, in which county their ancestors had lived for many generations. James Dolan came to America in 1845, landed in Philadelphia and went immediately to Chester county, Pa., settling near Kennett Square. He afterwards moved to West Chester. Soon after his arrival he leased a farm close by and tilled it for several years, after which he engaged in railroad contracting and constructed the section of railroad from Brandywine Summit to Fairville, in Chester county. Hard labor and exposure undermined his health and he returned to West Chester. By advice of his physician he remined there but a short time, removing, in 1859, to Wilmington, where he purchased the then well-known and popular Temperance Hotel and took possession of it in March, 1860. He conducted this hostelry until his death, November 16, 1862. His widow continued the business for two years, and then disposed of the property to the Delaware Avenue Improvement Company, and retired to private life. The Temperance Hotel was long ago demolished to make room for a larger and more ornate building, in line with the extensive improvements being made in that section of the city. Its site, however, is still indicated by a memorial fountain, erected at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Delaware avenues, by the fountain society of Wilmington, in commemoration of its first president, the late Ferris Bringhurst. James Dolan married, in 1852, Margaret Terrell, of West Chester, who had come from his old home in Ireland a few years before. They had these children; I. Ann Mar[illegible] (Mrs. Henry Carr); II. Esther; III. John F.; IV. Margaret; V. Catharine; VI. James; the last two are deceased. Mrs. Dolan died in 1881.

John F. Dolan was educated in the parochial and public schools of Wilmington. When he was twelve years old he began to work for himself, and at the age of fifteen, apprenticed himself to a house-painter, John W. Gibson, with whom he served for three years; for one year he worked as a master-painter, and was then appointed, in 1875, by Mayor Joshua L. Simms, a special detective to ferret out the incendiarists who were at the time destroying much property in Wilmington and its suburbs. Mr. Dolan went about his new duties with discretion and energy, and in a short time discovered the principals of the dangerous band and secured their conviction in the courts. When he had accomplished this work, and his services were no longed needed, he went to Philadelphia, and was employed on the Centennial buildings, which were then nearing completion. Afterward he journeyed to the west and secured a position in the Pullman palace car shops. He remained there only a few months, and returned to Wilmington in 1877. Here he engaged in the saloon business at No. 404 West Front street and continued in it for about eighteen months. In 1879, Mr. Dolan was ap-

pointed on the Wilmington police force by Mayor John P. Almond. When his term expired, July 1, 1882, he returned to his trade for six months, and then established a restaurant and saloon at No. 6 West Third street, which he conducted for ten years and three months, and finally disposed of it to accept the position of chief of police. Mr. Dolan received his appointment April 23, 1893, from the police commission, which was created by an act of the Legislature April 14, 1893, to further increase the efficiency of the police force. Mr. Dolan was chosen head of the department because of his well-known executive ability and his genius for organization. His attention to detail, his thoroughness of method, his strict discipline, have all contributed to advance the force greatly in usefulness and in the confidence of the citizens. After his appointment as chief of police, which was entirely unsolicited, he sold out his business and purchased a residence at 231 Brown street, which he now occupies. Mr. Dolan is a Democrat of strong convictions, and believes that the principles of his party are best calculated to advance the material interests of the country.

John F. Dolan married, on May 9, 1878, Mary A., daughter of Patrick and Margaret Burke, of Ireland. They had twelve children, six of whom died in infancy; the survivors are; I. John B.; II. James F.; III. Mary A.; IV. Margaret; V. Arthur G.; VI. Esther.

Mr. Dolan and family are members of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

WILLIAM W. BULLOCK, Wilmington, Delaware, son of the late John M. and Violet (Smith) Bullock, was born in New Castle county, July 26, 1844.

The Bullock family is of English lineage, and emigrated to America in early colonial times.

Mr. Bullock's father, John M. Bullock, son of Moses and Mary (McCall) Bullock, was born in Delaware county, Pa., in November, 1811. He attended the schools of his native county, and served an apprenticeship as a stone mason. At this trade he worked until the infirmities of age obliged him to retire from active life. In 1838 Mr. Bullock removed to Delaware and settled in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, on a farm owned by his wife. Besides managing the affairs of this farm, he continued to work at his trade and for some time occupied the position of foreman for the DuPont Powder Company. Mr. Bullock afterwards engaged in business for himself. Throughout the State many beautiful homes bear witness to his skill as an artisan. Mr. Bullock was a Whig, but afterwards identified himself with the Republican party; he was an active worker, but never sought office. John M. Bullock was married to Violet, daughter of James and Ann (———) Smith, a native of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del. Their children are: I. Marietta (Mrs. William M. Taylor), deceased; II. Rebecca, widow of Joseph Guy; III. Moses, married Charlotte Friel, who is deceased; IV. Sarah Jane, widow of William Hanby; V. James S., married Rachel Brown; VI. William W.; VII. Hannah, deceased; VIII. Ravana Caroline (Mrs. George Hobson); IX. John W., married Margaret Graham. Mr. Bullock was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He and his wife died in Wilmington, Del., at the home of their son, William W. Bullock. Mrs. Bullock was seventy-six; her husband reached his eighty-third year.

William W. Bullock, third son of John M. and Violet (Smith) Bullock, attended the public schools of Delaware county, Pa., and of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del. Mr. Bullock had just completed his scholastic course when the war of the Rebellion broke out, and in response to his country's call, he enlisted, in September, 1861, in Company D, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. For more than three years Mr. Bullock fought bravely in defense of the Union. He took part in twenty-six of the most hotly-contested battles of the war, and although thrice wounded never failed in the discharge of his duty. He was mustered out at Petersburg, Va., leaving a record of which his children are justly proud. After his discharge, Mr. Bullock returned to his home in Delaware and learned carpentry, serving the usual term of apprenticeship. He became a skillful mechanic and after working as a journeyman for two years secured a position with the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, and served that firm as master mechanic for fourteen years. In 1880 Mr. Bullock established a planing mill which was destroyed by fire in 1882. Undaunted by this heavy loss, Mr. Bullock rebuilt the mill and by September of the same year was again ready for business. In 1884,

in addition to the management of his mill, he began dealing in wood and coal, and in the spring of 1891 purchased his present plant. This property, which is situated at No. 116-118 Monroe street, Wilmington, Del., is large and finely equipped. Mr. Bullock's mill is largely engaged in the manufacture of packing boxes; his trade in wood and coal is very extensive. He is an enterprising business man and was one of the first manufacturers to substitute electricity for steam. Independent and manly, self-reliant and judicious, Mr. Bullock cares little for most of the side issues which usually attract the mind; his business and his family engross his time and attention. He is universally respected as an honored and successful business man, and a good citizen. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion; he is actively interested in politics and is a strong Prohibitionist.

In July, 1866, William W. Bullock was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Lee and Mary Weldin, a native of New Castle county, Del. Their children are: I. Emily W.; II. Kate E.; III. Arthur, died in infancy; IV. Edna May; V. William, died in childhood; VI. Edgar Quinby; VII. Elizabeth M. Mr. Bullock is a member of the Methodist Church, and holds the office of steward in the Harrison Street congregation.

HON. THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, LL. D., of Wilmington, Del., deceased; lawyer, orator, statesman and diplomatist.

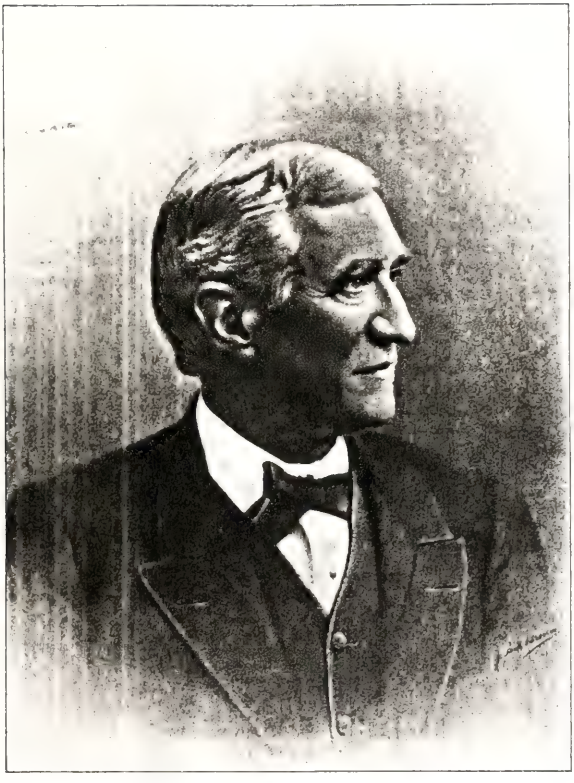
It is impossible within the brief sketch required by the limited scope of this work, to truly portray the character, or adequately describe the achievements and career of this eminent American. Considered in all respects, he is not only the most distinguished Delawarean his native state has produced, but also one of the most commanding figures, national or international, among American public men of his generation.

His was a unique and captivating personality, for in him were conspicuously blended the earnest purpose and strenuous force of robust manhood with the buoyant spirits and generous emotions of sanguine youth. Like his father and grandfather, James Asheton Bayard, Jr., and Sr., he was lavishly gifted by nature with rare physical, mental and moral endowments, which he constantly improved and developed by unflagging industry and tireless activity. His towering stature, stalwart frame, superb head and expressive features, combined with his knightly bearing, gracious courtesy, and tender sympathy, everywhere won for him both profound respect and affectionate regard. With his intellectual power were united a moral strength and spiritual grace which made his career a potent and wholesome influence throughout his long and useful life.

His mind was broad, versatile and vigorous, improved by social culture, travel and reading, and thoroughly stored with information of the most varied character. He was innately a social being and a genial, charming and instructive companion. His marvelous vitality imparted a buoyancy of feeling and a genuine enjoyment of life which kept him thoroughly in sympathy with his environment, and in the van of modern progress.

Within his allotted span of life he had become preeminently the head of the bar of his state, the soundest, safest and most esteemed national leader of his party, the Democratic leader of the Senate, thrice the next highest Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination, Secretary of State of the United States, and the first American Ambassador to Great Britain. In all these eminent and responsible stations, he, by sheer force of his ability and worth, achieved a success and commanded a popular confidence in his patriotism, integrity and capability, which are as rare as they were, in the public estimation, signally merited by him.

That the uncommon physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual characteristics which achieved so exceptional a career were, in his case, inherited from a remarkable ancestry seems unquestionable when his genealogy is considered. Beginning with his American ancestors, it appears that, including his maternal great-grandfather, Richard Bassett, five of his family within four successive generations, and four of the Bayard name—himself, his father, uncle and grandfather—have been United States Senators. Others of his paternal and maternal lines have also been distinguished in various ways. Referring to his European genealogy, it will be seen that, through his maternal lines, he derives his lineage from the dauntless English squires and sturdy Saxon yeomanry who executed one, and exiled another tyrant King in the maintenance of



T. F. Bayard.

English rights and liberties, and that, on the other hand, through his paternal line, he descends, and derives his name from that ancient and knightly race of France which produced the renowned "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," who gave his life to defend his sovereign and serve his country.

Respecting the latter, Thomas F. Bayard's biographer, Edward Spencer, writing in 1880, says: "The family to which Mr. Bayard belongs is a numerous one, and its members are widely distributed in both the Old World and the New. Those who take an interest in antiquarian investigations have traced back its origin to the province of Dauphine, now the department of the Isere, in the southeast of France, where, about six leagues from Grenoble, the ruins of the Chateau Bayard, crowning a hill which commands one of the noblest prospects in that romantic region, mark what is regarded as the cradle of the race. From the earliest times the Bayards were distinguished for courage in war and fidelity to their sovereign. A Seigneur de Bayard, the head of the house, was slain at the battle of Poitiers in the vain attempt to prevent the capture of King John the Good by the English. His son fell in combat with the same enemy at Azincourt, and his grandson at Montlhery. But the second in descent from this last was more widely known than either, and, joining to the hereditary prowess and constancy of his race a purity and nobility of character peculiarly his own, has furnished to history and romance the ideal of a perfect knight. Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, 'the knight without fear and without reproach,' was the famous captain of Charles VIII, Louis XII, and Francis I, the latter of whom, after the battle of Marignano, would receive the honor of knighthood from no hand but that of Bayard. In 1505, single-handed, he kept the bridge of the Garigliano against the Spaniards, and sayed the whole French army. In the wars between Francis and the Emperor Charles V, he was the most trusted French leader, and fell by an arquebuse-shot while conducting the retreat at the passage of the Sesia, April 30, 1524. As he left no heirs, his estates and rank descended to the next of kin, and the family name, Du Terrail, was merged in the territorial name Bayard.

"Among the descendants of these Bayards were three brothers, Jacques, Thomas, and Philippe, who had embraced the Reformed or Huguenot faith. During the persecutions which followed the massacre of St. Bartholomew, they, with thousands of their fellow-believers, fled from France, and took refuge in Holland, where their descendants still exist."

Samuel Bayard, a supposed descendant of one of them, is the authentically known paternal ancestor of the Delaware family of the name. He was a merchant of Amsterdam, Holland. The names of his parents and the place and date of his birth are now unknown. He married Anna Stuyvesant, born about 1600, sister of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New Amsterdam (now New York), and the daughter of Rev. Balthazar Stuyvesant, of Friesland, in the Netherlands, and his wife Margaret Hardenstein. Samuel Bayard died previous to 1647, for, on May 11th of that year, his widow Anna and her daughter Catharine, and their three sons, Petrus, Balthazar, and Nicholas Bayard, landed in New Amsterdam with Governor Peter Stuyvesant and his wife Judith, the only sister of said Samuel Bayard.

Since then these children of Samuel and their descendants have intermarried with the Jays, Livingstones, Van Renssellaers, Schuylers, Winthrops, Shippens, Willings, Chews, Stocktons, Bassetts, Carrolls, Howards, Lees, Wirts, Washingtons and other distinguished families in this country. So far as known, there are no male descendants of his sons Balthazar and Nicholas. It is therefore probable that not only the Delaware Bayards, but also those of the name in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and their connections elsewhere in the United States, are all descended from Samuel's eldest son Petrus Bayard.

Thomas Francis Bayard's American genealogy, as derived from said Samuel Bayard, is as follows:

1. PETRUS BAYARD, eldest son of Samuel and Anna (Stuyvesant) Bayard, was born in 16—, at Alphen, on the Rhine, in South Holland, about seven miles from Leyden, and died in New York City in 1699. He married, November 4, 1674, Blandina Kierstede, daughter of Dr. Hans Kierstede and Sarah Roelofs, and granddaughter of Jans Roelofs and his wife, the notable heir-

ess Anneke Jans, by whom he had three children, Samuel, Petrus and Sarah Bayard, all born in New York.

In 1675 Governor Andros granted him a tract of land at Bombay Hook, Delaware, for which he afterwards, on May 4, 1679, purchased a deed from the Indian owners. About this time he joined the Labadists, a religious sect who were the disciples of Jean de Labadie, a French enthusiast, and, in 1684, united with them in the purchase and colonization of the Labadie tract, being a portion of Augustine Hermann's Bohemia Manor, between the Elk and Bohemia Rivers in Cecil county, Maryland. Some years later this community was dissolved, Petrus Bayard returning to New York, where he died in 1699, and a considerable part of the Labadie tract, upon its partition in 1698, passed into the possession of Samuel Bayard, his eldest son.

2. SAMUEL BAYARD, son of Petrus and Blandina (Kierstede) Bayard, born in New York in 1675, died at "Great House," his Bohemia Manor mansion and estate, November 23, 1721. In 1698, the year before his father's death, he removed from New York to Bohemia Manor and purchased, with his brother-in-law, Hendrick Sluyter, a portion of the Labadie tract which, in 1716, they divided into separate shares. Here he brought his first wife, Susannah Bouchelle, and, after her death, his second wife, Elizabeth Sluyter. The latter survived her husband's death in 1721, and, at her death, their son, James Bayard—the other children being Peter, Samuel, and Mary Ann—inherited "Great House," the family estate.

3. JAMES BAYARD, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sluyter) Bayard, born at "Great House," Bohemia Manor, ———, 17—, died ———, 17—. He married Mary Asheton, of Virginia, ———, 17—, by whom he had one daughter who died in her seventeenth year, and two sons, twins, John and James Asheton Bayard. John Bayard was a distinguished Revolutionary patriot, served as a colonel at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and was a member of the Provincial Congress, 1774, and of the Continental Congress, 1785.

4. DR. JAMES ASHETON BAYARD, son of James and Mary (Asheton) Bayard, born at "Great House," Bohemia Manor, August 11, 1738, where he and his brother John received a classical education under their private tutor, Rev. George Duffield, afterwards an eminent Presbyterian divine. In 1756, at the age of eighteen, he and his brother left their Maryland home for Philadelphia, Pa., where John entered the counting house of John Rhea, and James A. began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Cadwalader. About 1759 John Bayard married Margaret Hodge, daughter of Andrew Hodge, of Philadelphia, and, not long after, his brother James Asheton married her sister. As John was born about half an hour earlier than his twin brother, James Asheton, he inherited, upon the death of their father, intestate, all of the Bohemia Manor real estate, under the colonial laws of Maryland. But such was his affection and generosity toward his brother that he at once conveyed to him one-half of the inherited property.

Dr. James Asheton Bayard died January 8, 1770, in Philadelphia, Pa., leaving a daughter Jane who died unmarried, and two sons, John Hodge, who died about 1820, unmarried, and James Asheton Bayard, the second.

5. JAMES ASHETON BAYARD, 2, son of Dr. James Asheton and ——— (Hodge) Bayard, born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1767, died in Wilmington, Delaware, August 6, 1815. In 1795 he married Anne Bassett, great-granddaughter of Augustine Hermann, of Bohemia Manor, and daughter of Richard Bassett, of Delaware, (son of Major Michael Bassett and Judith Hermann, granddaughter of Augustine Hermann), who was captain of the Dover Light Horse under Washington in 1777, member of the Delaware Constitutional Conventions of 1776 and 1792, member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, United States Senator from Delaware 1789-93, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1793-99, Governor of Delaware 1799, and United States Circuit Judge 1801. He died in September, 1815.

James Asheton Bayard, 2, was graduated from Princeton 1784, began the practice of law in Wilmington, Del., 1787, member of Congress from Delaware 1796-1803, United States Senator 1804-13, one of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent 1814, declined appointment as Minister to France in 1801, and to Russia in 1815. He was, as described by a biographer, "a tall, well-proportioned, erect man, of light complexion, light hair, hand-

some face, intelligent and manly expression, and of courteous and dignified manners. His portrait was painted by Adolphe Ulric Wertmuller, a Swedish artist, who also successfully delineated the face and figure of Washington. Bayard was one of whom, as of his uncle, Col. John Bayard, it might truly be said that nature, education, mind, heart and habit, had combined to make a gentleman. His eloquence was lofty and commanding, and he stood second to no man either in the House or the Senate. He left an enviable and unblemished reputation, and is still regarded as the glory of Delaware, as his illustrious namesake of the sixteenth century was then, and is still called, the pride and glory of France."

He was buried at Bohemia Manor, where his father-in-law, Governor Richard Bassett, was, within a month afterward, interred by his side. He died leaving two daughters, Caroline and Mary, and four sons, Richard H., James Asheton 3rd, Dr. Edward, and Henry M. Bayard.

Richard H. Bayard, his son, was born in Wilmington, Del., September 23, 1796, died in Philadelphia, Pa., 1868, graduated from Princeton 1814, admitted to the Delaware Bar 1818, first Mayor of Wilmington 1832, U. S. Senator 1836-39, Chief Justice of Delaware 1839-41, U. S. Senator 1841-45, Minister to Belgium 1850-53. He married Mary Sophia, granddaughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his wife Harriet Chew, daughter of Provincial Councillor Benjamin Chew of Germantown, Pa.

6. JAMES ASHETON BAYARD, third son of James Asheton and Annie (Bassett) Bayard, born in Wilmington, Del., November 15, 1799, died in Wilmington June 13, 1880, and buried in the Old Swedes' churchyard.

He was admitted to the Delaware Bar in 1822 and rapidly rose to the front rank of his profession. He won great reputation as a leading counsel in the celebrated suit of Randel against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and in the noted Pea Patch Island case. He began his political public career as a Jackson Democratic candidate for Congress in 1828, and to the end of his life was a consistent, earnest and unwavering Democrat. He was United States District Attorney for Delaware under President Van Buren, and elected and re-elected to the United States Senate in 1850, 1856 and 1862. He opposed the adoption of the "test oath" for Senators in 1864, and, having taken it to disprove the unpatriotic imputation it implied as to him personally, he resigned from the Senate in resentment of the affront. Upon the death of his successor, in 1867, he was appointed by Governor Saulsbury to fill the vacancy until the next session of the Legislature. On January 19, 1869, both he and his son Thomas F. Bayard were elected by the Legislature, the one to fill out his own unexpired senatorial term, and the other for the full term as his father's successor; so that, at noon of the same day, March 4, 1869, the father retired from senatorial life as his son entered it in his stead—an incident hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the Senate. During his long career in the Senate he filled many important positions, among them the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

James A. Bayard was a man of stalwart stature and massive mould, with powerfully cast features, habitually preserving the courtly bearing and the gracious manner of the ideal gentleman of the olden school. He possessed a logical mind of great power and clearness, and bore a national reputation as one of the ablest members of his profession, especially as a constitutional lawyer. His entire professional life—excepting the three years, from 1843-46, passed in New York City—was spent in Delaware. He was a man of unblemished integrity, inherent candor and sincere convictions. In his speech in the Senate, in March, 1861, he denied the right of secession, declaring his desire to preserve the Union, and strove to avert the horrors of impending war. Both he and his son proved their fidelity to the Constitution and the Union of their fathers by their patriotic exertions in preventing Delaware from being drawn into the fatal whirlpool of secession.

He married, July 8, 1823, Anne Francis, born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 9, 1802, died in Wilmington, Del., March 13, 1864. She was the daughter of Thomas Willing Francis and Dorothy Willing, his wife and cousin. Thomas Willing Francis was a son of Tench Francis and Anne Willing, his wife, the grandson of Tench Francis, Attorney General of the Province of Pennsylvania, the uncle of Sir Philip Francis, K. B., author

of the celebrated "Letters of Junius." Dorothy Willing, wife of Thomas Willing Francis, was the daughter of Thomas Willing of Philadelphia and granddaughter of Charles Willing, captain of the Philadelphia Associators 1747, the son of Thomas Willing, of Bristol, England, merchant, and his wife, Anne Harrison, granddaughter, on her paternal side, of Major General Thomas Harrison, and, on her maternal side, of Simon Mayne, both members of the High Court of Justice which condemned Charles I.

The children of James Asheton and Anne (Francis) Bayard were James Asheton, 4th, born January 10, 1825, died, unmarried, July 17, 1848; Mary Ellen, married Augustus Van Cortlandt Schermerhorn, of New York, Thomas Francis, Sophia Harrison, died 1832, George Harrison, died 1836, Mabel, died November 28, 1897, married first Dr. John Kent Kane, of Philadelphia, Pa., brother of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, married second Levi C. Bird, Esq., of Wilmington, Del., Florence, died February 8, 1898, married Benoni Lockwood, New York, Major United States Volunteers, War of 1861-5.

7. THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, son of James Asheton and Anne (Francis) Bayard, born Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1828. He was christened Thomas Willing Francis, but for the sake of brevity, omitted the name of Willing.

He married 1st, in 1856, Louisa Sewell, daughter of Josiah and Catherine Eloise (Sewell) Lee, Baltimore, Md. Their children were, Katherine Lee, died January 16, 1886; James Asheton, 5th, Mabel, married Samuel D. Warren, Boston, Mass., Mary Lee, died 1862, Annie Francis, died unmarried, November, 1898, Florence, married William S. Hilles, Esq., Wilmington, Del., Louise Lee, married Prof. Frank Angell, Stanford University, Cala., Thomas Francis, attorney-at-law, New York, Ellen, married Count Reinhold A. Lewenhaupt, of Sweden, William Shippen, died 1870, Willing Francis, died 1871, and Philip Francis. Mr. Bayard married, 2nd in 1890, Marv Willing, Washington, D. C., daughter of Dr. George Clymer, U. S. N., grandson of George Clymer, a Pennsylvania signer of the Declaration of Independence, and grandson also of Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1761, president of the Provincial Congress, 1774, member of the Continental Congress in 1775 and 1776, president of the Bank of North America, and also of the Bank of the United States, mayor of Philadelphia, etc. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Rear Admiral William Branford Shubrick, U. S. N.

The education of Thomas F. Bayard was pursued in his native state until 1841, when he was sent to Flushing, Long Island, to complete his studies under the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D. On passing from the care of Dr. Hawks, Mr. Bayard entered the commercial house of his brother-in-law, August Van Cortlandt Schermerhorn, of New York; here, and subsequently in the employ of S. Morris Waln, of Philadelphia, he profited by the ample opportunities afforded him for becoming conversant with the laws of trade and the management of financial affairs, a knowledge which proved most valuable to him in public life. At the age of twenty, after the death of his brother, James A. Bayard, Jr., in 1848, he returned to his home and parents in Wilmington, and having devoted three years to the study of law, was admitted to the bar of Delaware in 1851. For two years he practiced as his father's assistant, and in 1853 was appointed United States Attorney for Delaware. This office he resigned a year later, in order to enter into partnership with his friend, William Shippen, Esq., of Philadelphia. The legal firm thus instituted existed until the death of Mr. Shippen in 1858, when Mr. Bayard again returned to Wilmington. From this time a large portion of the business devolving upon him consisted in the fulfilment of trusts and executorships, and the management of estates; an exacting occupation, but one for which Mr. Bayard was well qualified by his early experience of business, his sound and practical judgment, and his great capacity for difficult and tedious work.

The Civil War broke out in 1861, while Thomas F. Bayard was still young; yet it is not too much to say that it was largely due to his patriotism, moderation, and persuasive eloquence that Delaware was not hurried, in the feverish excitement of the times, into the ranks of the seceding states. At a mass meeting held in Dover in June of that year, he succeeded in calming the perturbed minds of his audience by reminding them that they had

no part in the "secession, revolution or rebellion, by whatever name it may be called," but that it was their duty to keep their state in the Union, and to continue, as they always had been, faithful to that Union, and to the Constitution. His hope at that time was one shared by many others—that war might be averted and the seceding states be sooner or later won back to their allegiance to the Federal government. The meeting was adjourned, after adopting certain resolutions, the last of which expressed the decision that there was "no necessity for convening the legislature of the state."

This is one of the most significant incidents whereby Mr. Bayard's name is connected with public affairs, prior to his election as his father's successor in the national senate, as above related. Although belonging to the conservative minority, his position as a leader soon became assured, and was maintained throughout his sixteen years of senatorial service. Laborious, moderate and clear-sighted, he was a valuable member of a number of committees, among them those on finance, private claims, and the revision of laws; also in the inquests instituted for the examination of disturbed conditions in a number of the southern states. Through his skill and perseverance as a leader, the so-called "force bills" were defeated in the Senate. His work as a member of the Senate Committee on Investigation and retrenchment, concerned principally with the conduct of affairs in the New York Custom-house, was thorough and effective, and is remembered as one of his most able achievements.

Mr. Bayard was twice re-elected to the Senate. In 1876 he took an active part in the discussions concerning the presidental election, and advocated the formation of the Electoral Commission, of which he was made a member. In 1880 he became chairman of the committees on Finance and Judiciary. At the Democratic National Convention, held in the same year, he was a candidate for the presidential nomination, and stood second only to General Hancock in the number of votes he received. At the convention of 1884, two ballots were taken, in both of which Mr. Bayard's vote was the next highest to that given Mr. Cleveland. He was the first statesman invited to consultation by President Cleveland, and received at once the offer of the highest place in the new cabinet. After long deliberation Mr. Bayard accepted this tender, although some prominent leaders of his party advised him not to do so, fearing that his withdrawal from the Senate would be disadvantageous. The most notable incidents of our foreign relations during his term as Secretary of the State were the Fishery Treaty, the Behring Sea controversy, and an agreement between the United States and Spain whereby each country abolished from its tariff such duties as discriminated against the other. In 1889 he withdrew from public life at the close of President Cleveland's term. From the retirement of private life and the duties of his profession, amid which, however, he did not fail to watch with an eye of keen interest the course of his country's affairs, and to exert by voice and by pen a potent influence upon them, Thomas F. Bayard was once more called, in 1893, to represent that country at the Court of St. James. He was the first to bear the title of Ambassador to Great Britain. If "the evil that men do lives after them," we have in Mr. Bayard's mission and its results an illustrious proof that the good is not always "interred with their bones." The whole course of his statesmanlike career as ambassador was such as to promote a mutual, clear understanding and good will between England and America, the existence of which has been most fully and happily made manifest during our recent Spanish-American war. The adverse criticism aroused among his opponents in the United States by his candid expression of his philosophical convictions before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, which were at variance with the tariff policy adopted by the United States, will be forgotten as a passing cloud, while his faithful and far-sighted services will secure for him the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. The controlling motive of Mr. Bayard's conduct as ambassador was thus expressed by him, with his characteristic modesty and simplicity: "I went as a friend, to clear up all misunderstanding, and to bring together the hearts and the feelings of two nations bound by ties such as exist between no other two nations on the globe." His sincere patriotism was gratified by the honor and favor with which he found the name of an American to be received; and in addition to this, he had the satisfaction of feeling that the special courtesies showered upon him in Great Britain were largely due to the fact that

the pacific spirit of his mission was fully recognized and reciprocated.

An interesting incident of his residence in England was the restoration to Massachusetts of a volume commonly called "The Log of the Mayflower," which is really a history of the voyage of the Pilgrims, and of the Plymouth colony, written by Governor Bradford. The volume is supposed to have been sent to London at the time of the Revolution. It was restored through Mr. Bayard's agency, at the instance of various Massachusetts societies, and was presented to the legislature of that state, in joint session, May 26, 1897. Acknowledgment was made by Senator Hoar, who took this ocasion to express his appreciation of Mr. Bayard's efforts for the promotion of fraternal relations between the two great English-speaking nations. Upon his return to America, he presented interesting relics to two Wilmington churches; to Brandywine M. E. church, a Wedgewood cameo of John Wesley, and to the Baptist church fac similes of the original manuscript of *Pilgrim's Progress*, and of the chair used by John Bunyan in the Ludlow street jail.

The warm appreciation of Mr. Bayard's fellow-citizens was publicly evinced on the occasion of his return from a visit to Europe in November, 1879, when, at a reception attended by hundreds of the people of Delaware, representatives of all parties and classes united in extending to him a most cordial welcome, and in expressing their admiration for his personal character, and their gratitude for his public services. Thomas F. Bayard was, indeed, one whom all classes and conditions of men delighted to honor. Both at home and abroad, he received numerous public tributes of appreciation of his merits as a statesman, as well as of his personal character—if the two may be separated. For the glory of Mr. Bayard's career was its consistency; he had no two standards of action for public and for private life. The high-toned principles that controlled his personal affairs and his business and social intercourse with his fellowmen were brought to bear with telling effect upon such public interests as lay within his sphere of activity. These principles were the motive of his sturdy insistence upon "specie payments," and his unvarying advocacy of a sound money policy, during his period of service as United States senator; and in like manner, every public question with which he was confronted, was submitted to the test of his lofty ideals of truth and justice. Men of even less integrity and moral power, are not slow to recognize the superiority of an absolutely true character; honors were done to Mr. Bayard, therefore, simply because they were less dear to him than honor.

The death of this eminent man occurred September 28, 1898, after an illness of six weeks, at Karlstein, the summer home of his daughter, Mrs. Warren, near Dedham, Mass. His remains were brought to his home, Delamore Place, Wilmington, and interred, according to his expressed desire, with brief and simple services, in the family vault at Old Swedes' church. When the news of his death was received in his native city, the flag on the city hall was placed at half staff, and other flags on public and private buildings throughout Wilmington soon displayed the same sign of mourning. It was a touching evidence of the universal esteem in which he was held, that the imitation extended even to children's flags, which had been erected on vacant lots during the excitement over the Spanish-American war. Many tributes of respect were paid; among these, in Delaware, were the memorials of the Bar, of the Delaware Society of Colonial Wars, of which he was Governor, and of the Young Men's Democratic Club, including numerous personal tokens of honor from those who had been most nearly associated with Mr. Bayard. The flags of all diplomatic and consular offices throughout the United States were, by order of the Department of State at Washington, placed at half-mast for ten days. The press generally, both in the United States and in England, concurred in expressions of admiration for his unsullied and patriotic record, and of regret for his departure. "It was just and fitting," to borrow the words of Associate Justice Grubb, of Delaware, "that he should pass painlessly and peacefully away at the summit of his fame, and when he had just finished that crowning work of his life which won for our country the attachment and support of our mother country in our hour of need."

We take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered in the preparation of this memorial of the Bayard family by Hon. Ignatius C. Grubb. By preparing

the genealogical matter and adding many interesting particulars concerning the various members of the family, he has imparted to the sketch both accuracy and completeness.

HONORABLE IGNATIUS COOPER GRUBB, Wilmington, Del., son of Wellington and Beulah C. (Allmand) Grubb, was born at "Stockdales," the family homestead, Grubb's Landing, Del., April 12, 1841. He is Associate Judge-at-large of the Supreme Court, etc., of Delaware, and in length of service the senior judge of the entire state Bench.

Judge Grubb's ancestry were among the earliest Swedish and English settlers, and the oldest colonial county families; and through successive generations his family have been prominent and extensive owners of agricultural and mining lands in Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Through his first American paternal ancestor, John Grubb, and the intermarriage of his descendants with those of Otto Ernest Koch, Swedish secretary under Governor John Printz at Tinicum, Colonel John Fenwick, founder of the Salem, N. J., colony, Governor William Clayton, president of the Colonial Council and of the Upland Court, Pennsylvania, and the Shippens, Buckleys, Gilpins and other leading settlers, Judge Grubb comes of stock whose representatives have not only adorned the Bench of Delaware, but also ably and worthily filled other high and responsible positions in that state and elsewhere. Said John Grubb, the first of his name to settle in Delaware, belonged to a county family of note in Wiltshire, England, which was of ancient Danish lineage, and was seated in that county prior to 1530, and still earlier in Hertfordshire.

Respecting the Danish genealogy contained in the *Adels Aarbog* (Year Book of the Nobles), the Secretary of Royal Archives, Copenhagen, 1895, writes: "Herein, pp. 143-176, will be found the genealogy of the ancient Grubbes, their coat of arms and some portraits. More detailed information concerning their genealogy is scarcely to be had. But about several famed members of this family more particular information can be procured from the Danish historical literature and archives. Among the portraits herein published is a fine one of Sigvard or Sivert Grubbe, born 1566, died 1636, because he was one of the famous men during the reign of Christian IV, and he wrote a diary with important information concerning that king, whom he accompanied in one of his voyages to Norway. The Grubbes are related to Christian IV, in so far as Marie Grubbe, in 1660, married his half-brother, Ulrik Frederik Gyldenlove. Jacobsen's novel, *Marie Grubbe*, although a fiction, is founded on historical facts, with historical persons in the principal parts.

"As will be observed in this *Adels Aarbog* genealogical sketch, the Grubbes are one of the oldest and most famous noble families in Denmark. As early as the year 1127, one of them, Gonde Grubbe, was living on his estate, called Veringe. Another, Peter Grubbe, of Zealand, in 1276, was one of the king's justices in 1313, knighted in 1322, and appointed Governor, and also Ambassador, in 1328. In 1322, there was a Nicholas Grubbe, one of the noted chiefs of justice in the Zealands. In 1360, John Grubbe, of Terslosse, was living on his estate of that name; and in the fifteenth century, another nobleman, named Niels Grubbe, of Foebock, lived in Langeland. The Grubbes own family coat-of-arms is known from the thirteenth century, 1200-1300. In respect to color, the symbols of the Grubbe coat-of-arms resemble a great many of those of high-standing German families, such as Von Rohr, Von Beust, Von Konigsmarg, and others, the last-named of which lived in Sweden in the fourteenth century. The connection between these and the Grubbe family must have been so far back in time that no other token of it has been preserved except the coat-of-arms. From the early ages, the Grubbes have adhered to their coat-of-arms and their noted name, which, by marriages in the course of time, have been adopted by other lines."

Among the records of the Delaware Society of Colonial Wars, and in Vol. 9, *American Ancestry*, the English genealogy of the family is traced back to Henry Grubbe, Esq., of Wiltshire, England, who died in 1581. Many of his descendants have, for generations, served with distinction in the army and navy of Great Britain; among them, Major General John Heneage Hunt Grubbe, once commanding at Quebec, and Major Thomas Hunt Grubbe, wounded under General Packenham at New Orleans, both deceased; also Admiral Sir Walter J. Hunt Grubbe, K. C. B., and his

cousin, Captain Henry G. Hunt Grubbe, of Eastwell House, Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, the present head of the family in England. The ancestry of Judge Grubb is as follows:

I. Henry Grubbe, Esq., member of Parliament for Devizes, Wiltshire, 14 Elizabeth, 1571, died 1581;

II. Thomas, Esq., of Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, eldest son of Henry, died February 2, 1617;

III. Thomas, M. A. of Oxford University, rector at Cranfield, Bedfordshire, second son of Thomas, born 1581, at Potterne, Wiltshire;

IV. John, Esq., of Bedfordshire, England, second son of Rev. Thomas, born 1610, died 1667, at Potterne, Wiltshire; a royalist and adherent of the Church of England in Cromwell's time, removed from Wiltshire after the execution of Charles I to the more remote and secure county of Cornwall; married in Cornwall to Helen Vivian;

V. John, Esq., of "Grubb's Manor Lands," Grubb's Landing, Del., son of John and Helen (Vivian) Grubb, born in 1652, in Cornwall, England; having joined with William Penn and others in signing the Plan of Government for the Province of West Jersey, he sailed in in the ship Kent from London in 1677, for Burlington, in said province; in 1679, he settled at Upland, now Chester, Pa., where he purchased considerable land, and in 1682, at Grubb's Landing, Del., to which he gave the name it still bears. Here he became owner of "Grubb's Manor Lands," and later acquired other tracts in Delaware and Pennsylvania; was a planter, a colonial justice in 1693, member of the Colonial Assembly, 1692-1700, etc.; died in 1708, at Marcus Hook, Pa., where he, with each of Judge Grubb's succeeding paternal ancestors, lies buried in St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal churchyard; he married Frances Vane, of English lineage, and from their children are descended the Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey families of that name, including Captain Emanuel Grubb, Jr., of the French and Indian War; Colonel Peter Grubb, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Battalion in the Revolutionary War, and General Edward Burd Grubb, U. S. Minister to Spain, 1890;

VI. Emanuel, of Stockdale's Plantation, Grubb's Landing, Del., eldest son of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb, was born at Grubb's Landing, July 19, 1682, three months before William Penn's first arrival in America, and, according to the early colonial annals, was reputed to be the first male child born of English parents on both sides, in Penn's province; he was a planter, and colonial justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Common Pleas, etc.; he was an active member of the Church of England, and from at least 1725 until his death, which occurred August 9, 1767, was continuously a vestryman of St. Martin's church, Marcus Hook, Pa.; in this office he was succeeded by his son Emanuel and his grandson James, who, with him, were vestrymen of said church for an unbroken period of over a century (Martin's History of Chester, p. 98); he married Anne Hedge Koch, granddaughter of Otto Ernest Koch, secretary under the Swedish governor, John Printz, at Tinicum, Pa., 1650, and subsequent owner of that island, presiding justice of Upland Court, Pa., 1680; member of Governor Markham's council, etc.; and also granddaughter of Colonel John Fenwick, founder and proprietary of Salem, N. J., colony, 1675, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Covert;

VII. Emanuel, Jr., of Stockdales, Del., son of Emanuel and Anne (Hedge) Grubb, born December 10, 1729, died 1799; planter, colonial captain during the French and Indian war, etc.; married Anne, daughter of Philip Ford (descendant of Philip Ford, merchant of London) and Anne, his wife;

VIII. James, of Stockdales, Del., son of Emanuel, Jr., and Anne (Ford) Grubb, born June 25, 1768, died April 4, 1827; planter, magistrate, large land owner, etc.; married Sarah, daughter of John and Prudence (Clayton) Ford, and granddaughter of William Clayton, presiding justice of Upland Court, Pa., 1681; acting governor, and president of Governor Markham's council, 1682, and of Penn's council, 1684, etc.; also granddaughter of Walter Martin, a member of Penn's Assembly, and the donor of St. Martin's church lands, Marcus Hook, Pa.;

IX. Wellington, of Stockdales, Del., son of James and Sarah (Ford) Grubb, born December 25, 1811, died February 10, 1853; owner of valuable farming timber and city properties, etc.; married Beulah C., daughter of John Allmand, Esq., and Beulah (Buckley) Allmand, and granddaughter of Captain John Allmand, commissioned 1747, also descend-

ant of Adam Buckley, a justice of the colonial courts, 1736, and of John Buckley, member of Penn's Assembly, 1697;

X. Ignatius Cooper, son of Wellington and Beulah C. (Allmand) Grubb, born April 12, 1841, at Grubb's Landing, Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., in the colonial homestead of his family, called "Stockdales," which had been in the continuous possession of his paternal ancestors from the date of the original Penn conveyance.

That Judge Grubb has inherited sterling intellectual and moral qualities from a worthy ancestry is evidenced by his busy, useful and upright life, and his high social, professional and judicial standing throughout his native state.

In March, 1849, he removed with his parents from Grubb's Landing to Wilmington, where he still resides. There he received a careful preliminary education at the Delaware Academy, under the direction of Col. Theodore Hyatt, late president of the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pa., and having completed the classical course pursued at Yale College, he read law under his guardian, Victor DuPont, Esq., a leading lawyer of Wilmington, and was admitted to the Delaware bar in November, 1862. During his professional career he became conspicuous as a successful lawyer and public speaker, and also as a sagacious and influential Democratic leader. He is a man of scholarly tastes and contemplative mind, as well as of practical executive ability. He has given much time to public affairs, and has left his impress upon many public measures and upon the general administrative policy of the state. Although a lawyer's political and public career are apt to attract greater notice than his less conspicuous professional life, yet Judge Grubb's legal career has, on very notable occasions, won for him a well-earned reputation for legal ability, learning and industry, especially as a Constitutional lawyer. Prominent among his successful efforts have been his able and learned arguments in the Wilmington Ninth Ward and Water Commission cases before the Court of Errors and Appeals, and in other important cases.

To his legal acquirements and judgment is also due the adjustment of the vexing controversy, during Governor Cochran's term, respecting the boundary line within the "twelve-mile circle," which then threatened to result in an armed conflict between the New Jersey and Delaware fishermen. After the boundary commission—having failed to reach any satisfactory conclusion—had been annulled by the legislature, Judge Grubb, then Secretary of State, as Governor Cochran's legal adviser, in a joint conference with the Governor and attorney general of New Jersey, suggested as the only practicable plan for the determination of the then pending trouble, that the State of New Jersey file a bill in equity in the United States Supreme Court, to have the true boundary line established, and in the meantime have a preliminary injunction laid upon the State of Delaware, restraining its officers, agents, etc., from interfering with the rights of the citizens of New Jersey to fish within said circular boundary, etc.; all of which was done, and is still pending, awaiting the determination of said court.

Conspicuous among Judge Grubb's public actions was his connection with what is known as the "Grubb Representation Amendment" to the state Constitution, devised and advocated by him as a temporary compromise of the differences existing between New Castle county and Kent and Sussex counties respecting the former's rightful claim to increased representation in the state legislature. The plan, in its earliest form, was first recommended by him in 1873, at a county division meeting at Middletown. The cause of increased representation was afterwards urgently advocated by him throughout Governor Cochran's term, but unsuccessfully, as the public sentiment of the state was not then ripe for it. In 1883, upon the inauguration of Governor Stockley, a more favorable sentiment prevailed. After weeks of consultation with members of the legislature and leading men from all parts of the state, Judge Grubb drafted a scheme which was a modification and development of his original, but less matured, plan of 1873. This desired representation amendment to the Constitution was cordially supported by Governor Stockley and the ablest leaders of his party, in and out of the legislature, and was proposed by more than a three-fourths vote of the General Assembly of 1883 for ratification by the legislature to be elected in 1884. During the campaign of 1884, Judge Grubb was selected by the leaders of his party to make the argument before

the people, in support of his amendment. This he did in a speech of admirable tact and logical force, delivered in the city of Wilmington, and printed and distributed by his party for public information. He had the satisfaction of carrying the election upon this issue, against the most determined and strenuous efforts of his opponents.

Having achieved a triumphant success at the polls, after having previously secured the unanimous endorsement of the measure by the Democratic state convention of 1884, he confidently left the ratification of his amendment and the realization of his own and his county's hopes to the solid Democratic legislative delegation from his county, and to the Democratic members from Kent and Sussex counties elected under the pledge of their state convention to ratify the same. But, owing to the unfaithfulness of some and the purblindness of others, his own successful efforts were rendered futile by the failure of the legislature to ratify the amendment; and thus the nearest approach ever made towards an increase of representation for New Castle county was defeated for lack of but one vote in the House of Representatives of 1885. Though many able men had tried it, Judge Grubb stands foremost among all who had theretofore sought to have justice done his native county, as its most successful advocate.

The most notable of Judge Grubb's achievements, however, have been in relation to the movement for Constitutional reforms through a Constitutional convention. The failure of the legislature in 1885 to ratify his proposed legislative amendment to the State Constitution in behalf of increased representation for New Castle county, and the growing desire for other Constitutional reforms, aroused the people throughout the state, and led to such an agitation and demand, in the political campaign of 1886, for a Constitutional convention, that the General Assembly of 1887 felt constrained to provide for a special election, in November of that year, to ascertain the will of the people in respect thereto. The State Constitution, prescribing the requisite vote, provided that "if at any such election the number of votes for a convention shall be equal to a majority of all the citizens in the state, having right to vote for representatives, ascertained by reference to the highest number of votes cast in the state at any one of the three general elections next preceding the day of voting for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at its next session, call a convention."

The total number of votes cast at the general election of 1882 was 31,202, being the highest number cast at any of the three general elections prior to said special election of 1887. The vote of 1887 in favor of a convention must, therefore, according to the Constitution, be equal to a majority of the votes cast in 1882, namely, 15,602 votes. In fact, however, 14,454 votes only were cast for a convention, and but 467 against it, at said special election of 1887. The vote for a convention was therefore really 1,148 short of the prescribed and requisite constitutional majority. When the General Assembly, at its next session of 1889, convened in joint meeting of the two Houses to determine the result of the special election, a memorable controversy arose. A majority of the Senate was Democratic, while a majority of the House was Republican. But in the joint meeting to ascertain the result of the vote, the Republicans, owing to the larger membership of the House, had the majority of the joint meeting. Moreover, some of the Democratic members of the House ardently desired to have a convention called on said vote, if possible, under the Constitution. The Republican party throughout the state was virtually unanimously in favor of calling the convention on this vote. They claimed that the vote for a convention was an overwhelming majority of the votes actually cast at the special election, and therefore that the legislature should obey such expressed will of the people, and provide for the calling of the convention. On this issue the Democratic party was divided. Some of its foremost leaders vehemently supported the Republican view; a few were openly in the negative, yet many more, owing to the prevailing clamor for obedience to the popular will, were but cautiously opposed, or prudently inactive.

At this juncture the demands of the exigency and his convictions of public duty enlisted Judge Grubb in a struggle against what he deemed unconstitutional methods, and in behalf of true Constitutional reforms, which continued for eight years, and culminated in the convention and new Constitution of 1897. Throughout this protracted controversy he exhibited a degree of logical power, steadfast

courage, political sagacity and masterly leadership seldom, if ever, surpassed in Delaware.

When the legislature of 1889 met in joint session to count the vote cast at the special election of 1887, the dominant majority therein, notwithstanding the lack of the prescribed Constitutional majority for a convention, resolved that the vote was sufficient, and that an act should be passed in each branch of the General Assembly providing for the election of delegates to a Constitutional convention. Accordingly, such an act was passed by the Republican House and sent to the Democratic Senate for concurrence. Thereupon ensued a display of Constitutional argument, legislative strategy and tactical skill, which engrossed public interest to the end of the session. Opposed to Judge Grubb, the chosen adviser of the Senate majority, were two of the ablest members of the Republican party, one its most accomplished debater, the other its most subtle legal reasoner. By his advice the Senate, without a dissenting vote, adopted a report prepared by him, rejecting the said House bill for calling a convention upon the insufficient vote of 1887, and recommending the passage of a Senate bill providing for another special election on the third Tuesday of May, the day designated in the Constitution, and in strict conformity therewith in all other respects. By the advice of its able counsel, the House approved an adverse report refusing to concur in the said Senate bill, and adopted a substitute therefor, providing for taking a vote of the people at the next general election upon the question of calling a convention, which was sent to the Senate for concurrence. In reply, the Senate adopted a counter report, rejecting the House substitute, and insisting upon the Senate policy for a special election in strict conformity in all respects with the existing Constitution, on the grounds, as set forth in said Senate report, that the House measures were unauthorized, unconstitutional and revolutionary; that a convention so called would be illegitimate, and its work invalid; and that such a course would prove unwise, and detrimental to the cause of Constitutional reform. But although the majority of the conference committee of the two Houses, including the Republican Senate member thereof, reported in favor of the Senate measure and policy, yet the House refused to concur therein, and consequently prevented the Legislature of 1889 from giving the people an opportunity, in an unquestionably Constitutional mode, of again voting respecting a convention. That the arguments and policy presented by Judge Grubb were sound and convincing, was shown by his success in securing the co-operation of every Democrat in both Houses, and of Hon. Alden B. Richardson, the Republican member of the Senate conference committee. That he had secured for the supporters of his views the superior strategic position before the people, was unquestionably demonstrated at the next general election.

At the next session of the legislature, in 1891, which was Democratic in both branches, a bill, as proposed by the Senate of 1889, was passed, providing for another special election, in May, 1891, on the question of calling a convention. The same legislature also proposed an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing a vote on the question of calling a convention to be taken at a general election, so that it might be ratified by the General Assembly of 1893, and be available in case the vote at the special election of 1891 should prove insufficient. This amendment was ratified, and, the vote of 1891 being about 500 short of the requisite majority, the legislature of 1893 thereupon provided for a further vote upon the convention question, at the general election of 1894. Judge Grubb drew up the acts providing for the special elections of 1891 and 1894, and proved his sincerity and consistency by voting at both in favor of a convention, although he foresaw that it would probably, as it did, terminate his life tenure as a member of the state Bench. When the long-sought Constitutional convention was called upon the more than required vote of 1894, and convened in December, 1896, he took a constant and laborious part in aiding its members with needed information and counsel throughout its long and arduous six months' session, especially in respect to proposed improvements of the judicial system. During the long agitation for a convention, many who were more zealous than wise and well-informed, as he considered, advocated radical changes in the judiciary system, which were unnecessary, and on grounds which were unsound and unwarranted, as he believed. Consequently, when the convention met, there was a wide-spread prejudice against the existing three-judge system, and

a prevailing disposition to adopt in its stead a one-judge court. To dispel this prejudice, defeat this purpose, and preserve the existing system with such modifications only as would be really wise and necessary, Judge Grubb exerted all the powers of his mind and all the energies of his nature, in the supreme effort of his life.

Having been previously invited by the Historical Society of Delaware to read before it a paper on the colonial and state judiciary of Delaware, he deemed the meeting of the convention, in December, 1896, a most opportune occasion for a historical review of the gradual growth and development of the administration of justice in Delaware, for the information of the people and the practical use of their representatives in convention assembled. Immediately after the organization of that body, he read this paper before the Society. Considered all together—in its instructive historical interest, literary merit, consummate tact, subtle comprehension of the character and needs of the people of his state, cogent reasoning and potent influence upon the public and the convention, it stands uniquely noteworthy among historical pamphlets. Its effect upon its hearers was so impressive that the Society, when he closed, accorded him the unprecedented compliment of ordering the publication and distribution of one thousand pamphlet copies, for public information. As a further mark of public appreciation, it was published in full in the leading newspapers of both political parties. It furnished to the convention, the bar, and the people of the state precisely the complete and authentic information which was essential and indispensable to a wise and correct decision, and for want of which so many had formed erroneous, though honest, views upon the subject. The results were instantaneous and decisive, notwithstanding the subsequent exertions of the ablest members of the convention in behalf of the one-judge system. As a member of the convention declared: "Judge Grubb has reversed the popular sentiment and revolutionized the previous views of the bar and the delegates of my county." In the end, the convention rejected the one-judge, and continued, with some modifications, the three-judge system, which, as he argued, has been championed by such eminent jurists as Clayton, Ridgely and Read, and maintained in Delaware from her earliest colonial period with general approval, by successive generations of her leading men and thoughtful citizens.

In recognition of Judge Grubb's conspicuous services and personal qualifications, numerous responsible and honorable appointments have been conferred upon him. In 1867 he was elected clerk of the Delaware House of Representatives. In 1869 he was appointed Deputy Attorney-general by Attorney-general Paynter, who subsequently retired from that office on account of a technical Constitutional disqualification. In 1871, he was elected city solicitor for the city of Wilmington. During 1874 he was prominent and influential in securing the nomination and election of Hon. John P. Cochran as governor of Delaware, and in express recognition of his valued services, he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Cochran, January 19, 1875, and zealously and efficiently filled the office until the close of his term, in 1879. Throughout this period he especially evinced a warm interest in Delaware's creditable participation in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia; in the improvement and success of the public school system of the state, both as Secretary of State and member of the State School Board; in the reduction of taxation and the decrease of the state debt, and in an earnest effort to secure increased representation for New Castle county, as well as in other measures for the welfare of the state and the improvement of its institutions. In February, 1879, he was appointed a member of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, created to take the place at that time of the Congressional Committee. In June, 1880, he was appointed the member for Delaware of the Democratic National Committee, by the Cincinnati convention, and in July, 1884, was reappointed by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

In 1884, owing to impaired health, with a view to temporary partial rest from his arduous professional and political labors, he accepted the office of Register of Wills for New Castle county, to which he was appointed by Governor Stockley. While holding this office, he was also appointed by Governor Stockley, May 25, 1886, to the position of Associate Judge for the state of Delaware, resident in New Castle county, vice Hon. William G. Whiteley, deceased; and in

March, 1893, the office of Chief Justice of Delaware was tendered to him by Governor Reynolds, on the decease of Chief Justice Alfred P. Robinson, which he declined, being then unwilling to incur the increased physical strain of its more exacting duties. He therefore continued to hold the office of Associate Judge until June 10, 1897, when it was abolished, and his life tenure therein, in common with that of the other state judges, annulled by the provisions of the new Constitution of that year. Two days thereafter, June 12, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Tunnell to the new office of Associate Judge-at-Large of the Supreme Court, etc., of the state, which position he now holds.

When Judge Grubb first sat upon the bench, twelve years ago, his venerable and distinguished associates were Chancellor Saulsbury, Chief Justice Comegys, and Judges Wootten and Houston, who have all passed away, leaving him the sole surviving link between the judges of the older order and the new. He is a bachelor, the only unmarried man now upon the state Bench, about five feet seven inches in height, with a sinewy and well-knit frame, and endowed with exceptional mental and bodily energy and activity. He has an intellectual countenance, a cultured manner, and a general expression of quiet determination and steadfastness of purpose. In discharging his judicial duties, he is habitually exact, energetic and diligent. Upon the Bench he is invariably dignified and impartial, and at all times considerate, courteous and obliging. He is a man of positive character, deliberate judgment, and resolute courage in maintaining his convictions. He possesses very superior analytical and logical powers, combined with a rare capacity for unremitting mental concentration and thorough investigation. Although somewhat inclined by his analytical habits toward technical refinements, yet his natural judgment is so practical that his deliberate judicial conclusions have seldom proved erroneous.

With his natural endowments, legal acquirements, and practical knowledge of public affairs, it soon became evident to the bar and people of Delaware that Judge Grubb was destined to become a potent factor upon the state Bench. Very early in his judicial career, he delivered opinions, especially in the late Court of Errors and Appeals, which attracted universal attention, and won for him a foremost place upon the Bench, in the judgment of the ablest lawyers of the state. Throughout his twelve years of judicial service, he has unquestionably maintained the reputation he so early won. During that period, he has determined some most notable cases, and been signally tested by very grave and trying emergencies. Conspicuous among his judicial deliverances in the Court of Errors and Appeals was his memorable opinion in the case of Friezlieben vs. the Levy Court of New Castle county, in which he sustained the constitutionality of the assessment and collection laws of 1873. The administration of these laws by the Democratic officials during a period of seventeen years in a partisan and arbitrary manner, which wrongfully disfranchised many voters of the Republican party, as alleged by the latter, had at length induced them to submit the question of the constitutionality of said laws for judicial decision. Party feeling being deeply moved on the subject on both sides, the duty of the Court was both difficult and embarrassing. The bitter controversy had continued so long, and the partisan interests at stake were so great, that an adverse decision would necessarily be unsatisfactory to the unsuccessful side. The leading argument against the laws was a notable one for legal acumen and logical power. It was generally considered unanswerable, and therefore its learned author, Hon. E. G. Bradford, now United States District Judge, and his party confidently expected the Court would declare the said legislative acts to be unconstitutional. But after mature consideration, the Court sustained the laws, one judge only dissenting. Two opinions were written concurring in the decision, but on different grounds in certain essential respects. Regarding the concurring opinion written by Judge Grubb, the able editor of the leading Republican journal of the state wrote:

"We are amazed at the ingenuity and boldness of the opinion delivered by Judge Grubb. He meets in form almost every question raised in that matter, and constructs or envolves an elaborate and subtle intention on the part of the legislature in devising and enacting the laws in question, which is as ingenious as it is novel. * * * He is the first man who has ever brought together a coherent explanation of the possible public purposes of the

legislation of 1873, and although we cannot agree with it, we do admire his fertility of resource, his intellectual penetration and subtlety, and his abundant recognition of the need of supporting public acts on public grounds. There is no doubt that he delivered the opinion of the court, and generally it is so conceded; although it is a fact, whether conceded or not. We appreciate the way in which he does things, although we do not like the things done."

Judge Grubb, as a trial judge, is quick to discern and decide the vital questions in the cause, and very successful in presenting the case with precision and clearness to the jury. Among the notable cases in which he has presided and charged the juries, or prominently participated, are, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the murder cases of the State vs. Lodge, State vs. Miller et al., and State vs. Brown and Swan, attendants at the State Hospital at Farnhurst; and in the Superior Court, the Lycoming Insurance Company cases, the Cummins will case, and the mandamus cases against McCoy and other members of the Board of Canvass of Kent county, in 1896.

For more than a year, during the long illness of Chief Justice Comegys, Judge Grubb acted, under the Constitution, as presiding judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer throughout the state, and of the other courts in Kent and Sussex counties, with marked ability and success. From 1886 to June 10, 1897, he almost continuously presided in lieu of the chancellor in the Orphans' Court of New Castle county, and disposed of the various and important business therein; and also, as resident judge, discharged many other miscellaneous judicial duties. During this long period but one of his Orphans' Court decisions was ever appealed from, and none reversed. In the Court of Errors and Appeals his view has been the prevailing one, except in one instance, where his dissenting opinion was approved by leading law journals of the country. In the Superior Court, during the same period, his view of the law has been concurred in by the entire court, or a majority thereof, in every judgment save one—the mandamus decision against the Kent county Board of Canvass in December, 1896—where his dissenting opinion was sustained, and the majority of the court below unanimously reversed by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Although a life-long Democrat, and, until his elevation to the Bench, a zealously active party leader, Judge Grubb has never permitted partisanship to affect his social relations, influence his judicial actions, or pervert his sense of public duty as a private citizen. Where he has found the law to be plainly in favor of his party in any case before the court, he has impartially declared it to be so, despite intemperate criticism, relying upon the soundness of his reasoning for his ultimate vindication. Where he has believed his party to be wrong, he has unflinchingly done the right, regardless of other considerations. Upon the resignation of Judge Houston, and also upon the death of Chief Justice Robinson, he actively urged the appointment, by the Democratic governor, of a Republican to fill the vacancy, because he sincerely believed that the state judiciary should not be wholly composed of members of his own, or any one party; although in then doing so he antagonized the appointment of personal and political friends, as well as the overwhelming sentiment of his party. It is noteworthy that this principle so earnestly advocated by him in 1893, has since been adopted by the convention, and incorporated in the new Constitution. Again, after the Democratic Board of Canvass in Kent county, in 1896, had given certificates to the Democratic candidates for the constitutional convention, and when the courts, for want of time before the convention met to organize, could not definitely determine between them and the opposing candidates, Judge Grubb, as a private citizen, was largely instrumental in originating and securing the compromise by which one-half of each party's candidates was admitted to the convention, and whereby a revolutionary situation was averted and a practically non-partisan convention organized and subsequently conducted to the close of its remarkable and valuable public services. In referring to this feature of his career, at the time of his appointment to the Bench in 1886, a leading Republican journal published this tribute:

"As an ardent Democrat, he has taken a zealous interest in the conduct and success of his party, and has been prominent as a political writer, speaker and party leader. Yet, active and earnest as has been his political career for more than twenty years, he has never descended to the base methods and cor-

rupting practices of partisan politics, but has, on the contrary, possessed a character of honesty, candor and courage which is unsullied and unimpeached. As a public official, he has, with exceptional ability, integrity, courtesy and success, fulfilled his duties and the expectations of his friends. Notably during his four years' term as Secretary of State, did he evince a public spirit far above the nature and habits of the mere partisan."

In addition to his professional, political and judicial labors, Judge Grubb has given liberal aid to religious and charitable institutions, and has taken an active interest in historical and other associations. He is a member and director of the Historical Society of Delaware; member of the Delaware Society, and Deputy Governor-general of the General Society of Colonial Wars; member of Council of the American Bar Association; member of the American Geological Society; vestryman of Old Swedes' Trinity P. E. Church, Wilmington, Del.; member of the Diocesan Church Club of Delaware, etc., etc. During his vacations, for many years, he has sought health, information and liberal culture in home and foreign travel, and has visited many of the most interesting portions of Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as of America; including Japan, China, India, Egypt, Mexico, California, British America, Norway, Western and Southern Europe, etc. With health restored, physical energies renewed, and mind refreshed and broadened by such wise and wholesome means, Judge Grubb enters upon his duties under the new Constitution with the prospect of many years of continued usefulness to his State and credit to himself.

EDGAR M. HOOPES, Wilmington, Del., was born in Minerva, Ohio, October 25, 1856, and at an early age took to the newspaper business as a duck takes to water. His first effort in this direction was as local correspondent for the Cleveland, O., *Leader*, the Canton, O., *Repository*, and the Alliance, O., *Review*. Having a natural liking for the business, he decided to adopt it as a profession, and was next employed in the business office of the Chicago, Ill., *Times*.

It was while he was thus engaged that he was offered and accepted the position of advertising manager of the Wilmington, Del., *Morning News*, which position he held at the time the News Publishing Company bought out the paper, and improved it greatly in many ways. Mr. Hoopes became a stockholder in the paper at the earnest request of Mr. Isaac Henderson, the former manager and part owner of the New York *Evening Post*, and the principal owner, with Mr. Sperry, of the *Morning News*, and was soon made the business manager of the paper, which position he holds to-day. Under Mr. Hoopes's management the paper has become a good paying property, and the leading Republican newspaper of the state. An extended acquaintance with the general advertisers of the East has made him quite a power in this direction, and his laurels have been won by fair dealing, and strict attention to every detail of his extended business affairs. His success is wholly due to this fact, as well as to his push and energy.

In the summer of 1887 Mr. Hoopes was made business manager of the Philadelphia *News* as well, which position he filled creditably for nearly two years, dividing his time between that paper and his own. He left the *News* to assume a position as assistant advertising manager of the Philadelphia *Press*, where he remained for some two years, when he resigned, in order that he might more effectually push the interests of his own paper, and also the advertising interests of a list of leading daily papers in the South, to which he was then sending a great deal of Northern business. During the time he was employed on the *Press* he also looked after the interests of his own paper successfully.

Mr. Hoopes is now devoting his whole time to his Wilmington paper, and the list of papers for which he works up special business. This list embraces some of the best and leading papers of the country.

WILLIAM H. HEALD, Esq., Wilmington, Del., son of Charles H. and Mary E. (Talley) Heald, was born in Wilmington, August 27, 1863.

The Heald family is of English descent on the paternal side, and its members have for years belonged to the Society of Friends. Charles H. Heald, father of William H. Heald, was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1833, son of Eli and Eliza A. Heald.

Charles H. Heald received his education in the schools of Wilmington and at the

academy at Charlottesville, N. Y., and afterward learned shipbuilding in Wilmington, the birthplace of so many ocean-going vessels. He has resided there all his life, and has devoted all his attention to the construction of vessels. He has been a director of the Pusey & Jones Company, shipbuilders, from the date of its incorporation. He married Mary E., daughter of Hiram W. and Margaret E. Talley. They have two children: I. William H.; II. Josephine.

William H. Heald attended the public schools of Wilmington and was graduated from the high school in 1880. In that year he entered the Sophomore class of Delaware College, and was graduated therefrom in 1883, being the valedictorian of his class. He immediately began the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles B. Lore, the present chief justice of the State of Delaware. There he mastered the elementary principles of law and then entered the law school of Columbia University. In the spring of 1888 he completed his studies in that institution, received the degree of LL. B., and began the practice of his profession in Washington, D. C. Before the end of the year he was appointed National Bank Examiner, and was placed in charge of the National Banks in Montana, Oregon, Idaho and Washington. This office he held until 1895. In 1897 he returned to Wilmington, and has practiced in the courts there since then. Mr. Heald has always been a very active Republican, and is at present secretary of the Republican State committee, and Vice-President of the Young Men's Republican Club.

CHARLES W. DIGGANS, Wilmington, Del., son of William and Elizabeth (Rumbold) Diggans, was born in Caroline county, Md., March 5, 1852.

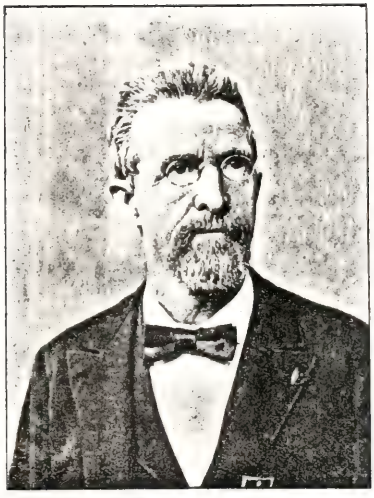
William Diggans was born in France in the year 1800. After attaining manhood he came to the United States and settled in Maryland. Subsequently he removed to Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., and made his home there for ten years. At the end of that period he returned to Maryland and was engaged in farming and milling in Caroline county for the remainder of his life. William Diggans married Elizabeth, daughter of John and E——— Rumbold, born in Caroline county, Md. Their children were: I. Hester (Mrs. Edward Morris), of Caroline county, Md., widow; II. Harriet (Mrs. Isaac Melvin), of Caroline county, Md., widow; III. Louisa (Mrs. Henry Sparks); IV. William H.; V. Charles W.; VI. Samuel E.; and two who died in childhood. William Diggans died in 1859; his widow in 1891, aged seventy-eight years.

Charles W. Diggans spent the first sixteen years of his life in Caroline county, Md., where he was educated in the public schools. In 1871 he entered the service of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and was for twenty-one years its efficient agent at Queen Anne and Easton, Md. He also dealt extensively in grain, etc., and for four years was the largest shipper of grain and coal in Maryland, outside of Baltimore. In June, 1892, Mr. Diggans removed to Wilmington, and has since been very successfully engaged in the commission business. In credit and reputation, he is of high standing among business men of the city. Mr. Diggans is a progressive citizen, and always alert to promote the interests of Wilmington. For six years of his residence in Caroline county, Md., he served as a justice of the peace. He is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., of Caroline county, Md.; of Industry Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W.; and of Wilmington Conclave, No. 22, I. O. H., of Wilmington.

On January 11, 1876, in Caroline county, Md., Charles W. Diggans was married to Emma A., daughter of William E. and Emily (Kent) Mason, of Queen Anne county, Md. Their children are: I. Charles H.; II. Earl C.; III. Howard E., deceased. Mr. Diggans is a member of the Union M. E. church and a class leader in that denomination.

JOHN J. GALLAGHER, Wilmington, Del., son of George M. and Elizabeth (Watson) Gallagher, was born in Wilmington, Del., August 12, 1842.

His great-grandfather, John Gallagher, was a native of Ireland. He married Susanna McElwee, who came to this country more than a century ago. He died in 1808. They had two children, John and Alice Anne, who married Evan C. Stotsenburg, iron founder of Wilmington, Del. His son, John, grandfather of John J. Gallagher, was born in Mifflinburg, Pa., in 1795, and settled in Wil-



Wm A. Reilly

mington in 1819. He was an iron founder. He married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Stotsenberg. She was born in Whitemarsh, Pa., March 8, 1795, died February 6, 1865. Their children were: I. George M.; II. John, 3, died young; was lieutenant in the Third and Seventh Delaware Regiments, in the war of the Rebellion; III. Alice (Mrs. Hugh Roberts), of Norristown, Pa., widow; IV. William J., married Sarah Rhoades, of Phoenixville, Pa., died August 10, 1864; V. Charles H., a captain in the war of the Rebellion, married Rebecca Wilson, died February 10, 1898. John Gallagher, 2, died in Wilmington, October 2, 1825.

George M. Gallagher, eldest son of John, 2, and Margaret (Stotsenberg) Gallagher, was born in Philadelphia, November 19, 1817. In that city he spent his boyhood, and afterwards learned the iron foundry business in Wilmington, Del. He worked at this trade in Philadelphia and Wilmington until 1887, the last twenty-two years of this time as foreman of the foundry of the Betts Machine Company, of Wilmington. Since 1887 he has lived a retired life. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Julia Ann (Pickering) Watson. Mrs. Gallagher was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, November 25, 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher had children: I. John J.; II. Julia A. P.; III. George W., died young; IV. Francis E., in business with his brother John J., in Wilmington, married Beulah Emma Talley; V. Rev. William H., rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of East Saginaw, Mich., married Anne Dunkin Dill, of Albany, N. Y.; VI. Enoch, died young; VII. Elizabeth, died in infancy.

George Watson, maternal grandfather of John J. Gallagher, was born and married in England. He came to America about 1821 and settled in Philadelphia, where he resided until his death. His wife was Julia Ann, daughter of Michael Pickering, of Yorkshire, England. They had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. All are dead except Mrs. George M. Gallagher. One son lived to be eighty-nine years old, and two daughters and one son lived over eighty-one years. Mr. Watson died September 5, 1875, having attained the remarkable age of one hundred and three years.

John J. Gallagher was taken by his parents to Philadelphia when only three years old, and remained there until 1853, when the family returned to Wilmington. He was educated in the public schools of both cities. In 1857 he entered the pharmacy of W. B. Kinsey as a clerk. In 1862 he established a pharmaceutical store on his own account, and has conducted it to the present time. Mr. Gallagher is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 21, and Reynolds Encampment, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and is a past grand master and past grand representative of that order; a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., and a past grand master and past supreme representative of that order; member of Wilmington Conclave, No. 22, I. O. H., and member of Wilmington Senate, No. 102, K. A. E. O., and a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 307, B. P. O. E.

In politics, Mr. Gallagher is a Republican, and was elected a Levy Court commissioner in November, 1892, and re-elected in 1896, a fact which demonstrates his ability and popularity.

Mr. Gallagher is unmarried and resides at home with his parents. The members of the family attend St. Andrew's P. E. church.

WILLIAM REILLY, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Elizabeth (McCloskey) Reilly, was born in Liverpool, England, August 25, 1839.

His parents were natives of Ireland. His father was born in County Monaghan, January 1, 1800. Mrs. Reilly was born in County Cavan. Both spent their early years in Ireland, where Mr. Reilly learned wagon-making. After their marriage they removed to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and subsequently to Liverpool. In the latter city Mr. Reilly worked for twenty years as a wheelwright for the contractors in the construction of the great docks which have made its harbor celebrated. In 1852, John Reilly came to America, and two years later his family followed him. His first home was in the district of Port Richmond, Philadelphia, where he was engaged in wagon-making. In 1857 he removed to Missouri and settled in Bollinger County, on land purchased from the United States government. In that far western country Mr. Reilly and his family were among the pioneers; they cleared the land, built a home for themselves, and were en-

gaged in the cultivation of the soil until 1861, when the Civil War came upon the country: The Bollinger County officials and the prominent citizens espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and hastened to enroll themselves in its army. John Reilly, on the contrary, was a stanch upholder of the Union; and his sons, Philip A., John A. and William espoused the same cause. For this loyalty to their adopted country, they were persecuted by their neighbors who had joined Jeff. Thompson's guerrilla band, and many times was their home raided at night. Mr. Reilly and his family were comparative strangers, with none to extend help or even sympathy, and were finally forced to abandon their farm and remove to Cairo, Ill. In that city John Reilly secured employment at his trade until the close of the war. In 1865 he found it safe to return to his farm and lived there, improving his acres, until 1873; he then returned to Philadelphia, and resided with his daughter until his death.

John Reilly's children were: I. Ann (Mrs. Patrick McManus), widow; Mr. McManus, who was a steamboat engineer, fell from the steamer *Fulton* into the Ohio River, below Louisville, Ky., and was drowned, in October, 1859; II. Philip A., a private in Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, died in Andersonville prison; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. George Einwechter), of Philadelphia; IV. Mary A. (Mrs. Leonard Voos), deceased; Mr. Voos died in Bollinger county, Mo., in 1867; V. John A., farmer residing in Bollinger County, Mo.; VI. William. John Reilly died in Philadelphia, May 12, 1883; Mrs. Reilly died in Missouri, July 3, 1865.

William Reilly attended school in Liverpool, England, and in 1854, at the age of fifteen, he came to America with his mother and learned wagon-making in his father's shop in Port Richmond, Pa. In 1856 he went to Frederica, Kent county, Del., where he worked at his trade one year. He returned to Philadelphia in the spring of 1857 and in the fall removed to Bollinger county, Mo., with his parents. In August, 1861, William Reilly responded to the call for troops for the defense of the Union, enlisting in a company organized for service against the guerrillas, who were devastating portions of Missouri. Mr. Reilly's company was consolidated with the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. Upon the organization of the Company he was elected lieutenant, and detailed for duty as adjutant and afterward as quartermaster with the rank of captain. In 1864 he resigned his commission, removed with his parents to Cairo, Ill., for safety, and engaged there at his trade until 1865, when he went to Philadelphia. In the succeeding year he again made his home in Frederica, Del., and re-established his wagon-making business there. In 1872, he went back to Missouri, but after three years came back east to Frederica. A year later he removed his carriage factory to Dover, Del., and operated it there until 1889. Then he transferred his business to Wilmington, and has for the past nine years built light and heavy wagons, carriages, etc., in that city. He has been a successful business man. Twice Mr. Reilly was elected a member of the city council of Dover, and as a mechanic of ability, was placed in the responsible position of chairman of the water department. When Colonel John P. Donahoe was elected national commander of the Union Veteran Legion, at Washington, D. C., in 1896, he appointed Mr. Reilly adjutant general, and Mr. Reilly has worked faithfully for the advancement of the Legion. He is a member of Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and of Encampment No. 34, Union Veteran Legion. Politically, Mr. Reilly is a Democrat. In February, 1898, Mr. Reilly was appointed assistant adjutant general of the G. A. R., department of Delaware.

On August 28, 1864, in Philadelphia, William Reilly married Catharine C., daughter of Michael and Ann (Hughes) Reed. Their children are: I. Anna; II. William, died in childhood; III. Mary; IV. Catharine, died in childhood; V. Frank; VI. George, died in infancy; VII. Elizabeth. Mr. Reilly and his family attend St. Peter's R. C. church.

WILLIAM H. LUNGREN, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Eliza (Cameron) Lungren, was born near Newark, New Castle county, Del., October 27, 1837.

His paternal ancestors were Swedes. Two brothers Lungren came to America from Smoland, Sweden, early in colonial times, and settled in Pennsylvania. One of them, John Lungren, born May 1, 1751, died March 5, 1816, was a great-grandfather of William H.

Lungren. His son William Lungren was born in Philadelphia, May 10, 1778, was a paper manufacturer and lived in Pennsylvania until his death. He was twice married. His first wife was Hannah James. Their children were: I. Edwin L.; II. Ferdinand L.; III. Alfred L.; IV. Emily Anna L.; V. John Charles L.; VI. William Pallifox L.; VII. One who died unnamed; VIII. Hanson K.; IX. Garrett L.; X. Charles Hemphill L. Mrs. Hannah (James) Lungren died June 22, 1817. William Lungren's second wife was Jane Dix Smith. Their children were: I. Hannah Eliza L.; II. Henrietta Josephine L.; III. Sarah Jane L.; IV. Samuel Smith L.; V. Henry Hale Graham L.

William Lungren died in Philadelphia, July 29, 1846, and was buried in the graveyard of the Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia.

John Charles Lungren, fifth child of William and Hannah (James) Lungren, was born in Philadelphia, June 26, 1809. He was engaged in the manufacture of paper in Pennsylvania during his early years, but while yet a young man, removed to Cecil county, Md. In 1848 he returned to Delaware, settled on the Brandywine creek, and was again engaged in paper-making, in the Augustine Mills. His later years were passed in Wilmington. John Lungren was married, January 14, 1830, to Eliza Cameron, who was born December 25, 1811. Their children were: I. Mary Ann (Mrs. Samuel Baldwin), of Wilmington, had children, i. J. Frank, ii. William Henry, iii. Samuel, iv. Delaware; II. Hannah Eliza (Mrs. Amos Brown), deceased, had children, i. Amelia (Mrs. John Williamson), ii. William, deceased, iii. John, iv. Delvay, v. Mary (Mrs. Daniel P. Gookin), vi. Amos; III. Sarah Jane, died in 1853; IV. William H.; V. John T., married Mary Lewis, of Baltimore, has one daughter, Elizabeth L. (Mrs. Ella Clark); VI. Norris L., married Sarah Boulden; VII. Robert Cloud, died in childhood; VIII. James C., died from wounds received near Petersburg, Va., during the Civil War; IX. Randolph C. John Lungren died in Wilmington, September 21, 1888; his widow died in the same city, April 15, 1892.

William H. Lungren, fourth child of John and Eliza (Cameron) Lungren, resided in Chester county, Pa., and Cecil county, Md., until he was ten years of age, and was a pupil in the public schools. On December 19, 1853, he entered the shops of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., at Wilmington, as car builder's apprentice. This apprenticeship terminated October 27, 1858, and so capable had the young man proved himself that he was transferred from the shops to the road. His duties under this appointment were to follow the P., W. & B. cars used for carrying merchandise over the B. & O. R. R. between Philadelphia and the Ohio River, with a view to securing their prompt movement. In less than a year he was promoted, September 1, 1859, to foreman of car inspectors at the President street station, Baltimore, Md., where he remained five years; he was then again assigned to road duty, on his own application, because of failing health. For the next eighteen months Mr. Lungren traveled over the road, making examinations of car equipments. By the end of this period his health was restored, and he returned to his position at President street station, and remained there until 1875. In May of that year he was appointed master car builder at the Wilmington car shops, with control of car equipments for purposes of repairing and rebuilding. That position he still holds, having been for forty-five years in the employ of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co.

William H. Lungren was married in Wilmington, March 8, 1866, to Mariana, daughter of James and Deborah P. (Newlin) Guthrie, of Wilmington. Their children are: I. Frank, died in childhood; II. Lila Cameron; III. W. Harry; IV. Jessie.

JAMES H. CLARK, deputy United States marshal, Delaware City, New Castle county, Del., son of John and C. Clark, was born in Red Lion hundred, near Delaware City, New Castle county, Del., November 19, 1844.

He began his education in the public schools of his vicinity, then attended a private school in Hartsville, Pa., and finally entered Saunders' military academy, Philadelphia. After completing his course there, he returned to his home in Red Lion hundred and engaged in farming. He is owner and occupant of the original homestead farm, which has been in the possession of the family for six generations. Mr. Clark conducts a wholesale and retail coal business in Delaware City. He was a member of the New Castle county

Levy Court for two years, has always been much interested in educational matters, and was for nine years clerk of the board of school commissioners for School District No. 5, Red Lion hundred. In 1897 he was appointed a deputy United States marshal for Delaware, and was sworn into office October 11 of that year. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of St. George's. Mr. Clark is an active Republican, and has rendered his party much valuable service. For thirty years he has been a member of the New Castle county committee.

On February 2, 1865, in Delaware City, James H. Clark was married to Sarah, daughter of George G. Cleaver, Sr., and Jane (Deal) Cleaver, of Delaware City. Their children are: I. Courtland S.; II. John C.; III. Jennie C.; IV. William D. Mr. Clark is a trustee of St. George's Presbyterian church.

JOHN F. DALEY, Wilmington, Del., son of Patrick and Catharine (Hayes) Daley, was born in Bellefonte, Pa., May 15, 1862.

His ancestors were of Irish extraction. Martin Daley, his grandfather, was born in County Galway, Ireland, and came to this country about 1830, settling in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. A short time after he removed to Delaware, selecting as his place of residence DuPont's Banks, in Christiana hundred, New Castle county. Here he lived until his death, which was caused by a sunstroke. His children were: I. Patrick; II. Catharine (Mrs. Thomas Connor); III. Martin; IV. Mary (Mrs. William Kelly); V. Bridget (Mrs. John Curry); VI. Margaret (Mrs. Louis Gallagher).

Patrick Daley was born in the city of Galway, Ireland, and when a young man accompanied his parents to America. He resided for a brief period in New York, then spent a number of years in New Castle county, Del., and afterwards removed to Bellefonte, Pa. There he was actively engaged in the iron mills until 1863, when he returned to Delaware, and took up his residence with his parents at DuPont's Banks. He entered the employ of the DuPont Powder Company, and was retained there, on account of his efficiency, for thirty years. After this long period of constant labor, Mr. Daley retired from active work, and for the past thirteen years has resided in Wilmington. On May 14, 1854, Patrick Daley married Catharine Hayes. Their children are: I. Margaret (Mrs. James Gill); II. Mary (Mrs. John Gill); III. Annie; IV. Catharine, died in infancy; V. John F.; VI. Catharine; VII. James, died in childhood; VIII. Ellen (Mrs. Bernard McLaughlin); IX. William, died in childhood; X. Jennie; XI. William, died in childhood.

John F. Daley received his education in the public and parochial schools of Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del. When he had completed his studies, he engaged in the grocery business and continued in it until February, 1894, when he retired from mercantile pursuits. On April 28th of the same year he was appointed a justice of the peace for Wilmington, and on November 26th following was commissioned a notary public. Both appointments were made by Governor Robert J. Reynolds. As a public official Mr. Daley has proven himself very capable, accurate in his rendering of the law and just in his decisions. Mr. Daley is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is a staunch Democrat and has rendered good service to his party.

On June 3, 1891, at St. James' Protectory, Reybold, New Castle county, John F. Daley married Margaret A., daughter of ex-Sheriff Thomas Ford, of New Castle county, and Mary (Bunce) Ford. Their children are: I. Thomas F.; II. Joseph; III. John F.; IV. Catharine; V. Alice, deceased; VI. F. Walter. Mr. Daley and family are members of St. Paul's R. C. church.

JOHN CANNON SHORT, United States Marshal, Wilmington, Del., son of Gillet G. and Ann (Prettyman) Short, was born in Nanticoke hundred, Sussex county, Del., September 29, 1829.

His ancestors were of English stock. In the early settlement of Delaware four brothers bearing the name of Short took a prominent part. They came here from Virginia and settled in Kent and Sussex counties. One of them, Daniel, great-grandfather of John Cannon Short, selected for his home a tract of fifty acres of what was then the government land, and is now included in Nanticoke hundred, Sussex county. This property is still in the

possession of his descendants. Daniel Short was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. One of his sons was John.

John Short was born in Nanticoke hundred and never removed from his farm. He married a Miss Gillet. Their children were: I. Elizabeth; II. Alla; III. Ellen; IV. Daniel; V. Gillet G.; VI. John.

Gillet G. Short, fifth child of John and ——(Gillet) Short, was born on the homestead farm, and spent his entire life there, excepting a short period during the war of 1812, when he served in the army with the rank of colonel, and was stationed with his regiment at Lewes, Del. Gillet G. Short married Ann, daughter of Burton and Mary Prettyman, and had children: I. John Hill, died in childhood; II. Elizabeth P. (Mrs. Nicholas O. Smith), deceased; III. Mary Ann (Mrs. William Swain), deceased; IV. Alfred, of Ellendale, Sussex county, married Margaret Hatton; V. Daniel B., deceased, married Matilda Melson; VI. William, of Sussex county, married first to Rebecca Ann Jones, the second time to Mary Brittingham; VII. Hester Jane (Mrs. William P. Day), deceased; VIII. Gillet M., married Nancy McCauley, both deceased; IX. Sina, widow of John McCauley, of Wilmington; X. John Cannon; XI. Perry, died in infancy.

John Cannon Short, tenth child of Gillet G. and Ann (Prettyman) Short, received the limited common school education usually given to farmers' sons at that time. He was born on the homestead place, and resided there until October, 1897. On October 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Delaware Volunteer Infantry, for the war of the Rebellion, and served nine months as a private. On September 2, 1863, he re-enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, and was made second lieutenant. Soon after he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and continued in that capacity for one hundred and forty-five days; at the end of that period his term of enlistment expired. Mr. Short was formerly a pronounced Whig, but upon the disintegration of that party he turned to the newly-formed Republican organization, and has for years been one of his party's counselors and tireless workers. On October 11, 1897, he was appointed a United States Marshal for the District of Delaware. He is a member of Col. Layton Post, No. 18, G. A. R., of Georgetown, Del.

John Cannon Short was married, in Nanticoke hundred, November 22, 1853, to Sarah, daughter of John and Lovey Day. Mrs. Short was born in Nanticoke hundred. Their children are: I. Martin G., of Lewes, Del., married Catharine Morris; II. Albert P., of Philadelphia, married Lydia McCauley; III. Lina (Mrs. Joseph Macklin), of Wilmington; IV. Elmer C., deceased; V. Norris S., of Nanticoke hundred, married Mary Phillips; VI. Lilly O., deceased; VII. Annie L.; VIII. John, deceased; IX. Lilly E. J., teacher in public schools; X. Henry C.; XI. William D., deceased; XII. Mary Alice. Mr. Short and family attend the M. E. church, of which the former has been a member for forty years, for the greater part of the time serving as a steward and a trustee.

WILLIAM H. PIERSON, Wilmington, Del., son of Joseph and Olive (Day) Pierson, was born in Wilmington, August 26, 1838.

His ancestors came from England. Abraham, Thomas, Henry and John Pierson left their homes there and sought here that relief from persecution on account of their religious views which they could not obtain in the land of their birth. The descendants of those worthy pioneers have proved to be good and useful citizens. As a family, the Piersons are intellectual and well educated; many of them have graduated from colleges, and have filled posts of honor; others, with fewer educational advantages, have still served their country and their generation faithfully and well. Undemonstrative in manner, inheriting their share of English reserve, they are straightforward and honorable, independent in thought and action, faithful in all the relations of life, and reverent to the religion of their fathers.

Various suggestions have been made as to the origin of the family name. Some quote "The rays of the sun pierce," etc.; but the members of the family, more plausibly, think that it signifies "Peter's son," and that it originated from either the French Pierre or the Danish Pier. Of five ways of writing the name—Pierson, Pearson, Person, Piersons and Parsons—Pierson is considered the nearest approach to the original patronymic.

A reunion of the family, held at the old homestead at Southwood, near Hockessin, Del., now occupied by Philip Pierson, called together two hundred and thirty-five members of the family. Among this number, which

included representatives of four states, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, were children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of John Pierson, Sr., and Susan (Gamble) Pierson; of William Pierson, Joseph Pierson, Thomas Pierson, Ruth Moore, Mary Wilson, Laban, Amos and Isaac Pierson.

John Pierson, Sr., settled in Maryland in 1637, and John Pierson, Jr., followed him in 1643. Their descendants still reside in that state. Rev. Abraham Pierson found his new home in Boston, Mass., in 1689, and his posterity is found principally in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Family records show that Joseph Pierson, Sr., grandfather of William H. Pierson, was born in Pennsylvania in 1760. Settling in Wilmington, he became the owner and landlord of the Black Bear hostelry, situated where now stands the post office. He also owned the old Cross Keys Inn, at the corner of Delaware avenue and Adams street. The inn-keeper's license, granted to him in 1826, is in the possession of Mr. W. H. Pierson. In those ante-railroad days, merchandise of all descriptions was transported in long, heavy, broad-wheeled Conestoga wagons, drawn by five or six horses, each animal bearing on his shoulders a brace of bells, the merry ringing of which could be heard more than a mile away. Mr. Pierson's inns were stopping places for the teamsters between Lancaster and Baltimore. Joseph Pierson had sons: I. Thomas; II. John; III. Joseph, Jr.; IV. Wilson; V. Jacob; and one daughter, Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Pyle).

Joseph Pierson, Jr., was born in Wilmington, in 1807, and resided there during the greater part of his life. He was a millwright and pattern maker. In 1830 he married Olive Day, of New Jersey; their children are as follows: I. Joseph Day, born in 1832, married Eliza Stephenson, has children, i. Olive K., ii. Ulysses G.; II. John L., born in 1834, married Sarah M. Hendrickson, has children, i. Willis H. and ii. Annie W., twins, iii. Courtland C., married and has three children, iv. Elmer E., v. Edson, deceased; III. George W., born in 1836, deceased; IV. William H., born in 1838; V. Emma E. (Mrs. Thomas Holliday), born in 1840, has children, one son and one daughter; VI. George G., born in 1843, married Ellen Kelley, has children, a son and four daughters, i. Norman, ii. Irma, iii. Margaret, iv. Ellen, v. ——— VII. Newlin, born in 1845, married Ellen Walker; VIII. Alford M., born in 1848, married Mary Ryan, has children, i. Harry, ii. Martha; IX. Achilles, born in 1851, deceased; X. Martha E., born in 1853; XI. Charles G., born in 1855, married Susan Weldon, has children, i. Joseph P., ii. Emma G., iii. Charles G., Jr.; iv. Olive D., v. Ferris W., vi. Walter Leon, vii. Elsie May, viii. Harvey Lesley, ix. Robert.

The fourth son of this family, William H. Pierson, was educated in the schools of Wilmington, Del. At the age of twelve years, he secured a position as salesman in a store, and at sixteen apprenticed himself to a pattern maker. He worked at his trade until 1862, when he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Joseph D. Pierson, and engaged in pattern-making. These business relations were dissolved in 1869 by the death of Joseph D. Pierson. Since 1871, Mr. Pierson has been dealing in sashes, shutters, doors, blinds, frame mouldings and other articles employed in building. On September 2, 1882, a disastrous conflagration completely destroyed his warehouse and stock, but he immediately resumed business. Mr. Pierson is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; Delaware Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Lafayette Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; the National Provident Union of Wilmington; Industry Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., of Delaware, and Eureka Lodge, No. 1, Junior O. U. A. M. He votes with the Republican party.

William H. Pierson was married in Wilmington, November 29, 1859, to Melinda A., daughter of David and Margaret Hendrickson, and had children: I. Harry H., born in 1860, deceased; II. Frank W., born in 1865, married Laura Heritage; III. George G., born in 1870; IV. William Harry, born in 1875. Mrs. Melinda A. Pierson died October 29, 1884. Mr. Pierson was married the second time, January 16, 1885, to Annie E., daughter of William and Maria Sharp.

ALBERT B. GILLESPIE, Wilmington, Del., son of Franklin and Eliza Jane (Eaves) Gillespie, was born in Harford county, Md., June 6, 1836.

His grandfather, George Gillespie, was a native of Newark, New Castle county, Del.,

where he resided throughout his life. He was a farmer. He married Miss Evans, and had a large family, among whom were five daughters, who were celebrated for their beauty; they were considered the handsomest women of their day in the state. Two of his sons, with these daughters, are as follows:

I. Thomas Jefferson, married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Eaves, resided in Cecil county, Md., and had children, i. George, who died in Cecil county, and was buried in Nottingham churchyard, was married first to Mary Frances Amstrong, of Newark, Del., deceased, and afterwards to Jane Anna Clendenning, who survives him, ii. Thomas Braden, of Cecil county, iii. Elizabeth, deceased, iv. Susan, deceased, v. William Eaves, of Cecil county, Md., married Mary Ewing. Thomas J. Gillespie and his wife died in Cecil county, Md., and are buried in Nottingham churchyard;

II. Franklin;

III. Margaret, married ——— Kirkwood, removed to Wheeling, W. Va., and afterwards to Ohio, where they founded the town of Kirkwood, and where both died and were buried, leaving eight daughters;

IV. Mary (Mrs. William De Shane Eaves), of New London, Chester county, Pa.;

V. Agnes, married ——— Evans, of Newark, Del., where both died, and are interred at Head of Christiana church;

VI. Elizabeth, married James Hodgson, of Chester county, Pa., both deceased, and their remains are interred at Rock church;

VII. Hannah, married Andrew Kerr, of Newark, Del., had children, i. Mary, deceased, ii. George, of the vicinity of Newark, Del., iii. James, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr both died, and were buried at Head of Christiana church.

Franklin Gillespie was born near Newark, Del., and was for eighteen years the able and trusted manager of Harford City Iron Furnace. He passed the autumn of his life in Chester county, Pa., with his excellent wife, Eliza Jane (Eaves) Gillespie, and had children, who are as follows: I. Albert B.; II. Mary E. (Mrs. Joseph Seaver), of Philadelphia; III. John Eaves, M. D., who became a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, died in Philadelphia, and was interred in the cemetery at New London, Pa.; IV. George F., of New London, Pa.; V. Jennie F., of Philadelphia. Franklin Gillespie and his wife both died in Chester county, and their remains rest in the cemetery at New London.

At the time when the family removed to that place, Albert B. Gillespie was ten years of age; he resided at New London until he reached his majority, being educated at the academy of that town, and afterwards assisting in the cultivation of the home farm. At the age of twenty-one, he became a clerk in the grocery store of James Morrow, of Wilmington, Del., in whose employ he continued for ten years. In 1870 he went to St. Louis, Mo., from which city he returned in 1879 to Wilmington, where he began business for himself in the earliest established grocery in the city; it was opened in 1806, by Washington Rice and Mr. Gillespie's grand-uncle, Thomas Braden. Under the judicious and reliable management of its present proprietor, the business of this always prosperous establishment has been largely extended. Mr. Gillespie enjoys the confidence of all who have business relations with him. He was formerly associated with several societies, but his connection with them has been severed. He is a supporter of Republican principles.

Albert B. Gillespie was married in the Central Presbyterian church, of Wilmington, May 2, 1870, by Rev. Charles D. Shaw, to Rebecca, daughter of ——— and Elizabeth Wilson. Their children are: I. Elizabeth W. (Mrs. Walter L. Butler); II. Mary Eaves. Mr. Gillespie and his family are members of the Central Presbyterian church.

The Eaves family are, as has been shown, closely connected with the Gillespie family, through several intermarriages. The brothers John and William De Shane Eaves were born in New Castle, Del. John Eaves married, and had children, as follows: I. Susan, married Adam Alexander, a native of New London, Pa., who removed to Piqua, Ohio, and there died, leaving a large family; II. Mary (Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Gillespie), whose family is described above; III. Eliza Jane (Mrs. Franklin Gillespie); IV. John Eaves, Jr., died and was buried in St. Louis, Mo.

William De Shane Eaves, who resided in New London, Pa., was for many years a tanner. He first married Miss Ferris, of Glasgow, Del. Their children were: I. Margaret, who married Dr. ——— Aiken, of New London, Pa.; II. James E., married Martha

Strawbridge, had children, i. William D., of New London, Pa., ii. James Strawbridge, M. D., also of New London; iii. Albert, died and was buried at New London, where James E. Eaves and his wife also died and are interred; III. Amos Ferris, married and died in Wilmington, Del., and was buried at Oxford, Chester county, Pa.; IV. Bertha Ferris, married James Morrow, of Wilmington, where both died and were interred in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery, leaving sons, i. William Eaves, ii. Robert Du Bois, iii. James Cleland, iv. Louis Bush, all residing in Wilmington. The first wife of William D. Eaves died and was buried at New London, Pa. He afterwards married Mary Gillespie, daughter of George Gillespie, as stated above. Both died in Wilmington, and were interred at New London, Chester county, Pa.

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, Del., son of William and Nancy (Burton) Williams, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., January 3, 1833.

His grandfather, John Williams, was a resident of Ohio and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father, William Williams, a steamboat engineer, was born and died in West Virginia. William Williams was three times married. His first wife was Nancy Burton; they had three children, of whom William D. is one. The name of Mr. Williams' second wife is not known. He was wedded the third time to Sarah Green; of their three children, two survive: I. Martha; II. John.

William D. Williams was educated in the private schools in Wheeling, and afterward learned tinsmithing in that city. In 1866 he came to Wilmington and worked at his trade, establishing himself in business on his own account soon after his arrival here. By careful attention and untiring energy he acquired a large business connection, and is now the head of the firm of Williams & Hopkins, dealers in stoves and tinware. His political views are liberal; he is not active in partisan contests, but votes for such candidates as he believes best equipped for the duties of the various offices to be filled.

William D. Williams married Margaret Hawthorne, in Utica, N. Y. They have two children, both residing in Wilmington: I. Martha, unmarried, born January 8, 1874; II. James, married to Irene Williams, April 22, 1896, has one child, Eleanor. Mr. and Mrs. Williams attend Olivet Presbyterian church.

JONES GUTHRIE, Wilmington, Del., son of Adam and Phebe (Jones) Guthrie, was born in Chester county, Pa., August 13, 1836.

His ancestors on his father's side were Scotch-Irish, and on his mother's side natives of Wales. His paternal great-grandfather was a man of splendid physical development, over six feet in height. He lived for some time in Chester county and then went to the West, where he died. Mr. Guthrie's maternal grandfather, Moses Jones, was born in Chester county and lived there until his death. His home was about four miles from West Chester. He married Phebe Mercer, also a life-long resident of Chester county. Mr. Jones was one of the pillars of the M. E. church at the "Old Grove" in Chester county.

The paternal grandfather of Jones Guthrie was a native of Chester county, whose son, Adam Guthrie, was also born in that county, and there devoted himself throughout his lifetime to agricultural pursuits. Adam Guthrie married Phebe, daughter of Moses Jones. They had thirteen children: I. Jones; II. Sarah, widow of Lewis Mendenhall; III. Phebe, widow of William Hill; IV. Annie, deceased, wife of George W. Vernon, editor of the Wilmington *Republican*; V. Joseph, deceased; VI. Mary, widow of Alexander J. Larabee; VII. Richard; VIII. John, killed in the war of the Rebellion; IX. William, of Wilmington; X. Emeline (Mrs. Joseph Davidson); XI. Hannah (Mrs. Bayard Shaladey). Two children died in infancy.

Jones Guthrie was a farmer's son, and his early life was a counterpart of that of nearly every boy born on a farm: he helped plough the ground, plant the seed, cut the grain and put away the harvest, and obtained as much education as he could in the unoccupied days of winter. He was not satisfied with this circumscribed life, and in August, 1847, when he was sixteen years old, he left the homestead and came to Wilmington to learn carriage-trimming. By the year 1863 he had accumulated sufficient money to begin business for himself as a carriage manufacturer, and his venture was very successful. He is now one of the leaders of the trade in Wilmington.

Mr. Guthrie is a Republican; he was elected to the school board of New Castle county, Del., and served several years. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M.

Jones Guthrie was married, July 3, 1846, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Hannah Maria, daughter of Job and Susan Lowrie, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. They have children: I. William T.; II. George C.; III. Mary A.; IV. Clara (Mrs. Joel Christy); V. Jennie (Mrs. Frank Cooling); VI. Idella, wife of Dr. W. B. Rowland; VII. Bertha (Mrs. Beaton Smith); VIII. Phebe, wife of Dr. J. H. Ryle; IX. Lillie E.; X. Grace (Mrs. Edwin Pierce); XI. Laura; XII. Willard. Mr. Guthrie and family attend St. Paul's M. E. church.

George C. Guthrie, second son of Jones and Hannah M. (Lowrie) Guthrie, was born in Wilmington, September 30, 1850. He received his educational training in the public schools of Wilmington and in a private school in Concordville, Pa. After leaving school he entered his father's carriage works, and has remained with him. He has been in the blacksmith department for thirty years, and is bookkeeper for the establishment. Mr. Guthrie is a past master of Oriental Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M.; a member of St. John's Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; a past noble grand of Fairfax Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.; a past chief patriarch of Reynolds Encampment, No. 3, I. O. O. F.; and has these titles in the I. O. R. M.: Past Sachem of Keokuk Tribe, Great Chief of Records of the Great Council of Delaware (second term), and Past Great Representative to the Great Council of the United States. He is a Republican. George C. Guthrie was married to Martha, daughter of Richard and Sarah Robinson, March 28, 1872. They have one son, Leonard K., born February 9, 1874, and now engaged in the plumbing business. Mr. Guthrie and family attend the M. E. church.

LINDLEY C. KENT, P. O., Wilmington, Del., son of the late Benjamin and Hannah (Simmons) Kent, was born at Andrew's Bridge, Lancaster county, Pa., March 25, 1844.

When he was two years old his family removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the public schools and at an academy taught by his brother. On August 13, 1862, at Wilmington, Del., he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, Col. A. H. Grimshaw. He was rapidly promoted through the grades of non-commissioned officers until he reached the rank of sergeant of his company. On March 7, 1864, he passed a successful examination before the examining board at Washington, D. C., and was commissioned, on April 13, 1864, by order of the War Department, first lieutenant of the Thirty-second Regiment, United States colored troops. On June 28, 1864, he was honorably discharged. On September 15, 1864, he was again commissioned first lieutenant, and assigned to the Forty-fifth United States colored troops, of which regiment he was appointed adjutant. On December 8, 1864, he was promoted to a captaincy in the same regiment, and on March 24, 1865, was advanced to the rank of major of the One Hundred and Ninth United States colored infantry, by order of General E. O. C. Ord. On February 6, 1866, Major Kent was mustered out of service with his regiment, at Lavaca, Tex., his regiment having been ordered to Texas soon after the surrender of Gen. Lee. He participated in a number of battles and skirmishes in Virginia in the great conflict, some of the most important of which were: Bottom's Bridge, Baltimore Cross-Roads, Deep Bottom, Fort Gilmore, Fort Harrison, the siege of Richmond, the breaking of the Rebel lines in front of the Army of the Potomac, the fight near Hatcher's Run, the capture of Petersburg and the surrender of General Lee at Appomatox.

In 1866, Mr. Kent came to Wilmington, and for the greater part of the time since then has been engaged in the lumber business. During the last twenty-six years he has owned and successfully operated a large establishment. Mr. Kent has been pre-eminently a public-spirited citizen, foremost in educational matters and prominent as a humanitarian. That his labors for the advancement of his fellow-men have been appreciated is evidenced by the active and responsible positions he has held in many beneficent organizations. He was for two years a member of the Board of Education, is one of the managers of the Ferris Industrial School, treasurer of the Minquadale Home for Aged Men and Couples, treasurer of the Delaware Society

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children, a member of the Board of the African Society, and of the Boards of other charitable institutions. He is also a director of the Artisans' Savings Bank, a member of the Historical Society of Delaware, a member of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, and of the DuPont Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wilmington. In politics he is a Republican.

Lindley C. Kent was married, in Wilmington, May 15, 1876, to Anna Grubb, daughter of Adam and Rachel H. (McGaw) Grubb. Their children are: I. Roland G.; II. Mary E. Mr. Kent is a member of the Society of Friends.

LAWRENCE J. BROMAN, Wilmington, Del., son of John Lawrence and Charlotte Wilhelmina Broman, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, June 28, 1852.

The paternal and the maternal ancestors of Mr. Broman all lived and died in Sweden. His parents were born in Stockholm; the father in 1824, died in 1868; the mother in 1822, died October 14, 1877. Of their family of nine children, but two survive: I. Lawrence J.; II. Charles F.

Lawrence J. Broman remained in his native land until he was twenty years old. He had received the advantages of a course in the national schools, and had been a salesman for a mercantile establishment, when, on April 23, 1872, he left Sweden and came to America, to find a broader and more remunerative field for his energy. He landed in New York City and proceeded at once to Wilmington, Del. Here he worked, for about eight years, as a finisher of morocco leather, then engaged in the grocery business, made a year's venture in real estate operations, and in September, 1897, established a coal and ice depot, which he is now conducting. Mr. Broman is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., and is a Republican.

On September 4, 1875, in Germantown, Pa., by Rev. Mr. Farwell, Lawrence J. Broman was married to Caroline Wilhelmina Malmsten, who was born in Norke, Sweden. Their children are: I. Frank H., born January 17, 1876; II. William L., born August 8, 1880. Mr. Broman is a member of the Hanover Presbyterian church, and, at the same time, treasurer of the Second M. P. church. Mrs. Broman is a communicant of the Second Baptist church of Wilmington.

During the summer of 1897 Mr. and Mrs. Broman visited their native land, and spent more than two months with their friends and relatives. They left this country June 2, and returned to it August 20th.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, Wilmington, Del., son of George H. and Mary G. (McDonnell) Robinson, was born in Wilmington, September 24, 1845.

The Robinson family is of Swedish origin, and members of it were among the earliest settlers of Delaware. On the maternal side, Mr. Robinson's ancestry is Irish, his maternal grandfather having been a native of Belfast, Ireland. He married a lady who was born in London, England. They came to Delaware when the colony was in its infancy, and were among the first settlers of the city of Wilmington. They were very closely identified with the founders of Methodism.

George H. Robinson was born in Wilmington in September, 1803. There he studied in the public schools and afterwards acquired his trade, that of coach trimming. He was employed as a journeyman in both Wilmington and Philadelphia, and had his own establishment in the former place for many years. He was also engaged in the confectionery and ice cream business for fifty years, during which time his store was the most extensively patronized in Wilmington. He retired from business in 1870. George H. Robinson married Mary G., daughter of ———— and Margaret McDonnell. Their children are: I. Samuel Weldon, died in early manhood; II. William H.; III. James Riddle, married Emma L. Brown, has one child, Mary Estelle; IV. George S. George H. Robinson died in Wilmington, November 7, 1882; his wife died in February, 1886.

William H. Robinson has always had his home in Wilmington. When a boy he attended the public schools and the Friends' School, and a few years later took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Subsequently he conducted a tobacco and cigar store for twenty-two years. In 1892,

he was appointed deputy clerk of the Orphans' Court, and filled the office two years. He was afterward appointed deputy collector of internal revenue and served in that position four years. On January 1, 1898, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Robinson is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M.; of St. John's Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., and of St. John's Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He is a staunch Democrat.

On January 17, 1883, in Chester, Pa., William H. Robinson married Mary R., daughter of Reuben and Caroline Hayes, and widow of Oliver Appleby. Mrs. Robinson was born in New Castle county, Del. By her first husband, she had children, as follows: I. R. Leslie, married Jennie W. Logan, has one child, Iva Adele; II. Robert C., married Hannah B. Bradway; III. May Adele; IV. Blanche Dealva. Mrs. Robinson and her daughter, May Adele Appleby, are members of Grace M. E. church.

TITUS P. M. GRIFFITH, Wilmington, Del., son of Joseph and Mary E. (Mousley) Griffith, was born in Wilmington, May 9, 1842.

Joseph Griffith was born in Delaware county, Pa., in 1814. He removed to Wilmington, Del., about 1840, and engaged in the retail shoe business on French street. Joseph Griffith married Mary E., daughter of Titus and Mary Mousley, of New Castle county, Del. Their children were: I. William, of Chester, Pa.; II. Anna Mary (Mrs. Joseph McBride), of Wilmington, and III. Ann Jane, deceased, twins; IV. Titus P. M.; V. Olive (Mrs Samuel Drennau), of near Newark, Del. Mr Griffith died in Delaware county, Pa.; Mrs. Griffith in Wilmington.

Titus P. M. Griffith removed with his parents to Centreville, Del., when very young, and at the age of twelve accompanied them to Delaware county, Pa., where he received the greater part of his education. In 1859 he returned to Wilmington and learned cabinet making, afterwards working at the trade as a journeyman in Wilmington for several years; he then secured employment in the carshops of the Jackson Sharp Co. For the past twenty-five years he has been in the service of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., and is a trusted employee. Mr. Griffith is a member of Fairfax Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F.; of Washington Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., and of the P. R. R. Relief Association. He is a Democrat.

In Delaware county, Pa., in 1861, Titus P. M. Griffith was married to Susan L., daughter of George and Elizabeth Pugh, the former deceased; the latter survives, having attained the venerable age of eighty years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are: I. George W.; II. Edwin P.; III. Clarence E.; IV. Nellie M. (Mrs. Henry Sharp); V. Mary, deceased. Mrs. Griffith died in Wilmington, April 26, 1875. Mr. Griffith and family attend the M. E. church.

JAMES CLELAND MORROW, Wilmington, Del., son of James and Bethia (Eves) Morrow, was born in Wilmington, September, 1855.

His paternal ancestry was Irish; his maternal ancestors descended from English and French stock. The Morrow family lived in County Down, Ireland, for the entire period of which there is a family record. William Morrow, grandfather of James Cleland Morrow, was a farmer. He was married to Elizabeth Cleland, and had children: I. Joseph; II. William (2); III. Jane; IV. Robert; V. James; VI. Ann; VII. John. William Morrow died in New Castle county, Del., and was buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Christiana hundred, of that county.

Joseph Morrow died in his native land, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard in Killeleigh, County Down, Ireland. On coming to America, William Cleland (2), settled in Wilmington, Del., and was engaged in the grocery business there until 1858, when he disposed of his stock to his brother, John Morrow, and retired to private life. He married Sarah A. Turner, of New Castle, Del., and had children: I. Henry W., of Wilmington; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. Mahlon Bryan), of Philadelphia, and several who died in infancy. William Morrow died in Wilmington, May 30, 1878, aged seventy-one years, and was buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery, Wilmington. Jane Morrow came to America with her father, her brother Robert and sister Ann, in 1849; they landed in Philadelphia, and made Wilmington their home. Jane married Robert McFarland, of Stanton, Del., and survives her husband, being at this time eighty-four years old. John Morrow was engaged in the grocery business with his brother

William until the retirement of the latter, when he assumed control and continued the business until his death in 1865. He was buried in the Green Hill Presbyterian graveyard, Christiana hundred, New Castle county. Ann Morrow resided with her brother, Robert Morrow, who was a farmer, and who died July 4, 1891. The last mentioned children were buried in Green Hill cemetery.

James Morrow, father of James Cleland Morrow, was born at Ballyalgin, Killeleigh, County Down, Ireland, February 24, 1819. He emigrated to America July 31, 1835, landed in New York September 15, and on September 18 of the same year, arrived in Wilmington, where he entered the grocery store of his brother, William Morrow, as a clerk. A year later he was indentured to Dell Noblit as an apprentice at cabinetmaking. He completed his trade in four years, and when he was twenty-one years old, established himself in business as a cabinetmaker and undertaker. He continued in this occupation only one year, and then engaged in the grocery business at No. 45 Market street, as the site was then designated. Here he conducted an extensive business until his death, or for a period of fifty-two years. He had greatly increased his establishment and occupied a store extending through the block from No. 211 Market street to 210 Shipley street. He was the oldest business man in the city and owned the largest building devoted to the grocery business in the state. Mr. Morrow also organized, in 1869, the Wilmington Mills Manufacturing Co., for the making of yarns and twines from the jute fibre of India. His associate in this enterprise was John Whann. Mr. Morrow was chosen president of the company and continued in that office until his death. Owing in great part to his business acumen and activity, the industry was profitable from its inception. From a small establishment the plant steadily expanded until it is now one of the largest jute factories on this continent. One hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty persons are continuously employed. The product of the factory is sold chiefly in the United States, but finds its way to all parts of the world. Mr. Morrow was a director of the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank. He was fond of travel, and took occasion in the intervals afforded him from the active supervision of his various business interests to visit many European and American countries. In 1860 he made a trip to County Down, Ireland; in 1885 he made an extended tour of England, Ireland and Scotland, and the continent; in 1888 he went to Cuba, and in 1889, accompanied by his wife, he journeyed through the United States, going as far west as California and as far north as Alaska.

On April 28, 1847, James Morrow married Bethia, daughter of William Du Shane and Mary G. Eves, of New London, Chester county, Pa. Their children are: I. William E., dealer in groceries and confectionery at his father's old stand, in connection with his brother, Robert D., married Elizabeth Justus, on April 28, 1874, and had children, i. Bertha E., ii. John Byrnberg, iii. Elizabeth A.; II. Mary G., deceased; III. John F., deceased; IV. Robert D., married Anna Hodgson, of New London, Chester county, Pa., has children, i. Nellie H., ii. Herbert S., iii. Robert H.; V. James Cleland; VI. Lewis B., secretary and treasurer of the Wilmington Mills Manufacturing Co., and member of the Wilmington board of education, married Ella Young, of Utica, N. Y., who is deceased; VII. Thomas A., deceased; VIII. Joseph, deceased. James Morrow died March 28, 1896; his widow died July 23, 1896. Mr. Morrow was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, had been a trustee for years, and was a steward and elder at the time of his death.

James Cleland Morrow received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Wilmington, and this was supplemented by a course in Prof. W. A. Reynolds' Academy. In 1875 he entered his father's grocery store as a clerk, and remained there until 1879, when he was engaged as clerk by the Wilmington Mills Manufacturing Co. He advanced from one position to another in the office of the company, and on the death of his father in 1896, was elected its president. Mr. Morrow in 1885 accompanied his father on his European tour. Among their excursions was one to Pompeii and Herculaneum, from whose reopened streets and disinterred houses they brought home many souvenirs of rare interest. Mr. Morrow was with his father also on his trip to the island of Cuba. In his political views Mr. Morrow is a Republican.

On April 26, 1881, James Cleland Morrow was married to Kate R., daughter of Benjamin C. and Anna J. (Reese) Pearce, of Wil-

mington, Del. They have one child, James Morrow, Jr. Mr. Morrow long ago adopted the religious faith of his father.

JACOB SCHELLER, Wilmington, Del., son of Henry and Barbara (Huy) Scheller, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, November 12, 1828.

His parents were natives of Switzerland and never left its towering peaks and fruitful valleys. As a youth he received such educational training as the public schools then afforded. From early childhood he had a remarkable fondness for painting, and as soon as he was old enough he was apprenticed to the art for which he manifested so strong a preference. From his twelfth to his fourteenth year he was instructed in the decoration of chinaware. For the next five years he was taught general painting and frescoing, and at the same time acquired free-hand drawing and attended many scientific lectures, obtaining in connection with other information a knowledge of oils, gums and pigments of all kinds. He also learned the manufacture of japans, varnishes, etc. The apprenticeship of Mr. Scheller was a severe school for him, and was marked by serious, earnest work on his part. The time devoted by his fellow-apprentices to amusement was given by him to study, to experiment and to perfecting himself in that which had been already taught him. The result was that when he had completed his apprenticeship he was skilled above his companions and readily secured lucrative positions. For a year he worked for his preceptor as a journeyman, and in 1848 determined to come to America, where the field for the employment of his talents was greater. He left his home and went to Paris, reaching that city February 18, 1848, the day when Louis Philippe was compelled to abdicate and flee from Paris. A few days later, young Scheller went to Havre, and there took passage on the *Splendid* for America. There were about eight hundred passengers on the vessel and the passage to New York City required fifty-five days. Mr. Scheller landed here May 6, and soon afterward went to Philadelphia and began coach-painting in that city. His stay there was brief, and in 1850 he entered the employment of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., at Wilmington, as ornamental coach-painter. For the past forty-nine years, he has filled the position of car painter of the road.

Throughout these many years Mr. Scheller has been a diligent worker and an untiring seeker after improvement in his trade. During his first years in America, he devoted much time to experiments in wood-filling, and is the inventor of that now important branch of the painter's trade. His methods for this work were patented in 1853. Among other branches of his study was scrape-filling or plastering, the advancement in which owes much to his research and experiments. Mr. Scheller has reached his seventieth year, but is still active, and gives personal attention to the duties of his position. He is the veteran car-painter of the P., W. & B., and is held in high esteem by the officials of the railroad and likewise sincerely respected as an honorable and upright citizen by all who know him. He has never taken part in political matters except to cast his ballot, and that has always been done on principle—the best qualified candidate has received his vote.

In 1852, in Wilmington, Del., Jacob Scheller was married to Henrietta, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Jordan. Mrs. Scheller was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany. She died in Wilmington, August 7, 1893. Mr. Scheller is a member of the Lutheran church, and learned its catechism in his Swiss canton.

GEORGE L. WATSON, Wilmington, Del., son of David B. and Abigail B. (Cha'fant) Watson, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 27, 1856.

His ancestry was Irish on the paternal and English on the maternal side. His grandfather, Alexander Watson, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to America about 1820. He was the first of his family to emigrate from his native country. He was a copper refiner, and was engaged in that occupation until his death in Baltimore, where he lived for about thirty years. Alexander Watson married Miss Biddle, and had children: I. David B.; II. William A., of Washington, D. C.; III. Jane (Mrs. John Magill) of Washington, D. C.; has children, i. Dora, ii. Mary, iii. Charles; IV. Benjamin F., died in Baltimore in 1850; Mrs. Watson died in Wilmington, in 1879.

The maternal grandfather of George L. Watson was William Chalfant, who was born in Baltimore, Md., about 1812. He lived for a number of years in that city, and afterward,

in Chester county, Pa., where he was a well-known carpenter and builder. William Chalfant married Elizabeth Edwards, of Chester county, Pa. They had children: I. John, of Cloverdale, Cal.; II. Aaron, of Mendocino, Cal.; III. Mary A. (Mrs. Jesse Spencer), deceased, formerly of Jennersville, Chester county, Pa.; IV. Abigail B. (Mrs. David B. Watson); V. Maria (Mrs David Spencer), of Fulton county, Pa.; VI. William J., of Everett, Pa.; VII. Jesse, deceased; VIII. Hannah, died when young; IX. Elizabeth, died when young. William Chalfant died in Franklin township, Chester county, Pa., in 1887. His remains were buried in New London cemetery. Mrs. Chalfant died in Penn township, Chester county, Pa., and was buried beside her husband.

David B. Watson, father of George L. Watson, was born in Baltimore, Md., about the year 1827. He was a student in the public schools of that city, and afterwards learned the business of iron-rolling. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the civil war. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain. After the close of the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, he returned to Baltimore and worked at his trade there until about 1870, when he came to Wilmington and continued in his occupation as iron-roller for about ten years. David B. Watson married Abigail B., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Edwards) Chalfant, of Baltimore. They had children: I. Elizabeth A., died in Wilmington at age of forty-two years; II. Mary L. (Mrs. Chauncey W. Getzleman), of Wilmington, has two children, i. Luella, ii. Warren; III. William W., of New York City; IV. George L.; V. Laura G., of Wilmington. Mr. Watson died in Wilmington, August 13, 1881; his wife died September 9, 1879. Their remains are interred in Riverview cemetery, Wilmington.

George L. Watson removed from Baltimore to Pennsylvania in early life, and lived with his grandfather, William Chalfant, in Chester county. He attended the public schools of Franklin township until he was fifteen years old and, in 1870, he went to Wilmington and learned carriage-making with the firm of Robinson & Bro. After completing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman for about three years and in 1880 entered the upholstery department of the P. W. & B. R. R. Company's shops and has since been employed there. In 1893 he was made foreman of the department. He is a Republican but does not take an active part in political affairs.

In 1881, in Philadelphia, George L. Watson married Mary E., daughter of John and Hannah (Dudley) Willis, of Wilmington. They have children: I. Gertrude L., born August 12, 1882; II. William H., born May 13, 1884; III. Jessie S., born March 31, 1886; IV. Susan N., born December 19, 1888; V. Ethel M., born November 9, 1890; VI. George L. 2, born October 14, 1892. VII. Regina J., born May 23, 1898. Mr. Watson and family attend Trinity P. E. church.

John Willis, father of Mrs. George L. Watson, was born in Wilmington. He is still a resident of New Castle county, and is engaged in farming near Hazeldale. He married Hannah Dudley, who was born in Duncannon, Perry county, Pa. Their children are: I. Mary E. (Mrs. George L. Wason); II. Leonard; III. Henry.

WILMER S. ARMSTRONG, Wilmington, Del., son of Henry and Eleanor (Fulton) Armstrong, was born in Cecil county, Md., February 10, 1842.

John Armstrong, his grandfather, was a farmer of Cecil county, Md., for many years. It is thought he was born in America. He was a useful and honored citizen. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong were: I. Henry; II. William; III. Lewis; IV. Rebecca; V. Harriet. Of this family, only Henry and William are now living. John Armstrong died in Cecil county, Md.

Henry Armstrong, the eldest son, was born in Cecil county in 1813, and was engaged in farming there until 1870, when he removed to Philadelphia, of which city he is still a resident. He married Eleanor Fulton, and had children: I. Wilmer S.; II. Hannah (Mrs. Andrew B. Bennett); III. Walter E.; IV. James H.; V. Adelaide M., deceased; VI. John B.

Wilmer S. Armstrong, until he was twenty years of age, remained on the home farm in Cecil county. He received a good education in select schools and helped to cultivate the acres that surrounded his birthplace. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighth Regi-

ment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and served his country as a soldier for nearly three years, participating during this time in several important engagements. In June, 1865, he was mustered out in Baltimore, Md., and returned to the paternal home in Cecil county. Soon afterward, in July, 1865, he removed to Philadelphia and acquired the art of sheet metal working, in which he was employed until 1878. In 1879 Mr. Armstrong entered the employ of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., as a sheet metal worker, and in May, 1895, was appointed to his present position, that of foreman of the tin shops of the company in Wilmington. He is a Republican, but not an active partisan.

In July, 1868, in Philadelphia, Wilmer S. Armstrong married Emma Ryno. They had one child, Wilhelmina. Mrs. Armstrong died, and on December 18, 1889, Mr. Armstrong married again, his wife being Rebecca D., daughter of Chalkley and Rebecca Ambler of Philadelphia. Mr. Armstrong and family attend the Baptist church.

AUGUSTUS NORTHROP SOUTHARD, Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., youngest son of Stephen S. and Sarah (Shields) Southard, was born at the home of his parents, No. 1021 Market street, Wilmington, Del., November 10, 1848.

Mr. Southard's father, Stephen S. Southard, was born at Rexford Flats, near Schenectady, N. Y., in August, 1806. He learned printing and worked at his trade in Schenectady until 1844, when he removed to Wilmington, Del., and opened an office where his special work was the printing of lottery tickets and circulars. Mr. Southard afterwards opened a hardware store at the corner of Third and Shipley streets, dealing principally in iron and carriage hardware. He was a successful merchant, and in 1868 was able to retire from active business life and for twenty-five years to enjoy the rest and comfort which he had won by his industry and economy. Stephen S. Southard was married in Jersey City, in 1829, to Sarah Shields, a native of Jersey City, N. J. Their children are: I. Letitia S., widow of Rush Sheps, resides in Wilmington, Del.; II. Stephen S., married Clementine Clay who died leaving three children, i. Stephen, ii. Samuel, iii. Isabella; III. Isaac Eugene, of Lincoln, Sussex county, Del.; IV. Augustus N. Mrs. Southard died at her home in Wilmington, Del., May 30, 1888; Mr. Southard died in Wilmington, May 30, 1893, aged eighty-seven.

Augustus N. Southard attended Hyatt's Military Academy, Taylor's Academy and Galey's Academy. After completing his school course, Mr. Southard served a five year's apprenticeship as a machinist in the establishment of Pusey, Jones & Co., Wilmington, Del. In 1870 he shipped as machinist on the steamer *Bache*, for the United States Coast Survey service. Mr. Southard served on the *Bache* until 1876, when he was ordered to New York, and thence to the survey of the Delaware river. In 1878 he was sent to the Mississippi river as engineer, and was stationed at Baton Rouge, La., where he remained until 1880, when he retired from the United States service. Returning to Wilmington Del., Mr. Southard was appointed engineer of the City Water Works. He took charge of the works, July 5, 1882, and has always discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the company and its patrons. Mr. Southard is a Republican, actively interested in all that concerns the welfare of the community. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M.

Augustus N. Southard was married in Wilmington, Del., March 27, 1884, to Ella H., daughter of Philip and Anna Eliza (Bradford) Coombs. Their children are: I. Philip Coombs, born July 12, 1888; II. Letitia, born June 30, 1891; III. a child who died in infancy. Mrs. Southard is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Southard and his family attend the M. E. church.

JOHN GILBERT CHRISTFIELD, Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., son of John Gilbert and Mary A. (Blest) Christfield, was born at Wilmington, Del., June 12, 1863.

Three brothers of the name of Christfield emigrated from Germany, and settled in Maryland. One of these brothers was the father of John W. Christfield and the founder of the town of Christfield, Md. Mr. Christfield's paternal grandfather, Gilbert Franklin Christfield, was a native of Cecil county, Md. His maternal grandfather, James Blest, a native of England, emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., but afterwards removed to Wilmington, Del. He was married

to Mary Matilda Newson, who was of French descent, and was born in Maryland. Of their eight children, two died in childhood. Those living are: I. George W.; II. William H.; III. Mary A., (Mrs. Christfield); IV. John Thomas; V. Josephine, (Mrs. Charles Smith). Mr. Blest died at Wilmington, Del., in 1853. His wife died in 1886.

Mr. Christfield's father, John Gilbert Christfield, was born at Chesapeake City, Cecil county, Md., in 1839. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and at the age of sixteen removed to Wilmington, Del., where he learned ship carpentry. He was a skilful mechanic and was always able to find employment at his trade. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Christfield fought in defence of his country, serving in Company C, Fifth Delaware Volunteers. John Gilbert Christfield, Sr., married in Wilmington, Del., June 12, 1862, Mary A., daughter of James and Mary M. (Newson) Blest. They have one child, John Gilbert. Mr. Christfield lost his life by an accident at Perryville, Md., June 29, 1863.

John Gilbert Christfield was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, Del., and after completing his course was apprenticed to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, ship and car builders of Wilmington. After serving his apprenticeship, he was employed by the firm as a journeyman. Mr. Christfield was a skilful workman; and the firm appreciating his diligence and efficiency, appointed him assistant foreman in the car department of their works. In 1887, he was again promoted, and as traveling constructor of railway cars for the firm, visited many countries of Europe and South America. From 1891 until September 15, 1897, Mr. Christfield was connected with the offices of the firm in Wilmington, Philadelphia, Washington and New York City. He resigned his position, September 15, 1897, to become the proprietor of the Eureka Steam Laundry, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Christfield is a successful business man, energetic and reliable, and has won the respect and confidence of the community. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; of Fidelity Lodge, A. O. U. W.; and of St. George's Castle, K. G. E. Mr. Christfield is a Republican, actively interested in local affairs, and belongs to the Young Men's Republican Club.

John Gilbert Christfield was married in Wilmington, Del., March 21, 1893, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Spencer. They have one child, John Gilbert, born March 4, 1898.

WILLIAM E. MORROW, Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., son of James and Bertha (Eves) Morrow, was born in the building now occupied by the firm of James Morrow & Sons, grocers, No. 211 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

William E. Morrow attended the public schools of Wilmington and completed his course at Taylor's Academy. While still only a boy he took his place in his father's grocery store, where he learned all the details of the business under his father's careful supervision. He became his father's partner, July 1, 1873, and since his father's death, he has continued the business at the old stand under the old name. Mr. Morrow is a Democrat, actively interested in local affairs. He is a member of Wilmington Lodge, A. O. U. W.

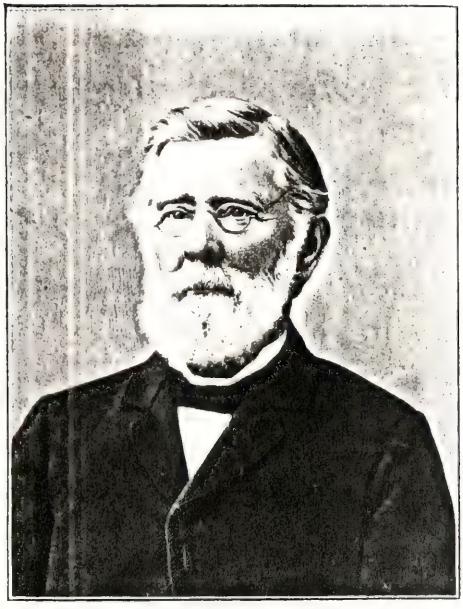
William E. Morrow was married, in Wilmington, Del., April 28, 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Lavinia (Armstrong) Justis. Their children are: I. Bertha E.; II. John Brynberg; III. Elizabeth Armstrong. Mr. Morrow and his family attend the West Presbyterian church.

Robert D. Morrow, Wilmington, Del., son of James and Bertha (Eves) Morrow, was born at No. 21 Market street, Wilmington, Del., May 5, 1853.

RICHARD L. POYNTER, Wilmington, Del., son of Thomas and Comfort (West) Poynter, was born in Lewes, Sussex county, Del., March 31, 1830.

The Poynter family is of Welsh descent on the paternal, and of German on the maternal side. Some of the members were among the earliest settlers in Delaware. Thomas Poynter was a shoemaker and a resident of Lewes. He died in 1833, leaving but slight records of his ancestors, so that the family history is only imperfectly known. He married Comfort West, and had children: I. Alfred, of Philadelphia; II. Adeline, deceased; III. Elizabeth, deceased; IV. Richard L.

Richard L. Poynter accompanied his mother and his uncle, Isaiah West, to Wilmington from Lewes when his father died.



James Monroe

He was then only three years old. As soon as he was of the required age he began attending the only public school then in Wilmington. This school was at the southeast corner of Sixth and French Streets. When he had completed his studies there, he went to Camden, N. J., and spent six years in acquiring the art of silver plating. Then he returned to Wilmington and established himself in business, and has continued in it successfully to the present time. His occupation is one that requires unusual delicacy of touch and much skill and both of these requirements Mr. Poynter possesses in an eminent degree, enabling him to build up and hold a large and profitable trade. Though he has nearly reached his three score and ten years, he is still active and gives his personal attention to the management of the establishment. He is one of the oldest business men in Wilmington, and is esteemed by everybody for his integrity and his honorable dealings. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., and of Reynolds Encampment, No. 3, I. O. O. F., of Wilmington. He is an adherent of the Republican party.

On June 6, 1854, Richard L. Poynter married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Mackay, of Wilmington. They had eight children, all of whom died when young. Mr. Poynter is a member of the M. E. church.

CLAYTON B. REYBOLD, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Mary (Uhler) Reybold, was born about a mile south of Delaware City, in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 3, 1847.

He is a member of one of the oldest families of New Castle county. His ancestors were of German origin. Major Philip Reybold, his grandfather, was the first of the name to settle in Delaware. He remained in the state as a farmer until his death. For a time he was connected with the steamboat lines on the Delaware river, and to-day the steamer, Major Reybold, named for and owned by him, is plying between Philadelphia and Salem, N. J. For many years the name of Reybold was closely associated with passenger and freight transportation on the Delaware. Major Reybold married and had children: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. John C. Clark); II. Anna (Mrs. Thomas Clark), both she and her husband deceased; III. William, deceased, married Beulah Compton; IV. Philip, married Caroline Kohler, both deceased; V. John; VI. Margaret (Mrs. Robert Pope), both Mr. and Mrs. Pope deceased; VII. Susan, deceased; VIII. Barney, deceased, married Sophronia Hyde, of Connecticut; after her death married Elizabeth (Platt) Reybold, widow of John Reybold; IX. Antony, married Ann Stewart, resides in Wilmington; X. Mary; XI. Matilda; XII. Clayton, married Kate Barron, of Philadelphia.

John Reybold was born in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del., in 1811. He attended the public schools in his boyhood and spent the rest of his life in the management of his farm and his interests in Delaware river steamboats. He never removed from New Castle county. John Reybold was twice married. His first wife was Mary Uhler. They had eight children: I. George U., of Philadelphia, married Agnes Brown, has been blind since he was two years old; II. Clayton B.; III. John, 2, died 1869, aged 24; IV. Elizabeth, died when a young woman; and four others who are deceased. John Reybold married, the second time, Elizabeth Platt. Their children are: I. Mary (Mrs. Ashton R. Tatnall), of Wilmington; II. William P., married Lulu Benson, of Wilmington; III. Joseph, vice-president of Capelle Bros.' Hardware Company, of Wilmington, married Anna Armstrong. John Reybold died August 31, 1862.

Clayton B. Reybold obtained his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, finishing his course in the Boys' High School. Afterward he removed to Cecil county, Md., and engaged in farming until 1876. In that year he became purser on the steamer *Thomas Clyde*, a position which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of his employers and the travelers who use his boat. There is, perhaps, no officer aboard a Delaware boat today who is more widely known or more popular. His power to hold his popularity has been abundantly demonstrated during the many years he has been connected with one of the favorite and exclusively excursion boats on the Delaware. It is well-known that excursion crowds of pleasure-seekers are exacting and thoughtless, yet Mr. Reybold has always succeeded in so performing his trying duties as to give little or no cause for com-

plaint. Politically, he is classed with the Republicans.

On April 27, 1870, in Delaware City, Clayton B. Reybold married Sophronia R., daughter of Charles and Rachel (Reed) Forbes, of Delaware City. They have one child, Grace J., born April 28, 1871, died in January, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Reybold attend the Presbyterian church.

VICTOR R. PYLE, Wilmington, Del., son of Isaac and Anna M. (Mills) Pyle, was born in Wilmington, Del., April 9, 1865.

He was educated in the public schools of Wilmington and early in life engaged in mercantile pursuits. For some years he was a salesman but on January 1, 1890, entered into partnership with George W. McKee in the lumber business in Wilmington. This partnership continued until July 18, 1891, when Mr. Pyle purchased the interest of his associate and has since conducted alone the affairs of the large establishment, which is devoted to the sale of lumber, coal, lime, cement and mill work. He is, in addition, proprietor of the Pyle Cycle Co., which he organized December 10, 1891. He is a member of the Board of Trade, of Eden Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., and of Wilmington lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W. His political views are those of the Republican party.

On September 16, 1890, Victor R. Pyle was married to Lillian, daughter of Benjamin F. and Emma Jackson, of Wilmington. They have children: I. Victor R., Jr.; II. Delphia; III. Elizabeth; IV. Albert H.; V. Daniel. One child died in infancy. Mr. Pyle is a member of the M. E. church.

Isaac Pyle, father of Victor R. Pyle, resides in Wilmington. Mrs. Isaac Pyle is deceased.

WILLIAM T. STACKHOUSE, Wilmington, Del., son of William K. and Rebecca (Crouse) Stackhouse, was born in New Hope, Bucks county, Pa., April 18, 1847.

His grandfather, Amos Stackhouse, was born in Bristol, Pa. When a young man he became engaged in the general merchandise business at New Hope, Pa., where he resided until his death, which did not occur until long beyond the time usually allotted to man. He was the oldest citizen of New Hope, having seen the snows of one hundred and two winters. In early manhood Amos Stackhouse married Anna Hunt. They had twelve children, only two of whom survive, Charles and Mary, both residents of Philadelphia.

William K. Stackhouse, a son of Amos Stackhouse, was born in New Hope, Pa., and there passed his lifetime, engaged in the drug and general merchandise business. He married Rebecca Crouse, and had children: I. Amanda (Mrs John C. Holcome), of Lambertville, N. J., deceased; II. William T. Mr. Stackhouse died in 1852; his wife died April 18, 1847.

William T. Stackhouse, deprived of a mother's care, became an inmate of the home of his maternal grandparents as an infant, and remained there until he was sixteen years old. He received a public school education, and then learned iron-moulding. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Watson P. Magill, of New Hope, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Soon after, his term of enlistment expired, and he was honorably discharged. He went to Wilmington, Del., and there joined the Seventh Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, thirty day men. At the end of this time the young soldier, desirous of aiding his country to the full extent of his power, re-enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, and served for eleven more months of the Civil War. At the close of the struggle he was mustered out at Wilmington. After leaving the army Mr. Stackhouse settled in Phillipsburg, N. J., and about a year later removed to Three Rivers, Mich., where he had the superintendence of agricultural works for four years. He then went to Chicago, Ill., and erected a large foundry for the Boomer Bridge Works Co. Two years later he made his way to Elkhart, Ind., and worked for twenty-four months as an iron-moulder in the shops of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co. Being obliged by the failure of his health to abandon the foundry business, he removed to Danville, Pa., where for two years he was in business as a plumber and as a constructor of buildings for the National Iron Co. After being employed for a number of years in various places, he returned to Wilmington, April 10, 1885, and has since resided there. He has been engaged for

thirteen years, as a member of the firm of Stackhouse & Bro., in the manufacture and bottling of Taylor's root beer, of which he is sole proprietor. His firm has a branch of the establishment at Atlantic City, N. J. Mr. Stackhouse is a charter member of Lafayette post, No. 217, G. A. R., of Easton, Pa., and a member of Mingua tribe, No. 8, I. O. R. M., of Wilmington. He votes the Republican ticket.

On December 19, 1865, in Phillipsburg, N. J., William T. Stackhouse was married to Emma L., daughter of Henry S. and Diana Carpenter, residents of Phillipsburg. Mrs. Stackhouse was born in Phillipsburg, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse have had children: I. Amanda, died in infancy, at Three Rivers, Mich.; II. Nellie, died when three and a half years old, at Phillipsburg, N. J.; III. William H., born in Phillipsburg, August 4, 1872; IV. Charles H., born in Weatherby, Carbon county, Pa., November 7, 1876; V. Emma M., born in Phillipsburg, July 4, 1882. Mr. Stackhouse and his family attend the M. E. church.

THE FLEMING FAMILY.—I. William, came from Scotland in 1741 and took up by patent some 400 acres of land in Kent county, Delaware, between Milford and Farmington, born June 5, 1717, died May 5, 1784, married Jane Frame 1744. The following children are from the Record of Births in his own hand-writing as found in his family Bible. His children all went West except Beniah.

I. Mary, born March 11, 1745, died October 19, 1764.

II. Andrew, born January 1, 1748, died October 19, 1764.

III. Nathan, born January 23, 1750, died March 9, 1825.

IV. William, born August 17, 1755, died July 22, 1772.

V. Boaz, born January 3, 1758.

VI. Beniah.

VII. Bennona, born February, 1768.

II. Beniah, son of William and Jane (Frame) Fleming, born January 10, 1762, died October 12, 1845, married Betsy Turner February 5, 1783, had children:

I. Eunice (Mrs. James Tharp), born April 10, 1784. (For children see Tharp Family.)

II. Starlin, born November 9, 1785, married Matthew Owens; had children:

I. Sarah, II. Joseph, III. Elizabeth, IV. Samuel, V. William.

III. William, born February 26, 1788, married Eliza Riggs, December 6, 1808; the children were: I. Ann, II. Eliza, III. Henry, IV. Emily, V. Beniah, VI. Jane, VIII. Elbert, VIII. Reb, IX. Alison.

IV. Jane, born October 19, 1709, married Luff Lewis, February 13, 1817; issue Elizabeth and Beniah.

V. Jehu, born 1792, died November 13, 1815.

VI. Nathan, born December 15, 1794, married Mary Saterfield November 2, 1826; had children: I. Charles, II. E———, III. Robert, IV. Thomas, V. Mary.

VII. Thomas, born 1797, died 1802.

VIII. Betsy, born ———, died 1802.

IX. Beniah, born 1799, died 1802.

X. Robert, born 1803, died March 19, 1811.

XI. Charles T., born November 16, 1805; married Elizabeth Williams, one child, Mary E.; second wife, Mary Richards.

XII. Elizabeth, born 1807, died 1811.

XIII. Mary, born August 16, 1808, married Thomas Dorm.

XIV. Benjamin, born May 16, 1812; married Elizabeth Clark; issue: I. Elizabeth, II. Henry, III. Z———, IV. James, V. John, VI. Francis, VII. Benjamin, VIII. Beniah.

THE THARP FAMILY.

I. John Tharp, born ———, died ———, had two children: William and Ruth.

II. William, son of John and ———, married Ruth Clark; had one child, James.

III. James, son of William and Ruth (Clark) Tharp, was born February, 1774, died September 23, 1829, married Eunice Fleming January 18, 1803; issue:

I. William.

II. Beniah, born February 23, 1805, married Mary Anderson; had the following children: I. Georgiana, II. William, III. Beniah, IV. Samuel, V. Laura, VI. James, VII. Ezekiel, VIII. Harriet, IX. Pauline, X. Louisa.

III. Ruth and Elizabeth, born September 30, 1806. Elizabeth died young. Ruth married Elias Stockley, no issue;

IV. James, born December 27, 1808, died March 12, 1849, married M. Maggers; had two children, James and Mary.

V. Llewellyn, born April 13, 1810, married Sarah Clark and Ruth Harrington, by Sarah he had Benjamin and Elmira and by Ruth, Jehu.

VI. Ann Jane, born January 22, 1812, married Moses Harrington; had children: I. Harriet; II. Charles J., III. Jane, IV. Alezine, V. Emmer, VI. George.

VII. Reuben, born October 16, 1813, married Fanny De Wacle; children: I. Joanna, II. James, III. Fanny, IV. Pauline, V. William, VI. Reuben, VII. Alfred, VIII. Foster, IX. Llewellyn.

VIII. Jehu, born September 1, 1815, died January 10, 1879.

IX. Jonathan, born June 28, 1817, married Ellen A. Freeman; issue, Mary.

X. Sarah, born August 3, 1821, married William C. Polk; children: I. Catherine, II. Truston, III. Lizzie, IV. Nellie, V. William.

XI. Hester, born August 8, 1824, married J. F. Melvin; had children: I. William, II. James, III. Virmadella, IV. Esterlina, V. Ella.

IV. William, son of James and Eunice (Fleming) Tharp, born November 27, 1803, died January 1, 1865, married Mary A. Johnson January 1, 1828; the children are:

I. Ruth (Mrs. Bethuel Watson), born November 8, 1828. (For children, see Watson Family.) First married August 27, 1846, and after Mr. Watson's death, married Manlove R. Carlisle, August 13, 1861.

II. Ann P., born February 16, 1831, married Alonzo H. Reynolds; had children: I. William, II. Leonard, III. Arthur.

III. Mary E., born May 15, 1833, married George Tumlin; the children: I. Frank, II. Mary, III. George, IV. Lizzie.

IV. Martina, born March 2, 1836, married Robert J. Hill; had children: I. William, II. Clark, III. Ruth, IV. Lucretia, V. Henry, VI. Wallace, VII. Harvey.

V. Williamina, born September 9, 1838, married Cornelius J. Hall; the children are: I. Mary, II. Anna, III. William V., IV. Bessie, V. Cornelius, VI. Mina, VII. Lucy.

Ex-Governor William Tharp Watson, son of Bethuel and Ruth (Tharp) Watson, born in Milford, Kent County, Delaware, June 22, 1849. Educated at the schools of Milford, St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., and Washington College, Maryland. Entered commercial pursuits in Philadelphia, trading in grain, but not finding it profitable, returned to Milford in 1882, and was elected to the General Assembly of the state of Delaware but refused to take his seat as he felt that he had not fully complied with the Constitutional requirements of three years residence. Was elected a senator from Kent County in 1892, and speaker of the senate in 1895, and by virtue of his office became Governor of the state upon the death of Governor Joshua Marvil in April, 1895. Married December 28, 1874, Harriet B. Beall, of Philadelphia, and from this marriage one son, William Tharp Watson, Jr., late a lieutenant of U. S. Vol. in the Hispano-American war.

THE WATSON FAMILY.

I. John Watson, of Connecticut, born ———, died before 1644, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Frost, of Fairfield, Conn. After Mr. Watson's death, his widow, Elizabeth, married John Gray in 1644 and moved to Jamaica, Long Island.

II. Luke Watson, son of John and Elizabeth (Frost) Watson, born between 1630 and 1640, died in October, 1705. He accompanied his step-father and mother from Connecticut to Long Island and by purchase from the Indians, became, with two others, the owners and founders of Elizabeth, N. J., in 1664. Was Lieutenant and Commander of the Military Co. of that town. Moved to Lewes, Del., about 1677. Commissioned justice at Lewes, October 18, 1678, and several times recommissioned. Member of Pennsylvania Assembly 1682, 3, 87. Councillor, 1683, 1688, 1689. High Sheriff of Sussex County 1703 and 1704. Will dated Sept. 6, 1705. Proved Nov. 6, 1705. He was married three times, first to Sarah ———, by whom he had five children:

I. Luke, Jr., born ———, died in 1708. Appointed constable June 8, 1687, member of Pennsylvania Assembly 1689, 1692, 1698, 1700, and 1701 and justice in 1702. Will dated October 10, 1707. Probated April 26, 1708. Married Mary ———, had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married George Lillington, whose daughter Mary, married William Till.

2d. John, born ———, died in 1730. Will dated January 20, 1729; probated February 30, 1730; married Sarah ———, and had following children: James, Hezekiah, Luke, Elizabeth (Mrs. Stephen Townsend) and Mary.

3d. Samuel, born ————, died in 1724; married ———; had children: John, Luke, Samuel, Mary, Susan, Elizabeth and Sarah.

4th. Isaac.

5th. Elizabeth, born in 1673, died February 2, 1767; married Anthony Morris, Sr., of Philadelphia August 30, 1700.

By his second wife, Margery, daughter of Captain Henry Smith, one daughter, Mary.

His third wife, Sarah (Paynter) died without issue.

III. Isaac, son of Luke and Sarah Watson, born about 1665, died in 1730; married ——; children:

1. Isaac, born January, 1705, died January, 1773, married ————; had children: I. Thomas, born January, 1772, II. Elias, born January, 1757, died January, 1773.

2d. Bethuel.

IV. Bethuel, son of Isaac Sr., and ———, born in 1710, died September 2, 1797, married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of David Smith; had children:

1. David: had children: I. Jesse, married Polly ———, II. Ester, married N. Davis.

2d. Jesse.

3d. Bethuel, born April 3, 1748, died January 9, 1810; married Jane Walton, who was born September 21st, 1751; children were: Thomas, Jane and Sarah.

4th. Mary, married John Collins; issue Edith (Mrs. Lawrence Reiley), Elizabeth (Mrs. William Reiley) and John who married Sarah Hall.

5th. Zeppa, married Luke Walton; had children: I. Watson, married Mary Killen, II. Mary (Mrs. William Baker), III. Nehemiah.

6th. Ester, married John Metcalf; issue: I. Thomas, married Mary Wiltbank, II. Mary, married Daniel Sturges, III. John.

7th, Miomma, married Handcock Collins; issue: I. Ester, married Charles Draper, II. Nancy, married Eli Shockley.

8th. Jane, died young.

V. Jesse, son of Bethuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Watson, born January 10, 1744, died October 20, 1832; married Rachel Collins, born 1747, died February 26, 1833; had children:

I. David, born about 1776. Was a Lieutenant of Militia in 1808. By first wife, Rachel Truitt, had children, Martina, Nellie, James, David and Emiline. By second wife, Mrs. Reed, daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

2d. Jerry, married Betsy Burton; issue: Jesse, David, Cornelius, William, Nellie, Nancy and Burton.

3d. Nellie, married Parker Warren.

4th. Beniah.

5th. Unknown.

VI. Beniah, son of Jesse and Rachel (Collins) Watson, born September 19, 1784, died October 22, 1844. He was commissioned Lieutenant Third company, Seventh Regiment, vice David Watson resigned, on May 4, 1808; promoted February 24, 1824, to Captain of a Company of Grenadiers attached to First Battalion of Seventh Regiment, Delaware Militia; promoted May 24, 1827, to be Major of a Battalion of Seventh Regiment. Married January 25, 1809, Elizabeth Shockley, who was born October 24, 1784, died July 12, 1858, their children are:

1. Curtis, born December 10, 1809, died August 3, 1897. He was a member of both houses of the legislature of Delaware. He married Sarah Davis, daughter of Thomas Davis, and had seven sons, of whom Beniah and Robert Y. are the only survivors. Mrs. Sarah Watson dying in 1851, Curtis S. Watson, in 1853, married Lydia A., daughter of George White, of Milford, no issue.

2nd. Catherine (Mrs. John S. Truitt), born August 26, 1811, had the following children, Beniah, David, Elizabeth, Henry, John, Alford, William and Frank.

3d. Ann, born August 17, 1813, died December 23, 1857; married Manlove R. Carlisle, no issue.

4th. Bethuel.

5th. Beniah, born January 12, 1826, died in California in 1849.

VII. Bethuel, son of Beniah and Elizabeth (Shockley) Watson, was born October 24, 1816, died August 13, 1857. Was a member of the Legislature in 1857, dying a few months after adjournment, married, August 27, 1846, Ruth, daughter of Ex-Governor William Tharp, who was born November 8, 1828. The children are:

1. Mary E., born September 22, 1847, married Charles J. Harrington, had children, Robert, Jessie, William W., Minnie, Charles, Willis, James and Heisler.

2nd. William T.

3d. Beniah, born February 13, 1851, died July 16, 1852.

4th. Annie B., born April 20, 1854, married John W. Causey.

5th. Minnelia W., born March 27, 1858, married Charles C. Heisler, issue, Charles, Allan, Roland, Harrington and Ruth.

VIII. William T., son of Bethuel and Ruth (Tharp) Watson, born June 22, 1849, married Harriet B. Beall, one child, William T. Watson, Jr.

IX. William T. Watson, Jr., son of William T. and Harriet B. (Beall) Watson, born September 12, 1875.

DR. GEORGE MONRO, a physician of early times, was born at New Castle, Delaware, February 22, 1760, son of George Monro, of Scotland, and Lydia Hall, his wife, and sister of Governor Hall, of Delaware. After receiving his primary education he entered Newark Academy and graduated therefrom with credit. He then took up the study of medicine and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He served as surgeon during the Revolution, being commissioned Surgeon's Mate in the Sixth Virginia regiment, Continental Establishment, in 1779, and Hospital Surgeon in 1781. Dr. Monro continued in service with the Southern army to the close of the war. Peace having been restored, Dr. Monro went to Europe and attended medical schools and hospitals in London and Edinburg for over two years, receiving the additional degree of M. D., from the latter University. Returning home, he resumed the practice of his profession, in connection with farming, in New Castle county in 1786. Shortly after, he settled permanently in Wilmington, and after a residence of thirty-three years in that city, he died October 11, 1819. His remains lie in the First Presbyterian graveyard, Market street, Wilmington. Dr. Monro was one of the trustees of the Wilmington Academy and College in 1803, and of Newark Academy in 1819. He was assistant treasurer of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati from 1788 to 1799, and treasurer from 1799 to the dissolution. Dr. Monro was a man of high standing in his profession and was greatly respected by his fellow citizens. He married Jemima, daughter of John and Jemima (Molleston) Haslet, and left descendants. (See Haslet Family.)

THE HASLET FAMILY.—From the researches of Capt. H. H. Bellas, as published in the Wilmington Sunday *Herald* in 1898, it is learned that the Haslet family was represented in Delaware and Maryland prior to the Revolution by three brothers, John, Joseph and William Haslett (as the name was then spelled), natives of the north of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. Another brother, James Haslett, remained at Coleraine in Ireland, and left two sons, who emigrated about the year 1800 to this country, and entered into business in Baltimore as merchants, but subsequently settled at Charleston, South Carolina.

The eldest of the four brothers, John Haslett, (or Haslet, as he eventually wrote his name), was educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, but after his settlement in Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Delaware, he took up the practice of medicine. During the French and Indian war he commanded a company in Col. James Burd's Second Pennsylvania battalion in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, an account of which may be seen in *Pennsylvania Archives*, Second Series, Vol. II.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he accepted the command of the Delaware regiment furnished by the State upon the call of the Continental Congress, a body of men which Washington Irving mentions as "Colonel John Haslet's well equipped and well disciplined Delaware regiment." Colonel Haslet was commissioned January 19, 1776, and remained in service until he was killed at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. He was buried in Philadelphia, but in 1841, his remains were removed by the State of Delaware, and buried with great ceremony on July 3d in the Presbyterian churchyard at Dover, where a monument marks their resting place.

The record of Colonel Haslet's year of service in the Continental army was one of surpassing patriotism and gallantry. His regiment, brave men under a brave leader, shared in its glory. Everywhere and at all times they were ready for the most perilous stations, the most hazardous exploits. At the battle of Long Island, they stood firm for more than four hours, with flying colors, the British artillery playing upon them, but not daring to advance, although they were six times as many as the little band of Delaware and Maryland patriots. More than once, Irving speaks of the "gallant remains" of Has-

let's command. At the time when General Washington was planning the surprise of the Hessians at Trenton, Colonel Haslet was indisposed, and the commander-in-chief offered him a furlough, which he declined, and remained with his troops during that masterly movement, only to fall a few days after at Princeton. Of this action, Irving says: "The loss of the Americans was about 25 or 30 men, and several officers. Among the latter was Colonel Haslet, who had distinguished himself throughout the campaign by being foremost in services of danger. He was indeed a gallant officer, and gallantly seconded by the Delaware troops."—(Life of Washington, vol. ii, p. 479.)

John Haslet married Jemima (Molleston) Brinckle, widow of John Brinckle, of Dover, who survived Mr. Haslet only a few months, leaving five minor children to the guardianship of his former friend, William Killen, Esq., afterwards the distinguished chancellor of Delaware. These children (surname Haslet) were as follows:

I. Mary (Mrs. McGarmant), who died prior to 1803, leaving no issue;

II. Ann, who married in 1788 Maj. John Patten, of the Delaware Line, and who died prior to 1791, leaving no issue. Major Patten, by his second marriage to Mrs. Mary (Miller) Lockerman, widow of Vincent Lockerman, was the ancestor of the late Hon. Leonard E. Wales, Judge of the United States District Court, and of the present Dr. John P. Wales, of Wilmington;

III. Joseph, elected Governor of Delaware in 1810, (see sketches of the Governors), and again in 1822. At the age of twenty-one he removed from Kent county and settled as a farmer in Cedar Creek Hundred. He married first, Mary Draper, and, second, Rachel Hickman, and died June 23, 1823. He is buried in Cedar Creek Village, Sussex county. He left issue as follows: i. Ann, ii. John, iii. Joseph, iv. Jemima, all of whom died without issue surviving;

IV. John, who became a physician and died unmarried;

V. Jemima, b. November 7, 1775, d. July 16, 1821; m. February 27, 1793, to Dr. George Monro, who was b. February 22, 1760, d. October 11, 1819. (See sketch of Dr. George Monro.) They left children as follows (surname Monro):

i. Lydia Hall, b. January 26, 1794, m. Rev. Elphālet Gilbert, D. D., in 1819, and had issue: 1. Ellen Douglass, m. William S. Graham, 2. Mary, m. Dr. Reginald Wright, 3. Margaretta, m. Rev. George McNeil, has two children, 4. George Monro, unmarried, 5. Susan Monro, m. Rev. J. Agnew Crawford, D. D., has four children, 6. Sarah, m. Henry Anderson, Esq., lawyer, of New York;

ii. Haslet, born April 5, 1796, d. September 17, 1798;

iii. Mary Ann, b. November 27, 1798, m. Thomas J. Boyd, of Wilmington, has children, 1. Mary Stanley, 2. Harriet, 3. George Monro, 4. William Smith, 5. Thomas J., all unmarried;

iv. George, b. May 14, 1801, d. August 27, 1802;

v. Jane, b. August 20, 1803, d. October 29, 1804;

vi. George, b. October 4, 1805;

vii. Margaretta, b. December 2, 1807, in Wilmington, Del., d. in Philadelphia, July 16, 1841, buried in South Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia. Married April 26, 1826, Dr. William Darrach, of Philadelphia, who was born June 16, 1796, d. May 6, 1865, was the son of James Darrach and Elizabeth Bradford, said James the son of Thomas Darrach, of Antrim, Ireland, who settled in Maryland, and said Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fisher) Bradford. The children of Dr. William and Margaretta (Monro) Darrach are: 1. Dr. George Monro Darrach, married and has issue, 2. Dr. James Darrach, of Philadelphia, m. Sarah Morris, granddaughter of Robert Morris of Revolutionary note, and has issue, 3. Mary, died unmarried, 4. Emily, 5. Elizabeth Bradford, died unmarried, 6. Lydia Gilbert, 7. Dr. William Darrach, 2, deceased, m. Edith Romeyn Aertsen, issue four children, Harriet and Margaretta, deceased, and two living, James M. Aertsen and William Darrach; (See genealogies of the Darrach family.)

viii. Susan Emerson, b. April 22, 1810.

JAMES DARRACH.—About the year 1760 there came from Antrim, Ireland, and landed in Delaware, three brothers named respectively: I. James, the subject of this sketch; II. John, who settled at Smyrna; III. Thomas, who settled at Georgetown, Kent county, Maryland, and

from whom all those bearing the name at the present time are descended.

They were of Scotch descent and by religion Presbyterians. The name signifies an "Oak." The Families spelling their name "Darragh," "Darrah" and "Darrow" are not related to this family.

James was a merchant and land owner at Appoquinimink, called Cantrell's Bridge, and now Odessa, St. George's Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware.

In 1773 a subscription list of the Old Drawyers Presbyterian Church at Odessa shows he was a subscriber to the building fund.

In the "Old Drawyers" burial ground near the church is a large brick vault with a large slab, bearing the following inscription:

"Beneath this stone are laid the remains of Mr. James Darrach, Merchant, who departed this life the 26th of March, 1784, aged 45 years. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, steady friend, good neighbor, and honest dealer. Integrity and uprightness distinguished the man. Hark from the tomb a doleful sound. Mine ears attend the cry. Ye living come and view the ground where you must shortly lye.

"Also the remains of *Mary*, the wife of James Darrach, who departed this life January 15th, 1797, aged 48 years. My flesh shall slumber in the ground Till the last trumpet's joyful sound. Then burst the chains with sweet surprise, And in my Saviour's image rise."

Issue as follows:

1. Timothy G. Darrach. Alive in 1805 and of whom little is known.
2. James, died in infancy.
3. Sarah, died unmarried
4. Ellen A. Darrach, school teacher, and died in Philadelphia, unmarried, August 10, 1853, in 77th or 79th year.

Thomas Darrach came from Antrim, Ireland, (with two brothers, John and James), landed in Delaware about 1760 and finally settled at Georgetown, Kent county, Maryland, where he purchased land February, 1768, and died about the same year. He married Charlotte Blake, of Maryland, who died at Philadelphia, May 24, 1812, aged 67 years and 21 days; buried at Mt. Vernon cemetery, Philadelphia. Issue, one child, viz:

James Darrach, born in Georgetown, Md., December 11, 1767. After the death of his father, with his mother, resided at Smyrna, Delaware, and finally removed to Philadelphia, where he acquired large property as a manufacturer. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. He died February 18, 1816, and is buried in Mt. Vernon cemetery, Philadelphia. December 19, 1793, he married Elizabeth Bradford, b. December 31, 1771, d. July 2, 1824 (daughter of Thomas Bradford and Mary Fisher; who was the son of Col. William Bradford and Rachel Budd, who was the son of William Bradford and Sytje Santvoort, who was the son of William Bradford, who, in 1682, landed with William Penn). (Bradford coat of arms). James Darrach had issue, eleven children, as follows:

I. Thomas Bradford Darrach, manufactureer and merchant, born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1795, resided in Philadelphia, Maryland and Delaware, and died in Philadelphia November 26, 1884. President of the Society War of 1812. July 17, 1817, he married Caroline Hutchens, of Philadelphia, died, aged 23 years and 9 months, buried April 8, 1821 (daughter of Dr. Thomas Hutchens and Priscilla Mason), issue two children, (1) Caroline Eliza Bradford, b. May 22, 1818, d. June 24, 1840, not married; (2) Mason Hutchens, b. March 31, 1821, d. February 2, 1871, Oroville, California, not married. May 15, 1828, married Cordelia Elizabeth Richards, b. January 25, 1809, d. February 24, 1870 (daughter of Mark Richards and Sophia Knerr, of Philadelphia). Issue six children, viz: Fanny, Ellen, Eliza, died in infancy, Edgar, Florence, died in infancy, Alice, died in infancy.

II. William Darrach, M. D. Born in Philadelphia June 16, 1796, died in Philadelphia May 6, 1865, buried South Laurel Hill, Philadelphia. Was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated at Princeton, 1815; studied in the Medical Schools of London, Edinburgh and Paris. In 1822, Dr. Darrach commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. He was an elder in the Second Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. Dr. William Darrach's first marriage, April 26, 1826, was to Margretta, b. December 2, 1807, d. July 16, 1841 (daughter of Dr.

George Monro and Jemima Haslet; see Haslet and Monro families). Issue by first marriage, 7 children, as follows:

1. George Monro Darrach, M. D., of Cumberland, Ind., married September 25, 1855, Miss Louisa Hamilton (daughter of Col. Hamilton, Indianapolis, Ind). Graduated, Literary Dept. University of Pennsylvania 1848. Medical course, 1850, Pennsylvania College. Issue 5 children, viz.: (1) William Hamilton, b. Dec. 31, 1856, d. Sep. 25, 1857; (2) Frank Monro; (3) James Hamilton, m. September 12, 1888, Nellie T. Woolfolk, issue 2 children, Marie Louisa and Charles Monro; (4) Charles Sadler; (5) Eugene Haslet, m. Miss Maud Huntingdon, issue Haslet Huntingdon, died in infancy; one other child died in infancy.

2. James Darrach, M. D., of Philadelphia. Graduated Literary Dept. University of Penna, 1850; Pennsylvania Medical College, 1852. Married February 18, 1862, Sarah Morris (granddaughter of Robert Morris of the Revolution). Issue 4 children, viz.: (1) Margretta, died in infancy; (2) Edith Morris, married April 18, 1892, Marshall S. Shapleigh, one child James Darrach; (3) Caroline, died in infancy; (4) Robert Morris, married on February 17, 1898, to Elizabeth C. Wolle;

3. Mary Margretta Darrach, died September 5, 1885, unmarried;

4. Emily Darrach;

5. Elizabeth Bradford Darrach, died unmarried;

6. Lydia Gilbert Darrach;

7. William Darrach, M. D., of Philadelphia. Graduated at the University of Pennsylvania Literary Dept., 1857 or 8, Medical Department, 1861. Died January 28, 1881. Married, April 13, 1871, Edith Romeyn Aertsen (daughter James M. Aertsen, Philadelphia). Issue 4 children, viz.: (1) James M. Aertsen, (2) William, (3) Harriet, died in infancy, (4) Margretta, died in infancy.

The second marriage of William Darrach, M. D., Sr., was on September 25, 1845, to Christiana Elizabeth Gobrecht, b. February 26, 1819, d. March 3, 1890 (daughter of Christian Gobrecht and Mary Hamilton; Christian Gobrecht was the son of Rev. John Christopher Gobrecht and Elizabeth Sands). Issue 6 children, viz.:

1. Charles Gobrecht Darrach, Civil Engineer, married May 18, 1876, Martha Amy E. Tearne (daughter of Rev. Walter Tearne). Issue 6 children, viz.: (1) Lydia Amy, died in infancy, (2) Grace, (3) Charles Gobrecht, (4)Walter Tearne, (5) Margery, and (6) Amy;

2. Edward Fisher Darrach, d. March 4, 1864, not married;

3. Henry Darrach, Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia. Married February 12, 1880, Caroline Sproat (daughter of Harris Lindsay Sproat, Esq., and Caroline Hutchins, daughter of William Sheepshanks and Ann Spencer). Issue 4 children, viz.: (1) Christine, (2) Edna Sproat, (3) Helen Caroline, died in infancy, (4) Kathleen;

4. Alfred Darrach, Philadelphia, married June 16, 1887, Susan Ustick Harris (daughter of Edward Harris and Mary Gulielma Ustick). Issue 5 children, viz.: (1) Susan Ustick, (2) Eleanor, (3) Alfred Gobrecht, (4) Edward Harris, (5) Elizabeth Lydia;

5. Francis Leaming Darrach;

6. Eleanor Darrach, married December 2, 1886, to Frederick W. Halsey, of Vermont. Issue 6 children, viz.: (1) Eleanor, (2) Frederick W., Jr., died in infancy, (3) William Darrach, (4) Phoebe died in infancy, (5) Mary Darrach, (6) Alice.

III. Rev. Samuel Fisher Darrach, born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1797, graduated at Princeton, N. J., 1818. Died unmarried at Weinheim, Germany, November 1, 1824.

IV. James Darrach, born in Philadelphia, September 11, 1799, died in infancy.

V. Charlotte Darrach, born in Philadelphia, December 13, 1800, died December 11, 1832, at Old Neck, N. C., married, 1822, to Dr. Josiah C. Skinner, of Edenton, N. C. Issue.

VI. Mary Darrach, born in Philadelphia, October 5, 1802, died unmarried, July 25, 1819.

VII. Elizabeth Darrach, born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1804, d. September 5, 1808.

VIII. James Darrach, born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1806, died May 15, 1889, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, N. Y. Married. April 22, 1830, Helena White, b. July 5, 1806, d. ————. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated at Yale College. Manufacturer at Manayunk, Philadelphia. An active member of First Presbyterian church, Manayunk.

Issue nine children, as follows:

1. Bartow Darrach, b. March 21, 1831, d. July 19, 1863. He was Surgeon General Third Army Corps in General Sherman's Division. Married November 19, 1859, Harriet L. Ely, of New York. Issue, James Abner, b. October 15, 1850, d. March 31, 1863, and Julia, b. September, 1862, d. March 25, 1863;

2. Charlotte Skinner Darrach, b. February 15, 1833, died July 13, 1834;

3. Samuel Adger Darrach, Inventor, married January 3, 1864, Julia Angell (daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Angell of Manchester, Jamaica, West Indies). Issue, 7 children, as follows: (1) Sarah (married January 16, 1897, Mr. Joseph Shipley Newlin, issue Anna White), (2) May, (3) Charles Marshall, (4) Samuel Angell, (5) Bartow White, (married May Buncher, issue, Helena Angell), (6) James Wilmarth, (7) Samuel Adger;

4. Rev. Wm. B. Darrach, not married;

5. Mary White Darrach, married December 22, 1875, at Middletown, N. Y., to Mr. Hector Craig, issue two children: (1) Frederick Phillippse, (2) Harriet Ruena;

6. Thomas Darrach, b. July 12, 1841, d. September 3, 1856;

7. Louis Darrach, b. January 24, 1844, d. March 30, 1845;

8. James Darrach, b. January 28, 1846, d. May 17, 1850;

9. Bradford Darrach, married February 8, 1872, Miss Mary Harwood. Issue 2 children, Pauline, and Bradford.

IX. Ann Darrach, born in Philadelphia, June 6, 1808, died September 18, 1809.

X. Benjamin Rush Darrach, born in Philadelphia, February 10, 1810, died September 13, 1810.

XI. Eliza Ann Darrach, born in Philadelphia, October 9, 1811, died July 20, 1812.

By Henry Darrach, 625 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

Following are genealogical records of the PURVES, COLESBERRY, KENNEDY and DARRACH families, from which Mr. G. Colesberry Purves has descent. They are extracted from the "History of Original Settlers in Delaware," by B. Ferris, pp. 186, 189, 213, 307; from the records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) church, Wilmington, Del.; and from private documents.

The Colesberry Family.

Swen Kalsberg, or Colesberg, born in Sweden, emigrated before 1700, died in Delaware in January, 1710; married Elizabeth ———, had issue: I. Henrik, or Henry, Colesberg, later Colesberry, born in 1702, died August 12, 1760; married Elizabeth ———, born in 1709, died in 1771, and had children, i. Mary, born in 1730, ii. Elizabeth, born in 1732, iii. Jacob, born in 1734, iv. Swain, born in 1736, v. Henry, born in 1739, vi. William, born in 1742, vii. Susanna, born in 1744, viii. Rachel, born in 174—, ix. Martha, born in 1750.

Jacob Colesberry, eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth Colesberry, born in 1734, died August 28, 1797, married Catherine Greavenreat, January 20, 1761, had children: I. Andrew Greavenreat, born 1762, died 1831; II. Levi, born 1763, died 1808; III. Henry, born 1766, died 1849, married first Sarah, daughter of James Brindley, who was born ———, died December 14, 1806, had one child, Elizabeth B., born November 21, 1806, married Lieutenant, afterward Brigadier-general Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. A.; and secondly, in December, 1820, married Hester Bowman, born in 1791, died 1826, had a son, William Henry, who removed to Ohio, married, and died in 1866; IV. Isaac, born 1768, died 1797; V. Jacob, born 1771, died 1818; VI. Mary, born 1774, died 1816; VII. Margaret, born 1776, died 1816; VIII. Catharine, born 1781, died 1802; IX. William, born 1785, died 1848.

Jacob Colesberry, 2, fifth son of Jacob and Catherine (Greavenreat) Colesberry (1771-1818), married ——— Robinett, had children: I. Catherine (Mrs James Gooden), of Cincinnati, O.; II. Margaret (Mrs. John Gooden), of Cincinnati, O.; III. Jacob; IV. Isaac, born May 6, 1799, died February 10, 1881, married Mary Reynolds, had children, i. Elizabeth, ii. Mary, iii. Alexander P., iv. Anna, v. Catherine, vi. Henry.

The Purves Family.

John Purves, the son of Alexander Purves, Sr., was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, December 17th, 1738. Date of emigration not known. m. Ann Marot June 30th, 1765. (Her parents were exiled Huguenots.) John

Purves and his wife settled at Bridgeton, N. J., he d. 1802. Their children were:

1. Alexander, b. Sep. 20th, 1766, m. Margaret daugh. Jacob Colesberry Nov. 6th, 1800, d. July 28th, 1727;

2. John, b. 1769, d. 1772;

3. Ann, b. 1771, d. 1772;

4. Margaret, b. 1773, m. John Milnor, d. 1840;

5. Peter, b. 1776, d. 1798.

Margaret, second daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Greavenreat) Colesberry, born April 18, 1776, died August 25, 1816, married November 6, 1800, to Alexander Purves, had children: I. John, born December 15, 1801, died March 28, 1848, married Juana de Parillo, had issue, i. Gertrude, who died in 1862, ii. John, also died in 1862; II. Henry C., born August 17, 1803, died in 1829, married ———, had issue, i. Robert; III. Alexander, born 1806, died 1816; IV. James W., born 1808, died 1829; V. William, born December 28, 1809, died October 28, 1886; VI. Andrew, born in 1811, died 1812; VII. Joseph Ward, born 1813, died 1839.

William Purves, fifth son of Alexander and Margaret (Colesberry) Purves (1809-1886), married Anna Kennedy, (1811-1889), had children: I. Lydia Maxwell; II. William Kennedy; III. Guillermo Colesberry; IV. Ellen E.; V. George Tybout.

Henry Colesberry,, born in 1702, was lieutenant in Captain William Danford's company, of the regiment commanded by Colonel John Gooding, Sr., one of the two New Castle county regiments in the provincial service (1747-'48). (Archives of Pennsylvania, Second Series, Vol. II, p. 513.)

The Kennedy Family.

David Kennedy, born ————————, died 1749, left Scotland with his son William about 1715, and settled in Antrim, Ireland. William Kennedy married Elinor Armstrong, and had children: I. John, born in 1739; II. David, born 1741, died 1802; III. James, born 1743, died 1787; IV. Jane.

David Kennedy, 2, second son of William and Elinor (Armstrong) Kennedy (1741-1802), landed at New Castle, Del., May 18, 1760; was corporal in Captain Smith's company, Delaware regiment of Continental troops, under Colonel John Haslet; married first Agnes White, who died without issue November 29, 1877; his second wife was Susanna Pugh, who died April 19, 1785, leaving children: I. Mary, born 1783, died 1785; II. William, born April 8, 1785, died 1861, married Ellen Darrach July 4, 1805, and had children, i. Susan, ii. Anna, born in 1811, died 1889, married William Purves, iii. David, iv. Eliza. On November 12, 1788, David Kennedy, 2, was married to Margaret Lewis; their children were: I. Mary, born November 26, 1789, married Dr. David Stewart, died April 7, 1810; II. David, 3; III. James; IV. Sarah; V. Susanna; VI. Margaret, born October 3, 1799.

On the tombstone of the first David Kennedy, in the Presbyterian churchyard at Smyrna, Del., is the following inscription:

David Kennedy.

Born March 17, 1741, in Antrim, Ireland; landed at New Castle, Del., May 18, 1760; took an active and decisive, though humble, part with the patriots of the Revolution.

Died December 28, 1802.

Diligent and successful in business,
Fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.

As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you will shortly be;
Prepare to follow me.

Family of John Darrach.

Sometime prior to 1767 there came from Antrim, Ireland, three young men, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Thomas, John and James Darrach. John Darrach, merchant, resided in Smyrna, Del., died December 25th, 1804, m. Jane daugh. of William White January 7th, 1775. Their children were:

1. Anne, b. December, 1775, d. September 11th, 1811;

2. William, b. September 24, 1777, m. Deborah Morris in 1788, d. May 1st, 1800;

3. John, b. October 16, 1781, m. Margaret daugh. of Dr. David Stewart in 1807, d. 1810;

4. Ellen, b. October 2, 1783, m. William Kennedy July 11, 1805, d. February 21, 1818;

5. Thomas, b. October 3, 1785, d. January 3, 1808;

6. Lydia McComb, b. December 19, 1787, d. in August, 1812.

HENRY C. CONRAD, Esq., Wilmington, Del., son of Aaron and Sarah W. (Pennypacker) Conrad, was born at Bridesburg, a northeastern suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1852.

Both of Mr. Conrad's parents were descended from those staid and substantial Teutonic immigrants who established themselves in Germantown about the time of the settlement of William Penn, and who left to that place the heritage of its name and their honored memory. Aaron Conrad was born December 25, 1805, near the "Blue Bell," in Montgomery county, Pa. He was engaged successively in milling, farming and the coal business; in the last-named industry he was very prosperous, and while engaged in it was a resident of Nicetown and Bridesburg. In 1856, when his son, Henry C., was four years of age, Aaron Conrad disposed of his coal interests, and settled in the western part of Wilmington, Del., where he became, notwithstanding his somewhat retiring disposition, a leading and influential citizen. His business operations, during his residence in Wilmington, were principally in real estate, in that city and in Caroline county, Md. By the extensive improvements which he planned and executed, he contributed largely to the growth and embellishment of Wilmington. Although of quiet and rather reserved manner, Mr. Conrad's upright character and kindly nature won for him the confidence and regard of all with whom he came in contact; and had he desired it, he might have become a conspicuous figure in public life. He consented to serve as a member of the City Council of Wilmington, to which he was elected in 1877 and re-elected in 1878, representing the Fifth Ward. He died during his second term, December 31, 1878, full of years and of honor. Aaron Conrad was a member of the Society of Friends.

Henry C. Conrad was educated in the public schools, and afterwards attended the classical schools of T. Clarkson Taylor and William A. Reynolds. He took a law course at Harvard University, graduating there with the degree of LL. B. in 1873. Mr. Conrad was entered as a student with Hon. Anthony Higgins, and was admitted to the bar of New Castle county November 23, 1874. Not long after this, he began to "make his mark" in politics. He has always been a Republican, and his eloquent and incisive speeches in behalf of the candidates of that party, made when he had scarcely more than attained his majority, gave promise of future influence and growing power. His public services have been many and of varied character. In 1879, Mr. Conrad was elected a member of the Board of Public Education, and served for three years, being for the last two years president of the Board. In 1882, he was elected president of the City Council of Wilmington, which was one of the earliest triumphs of his party, after a long period of Democratic rule. In 1885, he was the Republican candidate for Mayor, but was defeated. Being appointed United States Chief Supervisor of Elections for the District of Delaware in 1879, by Judge Edward G. Bradford, he served in that capacity until 1890. He was the Republican candidate for County Comptroller in 1892, but, with the rest of the county ticket, was defeated. On the death of Judge Leonard E. Wales, in 1897, the name of Henry C. Conrad was prominently mentioned as his successor in the office of U. S. District Judge for the District of Delaware. In June, 1897, he was elected City Solicitor of Wilmington by a majority of six hundred.

The versatility of Mr. Conrad's talents is illustrated by his brilliant success as editor of the *Morning News* which he owned and conducted for about a year (1880-81), and to which the character of his work at once gave popularity, influence, and an extended circulation. His literary ability is of no mean order, and his services to the cause of popular education are most valuable. His connection with the Board of Education has already been mentioned; in addition to this, he has devoted special attention to the education of colored people, a work of which he has been one of the most ardent promoters. For fifteen years he was Actuary of the African School Society, and by virtue of that office was the head of the movement whereby colored children were afforded school facilities at a time when the State made no provision for them. Among other literary pursuits, Mr. Conrad has taken especial pleasure in history, and has done all in his power to verify and preserve the traditions of the State of Delaware, and to perpetuate its historical records. For the past three years he has been the librarian of the Historical Society of Delaware, and his painstaking and intelligent research, evi-

denced by the valuable papers on various topics which he has contributed to the literature of the society, has made him high authority on questions referring to the chronicles of the past. As a writer and a speaker, in politics and in literature, Mr. Conrad is well known throughout the state, and beyond its limits; in equal degree he enjoys the still more desirable reputation of a man of honorable and beneficent nature. He is a member of the Order of K. of P., and of the I. O. R. M., and is conspicuous and influential in both.

Henry C. Conrad was married in 1884 to Sarah J., daughter of Albert and Rachel R. (Stem) Longaker, of Norristown, Pa. Their children are: I. Edith L.; II. Rachel L. Mr. Conrad has been for years a member of Grace M. E. church, and is recognized as a leading Methodist layman.

JOHN D. ASPIN, P. O. Wilmington, Del., son of John and Margaret (Slack) Aspin, was born in Wilmington, Del., December 21, 1874.

Mr. Aspin's ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were English. William Aspin, his grandfather, was born at Staley Bridge, England, and emigrated to America in 1869. He married Sarah Stafford. Of their children but three are living: I. James, who resides in Bolton, England; II. Margaret, wife of Robert Woods, whose home is in Illinois; III. Nancy (Mrs. James Shepley), of Lancashire, England.

John Aspin was born in Lancashire, England, August 2, 1832. His youth was spent in his native country, where he learned block printing. In 1855 he came to America and engaged in coffee roasting in Philadelphia, and afterwards in Wilmington, continuing in that business until his death. He was a successful man and a good citizen. John Aspin was married in Harpurhey, Lancashire, England, August 21, 1854, to Margaret Slack, who was born in Dutinville, England. To them were born seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The survivors are: I. Dorothy Ann (Mrs. John Bowling); II. Sarah (Mrs. W. Dean Chalfant); III. Margaret (Mrs. John Kienle); Florence May (Mrs. Albert Biggs); IV. John D. All reside in Wilmington.

John D. Aspin received his primary education in the public schools of Wilmington and then began at the Rugby academy a course of study which was brought to an abrupt close by the death of his father. This event obliged him to devote all his energies to the direction of the business left by the deceased, of which he assumed the management, and in order to qualify himself fully for his work, attended the night session of the Wilmington Business College. The business, which is an extensive one, was established thirty-eight years ago by John Aspin. After his death, his widow conducted it as owner until 1894, when John D. Aspin was admitted to partnership; since then the firm name has been M. Aspin & Son, and their business is described as "Jobbers and Roasters of Coffee." John D. Aspin is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, K. of P., and Fidelity Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. W. In his connection with these fraternal organizations he has followed the example of his father, who was a member of Lafayette Lodge, F. & A. M.; St. John's Commandery, K. of P., and Fairfax Lodge of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Aspin is independent in politics and votes for the men he believes will best fill the offices.

John D. Aspin was married in Wilmington, March 18, 1896, to Elizabeth, daughter of Waddington and Elizabeth Bradway. They have one child, Margaret B., born May 21, 1897. Mr. Aspin and his family attend the Protestant Episcopal church.

THOMAS CURLEY, Wilmington, Del., son of Thomas and Mary (Carroll) Curley, was born in Roscommon, Ireland, November 11, 1829.

His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were Irish. His maternal grandfather was a native of Roscommon and died in that city. His father, Thomas Curley, was born in Roscommon, and resided there until 1849, when he emigrated to America and made his home in Melrose, N. Y., where he died. He had five children, of whom Elizabeth, widow of John Smith, residing in New York City, and Thomas Curley are the only ones now living.

Thomas Curley, Jr., attended school in Ireland, and in June, 1848, sailed across the Atlantic ocean to New York City, where he remained about four months, going thence to New Orleans, La. In 1848 he left and afterwards went to Savannah, Ga. In 1849 he went to Louisville, Ky., and in 1850 to New

York. In 1851, he came to Wilmington to build the gas works, and this city has been his home since that time. He has ever since been connected with the Wilmington Coal Gas Company, and since 1767 has been its superintendent. Mr. Curley is independent in politics and has never allied himself with any party.

On July 16, 1854, Thomas Curley was married to Mary, daughter of Philip and Mary (Dooley) Bowe, natives of Queen's county, Ireland. One of their children, John M. Curley, died in 1884, aged 28 years; another died young and those surviving are: I. Mary H.; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. Michael Newell); III. Eleanor M.; IV. Edward J., assistant superintendent of the Wilmington gas works; V. Thomas F., in employ of the Wilmington Gas company; VI. Agnes R.; VII. Charles Fallon. Mr. Curley and his family are members of St. Peter's R. C. church, Wilmington.

John M. Curley was born November 2, 1856, and was graduated from St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., after which he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and spent two years there. In 1879 he entered the employ of the Wilmington Gas company, and began the study of gas engineering, acting at the same time as assistant superintendent. In September, 1884, he was appointed superintendent of the Bristol gas works at Bristol, Penn'a., and four months later, died there of typhoid fever.

Edward C. Curley was born in Wilmington, February 22, 1867, and was educated in the public and the Friends' schools. Since 1884 he has been connected with the gas works and is now assistant superintendent.

Thomas F. Curley attended the public schools of Wilmington and supplemented the instruction received there by a course in Delaware College. He has been with the gas company since 1887. He was married in Wilmington, August 24, 1892, to Eleanor M., daughter of Thomas and Henrietta (Clark) Hanway. Thomas Hanway is deceased. Thomas F. Curley is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Charles Fallon Curley received his primary education in the public schools of Wilmington, passing through the high school, and subsequently entered Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and graduated from this institution with the degree of B. A. in the class of 1897. In September of the same year he entered Harvard Law School where at date of writing he is still pursuing his studies.

PHILIP PETER TYRE, Wilmington, son of Nicholas and Margaret (Keefer) Tyre, was born in Baden, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, April 3, 1825.

His paternal ancestors as far back as his great-grandfather, at least, were natives of Baden. The history of his paternal grandfather is unknown. His maternal grandfather was a cooper by trade and was engaged in that occupation until his death. Nicholas Tyre, father of Philip P. Tyre, was engaged in various occupations in his native land, until 1830, when, with his wife, he emigrated to America. He landed in Baltimore and for some time made his home there, working in different iron mills in the city. From Baltimore he went to Havre de Grace, Md., and there was employed by the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. In 1840 he removed to La Grange, Harford county, and worked for three years in the La Grange iron mills. In 1843 he purchased a farm of 40 acres for $162.00 and tilled it until 1879, when he took up his residence in Wilmington and died there at the advanced age of eighty-four. His widow reached the age of ninety-one years. They are buried in Mount Salem cemetery, Wilmington.

Nicholas Tyre married Margaret Keefer, of Baden. They had two children: I. Philip Peter; II. Margaret (Mrs. Frederick Wagner), of Wilmington, whose children are: i. David, ii. Jacob, iii. Frederick, iv. Maggie, v. Frederick, some being residents of Wilmington, and some of Harford county, Md.

Philip Peter Tyre received his primary education in Germany, and this was supplemented by several terms in private schools in Maryland. He came to this country from Germany in 1839, when he was fourteen years old, landed in Baltimore and immediately went to his father's home in Havre de Grace. A year later the family removed to La Grange, where Philip Peter attended school for several years and then obtained work with his father in the iron mills. There he remained for three years, until he was twenty-one years old, and then he came to Wilmington, rightly believing that he could improve his circumstances here. His duties

in the La Grange mills were very onerous and poorly recompensed. His father worked twelve hours of the day and the young man took his place during the remaining twelve. For this labor each received but fifty-eight cents per day. On his arrival in Wilmington, in 1846, Mr. Tyre obtained employment in the quarries along the Brandywine creek. He spent twenty-two years there as an employee, and by the expiration of that time had accumulated a sufficient sum of money to become an employer of labor. His first venture was a quarry on Elliott's farm, on the north side of the Brandywine; his second, a quarry on the property of the late James Riddle, on the south side of the Brandywine. The latter he operated for fourteen years, and then purchased his present quarries, situated on Shellpot creek, Brandywine hundred, New Castle county. From these he obtains stone which he prepares in his establishment for paving, curbing, or building purposes. Mr. Tyre has been a Republican since the breaking up of the Whig party.

Philip Peter Tyre married, May 23, 1853, Sarah, daughter of James and Margaret Tinney, a native of the parish of Lefer, County Donegal, Ireland. Their children are: I. John, married Margaret Marsden, and had children, i. James, died in infancy, ii. Mary Jane, iii. Fannie; II. Margaret (Mrs. Charles H. Bonham), has four children, i. Henry, ii. Leslie, iii. Sarah, iv. Ethel; III. James, married Eliza Cole, has children, i. Philip, ii. Harris, iii. Marion; IV. Sarah (Mrs. John L. Vansant), has six children, i. Henry, ii. Clifton, iii. Philip, iv. Samuel, v. John, deceased, vi. Louis, deceased; V. Philip P., 2, married Elizabeth Montgomery, has four children, i. Elizabeth, ii. Hubert, iii. Reba, iv. Margaret; VI. Anna, deceased; VII. Jennie; VIII. Abraham, married Harriet Benson; had four children: i. Ella; ii. Harvey; iii. Abraham 2; iv. Samuel; IX. Fannie (Mrs. William Lummis), has two children, i. Milward, ii. Edith May. Mr. Tyre and his family attend the M. E. church.

Mrs. Tyre's ancestors were natives of County Donegal, Ireland. She came to America in 1846; three years later her parents joined her here. They landed in Philadelphia, where her father was taken ill and died soon after his arrival. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Tyre are James, William Hugh, Andrew, Annie and Fannie. James and William are deceased. Her sisters are married and reside in Philadelphia.

RICHARD M. ROSIN, Wilmington, Del., son of William M. and Mary A. (Mears) Rosin, was born in Fieldsborough, Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 22, 1847.

From the fact that the family name was originally Rosine it is supposed the ancestors of Mr. Rosin were of French or Prussian birth. The first of the name to settle in Delaware was Paul Rosin, grandfather of Richard M. Rosin; Paul Rosin was born in Philadelphia, where several generations of the family had lived. He was a shoemaker and a dealer in bark, and these were his father's occupations also. He lived and died in Odessa. Paul Rosin married Miss Rutledge, a native of Delaware, and had children: I. Catharine, deceased; II. Emily, deceased; III. Louisa (Mrs. William Griffith), deceased; IV. William M.; V. Martha (Mrs. William Harrison), of Philadelphia, widow.

William M. Rosin was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1818, and removed to Odessa, Del., with his parents when he was very young. The remainder of his life was spent in this state. Like his father and grandfather, he was a shoemaker, and dealt in bark for tanning purposes. William M. Rosin married Mary A., daughter of John Mears and widow of William Barwick, of Maryland. Their children were: I. Frank P., born March 10, 1846; II. Richard M.; III. Henry, born December 15, 1849; IV. Theodore, born July 2, 1852. Mr. Rosin died in Middletown, Del., January 19, 1891, and was buried there; his widow died in the same place, February 6, 1897, aged 84 years, and was interred beside her husband.

Frank P. Rosin was engaged in the wall paper business in Wilmington, until his death, November 28, 1890. He married Mary L. Grimes, of Delaware, who survives him. Their children are: I. Ida (Mrs. John Baldwin), of Westminster, Md.; II. Clara, died when young; III. Amelia; IV. Bertha (Mrs. Robert McCardell), of Wilmington; V. Elsie; VI. Lilian.

Henry Rosin was engaged in the wall paper business with his brother, Frank P. Rosin, in Wilmington, until 1880. In that year he re-

tired from the firm and moved to the vicinity of Sassafras and thence to Galena, Kent county, Md., where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Henry Rosin married Annie Faulkner, of Maryland; their children are: I. Florence, born June 17, 1877, died April 17, 1897; II. Henry Scott; III. John Paul.

Theodore Rosin was born in Fieldsborough, Del., and educated in the public schools of that place. He was then employed as a salesman until 1877, when he came to Wilmington and learned paper hanging with his brothers Frank P. and Henry. Upon the withdrawal of the latter from the firm Theodore purchased an interest in the store and the partnership between the brothers, Frank P. and Theodore Rosin, continued until the death of the former November 28, 1890. Theodore Rosin has conducted the business alone since that time. He is a member of Industry lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., and of the Order of the Red Cross. He is an independent voter in matters political. On January 17, 1882, Theodore Rosin was married to Emily F., daughter of Henry Labelle, of Philadelphia. Their children are: I. Howard, died when a day old, and II. Bessie (twins); III. Theodore L. Mr. Rosin attends Bethany Baptist church.

Richard M. Rosin received his early education in the Fieldsborough, Del., public schools. When he left school he was engaged as salesman in general stores in Maryland and Delaware for about three years. For the same length of time he was a teacher in the public schools of Delaware. He then studied for a year at the Middletown academy, and again taught school for a short time. Being ambitious for more thorough instruction and wider culture, Mr. Rosin matriculated at Hyatt's Military Academy in Chester, Pa., and was graduated from that institution in 1875. For the scholastic year of 1876-7 he was engaged as an instructor in the academy. In 1877 he resumed teaching in the public schools, this time in Smyrna, Del. In the fall of 1878 he was appointed principal of the South public schools of Smyrna, and held that position until 1881, when he returned to Hyatt's academy as an instructor. On the night of February 16, 1882, the academy was entirely destroyed by fire and the institution was removed to Ridley Park, Pa. Mr. Rosin went with the faculty, and was instructor in mathematics and English branches until the fall of 1882, when he resigned to become principal of the public schools of Lewes, Del., but declined that position and came to Wilmington, where he has ever since been engaged in the wall paper business with his brother, Theodore Rosin. Mr. Rosin is a member of Industry lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., of Wilmington. He is independent in politics.

On December 24, 1879, in Smyrna, Del., Richard M. Rosin married Florence C., daughter of Franklin W. and Elizabeth (Clifton) Griffith, of Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del. Their children are: I. Frank C., born in Smyrna, October 30, 1880; II. Clifton M., born in Wilmington, March 22, 1884; III. Ada M., born in Wilmington, August 28, 1886. Mr. Rosin attends the Seventh Day Adventists' church.

The wall paper house of Rosin Bros. was established by Frank P. and Henry Rosin in March, 1876, at Nos. 218 and 220 West Second street, Wilmington. It was continued there until 1895, when it was removed to No. 1 West Second street, adjoining the Wilmington and Brandywine bank, and has since occupied the commodious quarters secured for it at that time. The business is now personally conducted by Theodore Rosin, and is recognized as one of the leading wall paper houses in Wilmington.

CORNELIUS F. DAVIDSON, Wilmington, Del., son of John H. and Hannah J. (Lank) Davidson, was born in Broadkiln hundred, Sussex county, Del., September 7, 1868.

He was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the Milton high school and of the Goldey Commercial college of Wilmington. After leaving school he worked at carpentry with his father, in Milton, Del., for four years. Then he entered the mercantile business and with his father conducted a store in Milton for four years under the firm name of C. F. Davidson & Co. Withdrawing from this business association, he went to Philadelphia and became a merchant in that city. He remained there eighteen months. From May, 1892, to May, 1898, his occupation was that of an accountant. In May, 1898, Mr. Davidson assumed the management of the Delaware Steam Marble and Granite Works. Mr. Davidson is a Past Grand of Golden Rule Lodge,

E. N. Haines

No. 17, I. O. O. F., of Milton; a charter member of Chippewa tribe, No. 28, I. O. R. M., and was first chief of records of that tribe; and is a member of Industry Lodge, A. O. U. W. In politics he is an independent voter.

Cornelius F. Davidson was married to Fannie T., daughter of John and Annie M. Young, of Smyrna, Del., April 12, 1894. Mrs. Fannie Davidson died September 8, 1894. On April 30, 1896, Mr. Davidson married in Milton, Fannie J., daughter of George and Hannah Prettyman, of Cave Neck, Broadkiln hundred, Sussex county. They are members of Harrison St. M. E. Church, in which Mr. Davidson is steward and secretary of the Sabbath school. They are also members of the Epworth League connected with the Church.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Sarah (Norett) Robinson, was born in Wilmington, Del., January 18, 1840.

His great-grandfather, Bracken Robinson, was one of England's contributors to the good citizenship of America. He settled in Delaware, and there spent the remainder of his days; he conducted a flour mill on the Brandywine. Bracken Robinson's son John, grandfather of William H. Robinson, was born in Wilmington, and was a carriage manufacturer here for a number of years. In 1847 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the same business, and where he died in 1864. John Robinson married Miss Almon, and had children: I. William B.; II. George F.; III. John 2; IV. Job; V. Mary; VI. Margaret (Mrs. ——— Fisher), of Philadelphia. All are deceased except Mrs. Fisher.

John Robinson, 2, was born in Wilmington, October 21, 1815, and spent his entire life in that city. He was a tailor for many years, and afterwards became extensively engaged as a fish merchant. John Robinson 2, married Sarah Norett; their children are: I. William H.; II. George F. 2; III. Mary, deceased; IV. John L.; V. Sarah (Mrs. E. Watson); VI. Clara (Mrs. William Gamble.)

William H. Robinson, as a boy, was a pupil in the public schools of Wilmington. At an early age he entered a bottling establishment, and learned the business, in which he has been engaged for forty-five years. He is now connected with the Foord Bottling Company. Mr. Robinson is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., is a pronounced Democrat, and belongs to the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Bayard Legion and the Bedford Club.

William H. Robinson was married in Philadelphia, September 20, 1863, to Elvira P., daughter of Benjamin Russell. Their children are: I. William H., 2, married Mary Carney; II. Elva (Mrs. Thomas B. Moore). Mr. Robinson and family attend the M. E. church.

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Isabella (Baxter) Chambers, was born in Wilmington, Del., May 30, 1852.

His grandfather, John Chambers, was born in Ireland and came to this country at the beginning of the nineteenth century. His first home here was at DuPont's Banks, Del., afterward he removed to Wilmington. He married in Ireland Miss Baxter, who was of Scotch descent; they had children: I. William; II. John. Mr. Chambers died in Wilmington, and Mrs. Chambers died in Philadelphia.

John Chambers was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and accompanied his parents to America when a youth. He lived for several years at DuPont's Banks and later removed to Wilmington, where he conducted a flour and feed store. He married Isabella, daughter of John Baxter, of Delaware. They had children: I. John, died in childhood; II. Alexander, of Philadelphia; III. R. W. Mr. Chambers died in Wilmington, about 1858; his widow died at Rising Sun, Del., in 1866.

R. W. Chambers has known no other home than Wilmington. He attended the public schools only a short time, on account of the death of his parents. At a very early age, he was "bound out" to Robert Morrow, of Christiana hundred, and for some years gave his time and energy to the cultivation of the soil. He was next engaged in butchering for Peter B. Huested, of Wilmington, and afterward established himself in the provision business. About 1879, Mr. Chambers was appointed on the Wilmington police force. After two years' service as patrolman, he resigned his position to become assistant superintendent of the Diamond Match Factory. He remained there three years; then served as deputy sheriff one year, was then made car in

spector on the B. & O. R. R. and in 1891, was re-appointed on the Wilmington police force. Four days later Mr. Chambers was made sergeant, and in 1893 was promoted to captain. He has since discharged the duties of his responsible office with entire credit to himself and benefit to the city. Captain Chambers is a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W. He is a Democrat.

On June 30, 1875, in Port Chester, N. Y., R. W. Chambers was married to Essie K., daughter of Captain John and Mary (Heusted) Ferris, of Greenwich, Conn. Their children are: I. Claude T., in training as a nurse in a homoeopathic hospital; II. Robert, died in childhood; III. Ida, died in childhood; IV. John R., employee of Wilmington City R. R. Co.; V. Mary E.; VI. Clinton; VII. Floyd; VIII. Myrtle. Captain Chambers and his family attend the Baptist church.

JOHN E. LINGO, Philadelphia, son of Paynter E. and Mary E. (Joseph) Lingo, was born in Indian River hundred, Sussex county, Del., February 14, 1854.

The Lingo family is one of the oldest and most respected in Sussex county. All its members except the last two generations have been successful farmers. The great-grandfather of John E. Lingo was a native of Sussex county, and his son Henry Lingo resided upon a farm in Indian River hundred which is still in possession of the family, and is now occupied by Paynter E. Lingo, father of John E. Lingo.

Paynter E. Lingo was twice married. His first wife was Mary E. Joseph, of Sussex county. Their children were: I. Thomas; II. John E.; III. William, deceased; IV. Margaret (Mrs. Robert F. Derrickson); V. Nathaniel, married Anna Murphy; VI. George, married Hester Brittenham; VII. Rufus, deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Lingo married Eliza M. Walls. Their children were: I. Frank C.; II. Alonzo; III. Lilly M. (Mrs. John A. Burton); IV. Gertrude, deceased.

John E. Lingo acquired a common school education and resided on the homestead farm until he attained his majority. In 1876 he removed to Philadelphia, and has made that city his home for the past 22 years; during this time he has been engaged in the steamboat and towing business, and for twelve years has been a towboat owner. Mr. Lingo is a member of Delphi Senate, No. 5, Order of Sparta, and of the Sons of Delaware, of Philadelphia. He is a Republican. On August 31, 1880, in Philadelphia, John E. Lingo was married to Martha A., daughter of Benjamin and Ann J. Hudson, of Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, Del. They have one child, Archibald E., born July 23, 1883. Mr. Lingo and his family attend the M. E. church.

Frank C. Lingo, son of Paynter E. and Eliza M. (Walls) Lingo, was born in Indian River hundred, Sussex county, Del., September 19, 1865, and until 1886 attended the public schools of Sussex county and assisted in the work on the homestead farm. Since 1886 he has been a resident of Philadelphia, and engaged as an engineer on the steamboats of his half brother, John E. Lingo. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He attends the M. E. church.

WILLIAM MORISON ROGERS, Wilmington, Del., son of Albert and Elizabeth Myers Rogers, was born in Chester county, Pa., November 1, 1859.

His paternal ancestors were of English extraction, and those of his mother were born in Germany, but both parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Albert Rogers was a miller, but devoted himself principally to the cultivation of a farm. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Eliza (Reifsnyder) Myers, of Chester county, Pa. Their children were: I. Benjamin F., conductor on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, deceased; II. Catharine A. (Mrs. John Miles), of Chester county, Pa.; III. Theodore F., merchant and farmer, of Chester county, Pa.; IV. a daughter who died in infancy; V. William Morison; VI. Joseph Keely, farmer of Chester county, Pa.; VII. Ida May. Albert Rogers died April 6, 1889, aged sixty five years.

William Morison Rogers received his education in the schools of Chester county, Pa. When he was seventeen years old he entered a rolling mill as helper, and remained there one year. Then he became a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central railroad, and two years later obtained a similar position on the Wilmington and Northern railroad. Six months afterwards, he was promoted to fireman and continued as such two years, when he again began "braking," but this time

on the P. W. & B. R. R., to which road he gave a year of service and then returned to the W. & N. as fireman. In 1885 he was promoted to engineer, is a most capable locomotive driver and a trusted employee. Mr. Rogers is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M., of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of the A. O. U. W.

On December 25, 1880, William Morison Rogers married Jennie Rebecca, daughter of John D. and Anna (Funderwhite) Stewart, of Phoenixville, Pa. They have one child, Franklin Harry, born October 24, 1882.

Mrs. Rogers was born September 1, 1864. She is one of a family of nine children: I. Anna (Mrs. Martin Barnes), of Philadelphia; II. Henry D., farmer of Pennsylvania; III. Fannie (Mrs. Henry Buchanan), of Honeybrook, Pa.; IV. Margaret E. (Mrs. John P. Buchanan), of Geigertown, Pa.; V. Jennie Rebecca (Mrs. William M. Rogers); VI. Emily C. (Mrs. Stanley Buchanan), of Honeybrook, Pa.; VII. Minnie M. (Mrs. T. D. Just), of Philadelphia; VIII. Clara (Mrs. Joseph Barnes), of West Chester, Pa.; IX. Ella M. (Mrs. Charles Kellar), of Reading, Pa.

RT. REV. JOHN JAMES MONAGHAN, D. D., of Wilmington, Del., son of Thomas and Margaret (Bogin) Monaghan, was born at (Sumter) South Carolina, May 23, 1856.

Bishop Monaghan's ancestors, paternal and maternal, were natives of Ireland. His father, Thomas Monaghan, the founder of the American branch of the family, was a native of County Mayo, Ireland. Thomas Monaghan with his two sisters and two brothers, who came with him to America, settled in Pennsylvania, but he soon after went to Sumter, S. C., where he became a successful merchant. The only survivor of the party is Mary (Mrs. John Costello), of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. In 1850, one year after his arrival in America, Thomas Monaghan was married in the cathedral, at Charleston, S. C., by the Rt. Rev. Ignatius A. Reynolds, D. D., to Margaret Bogin, who was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and at the time of her marriage had been for one year a resident of Charleston, S. C. Their children are: I. Richard Paul, a prominent merchant, for many years alderman of Sumter, was born in Sumter, S. C., educated in private schools, and at his father's death succeeded to the business, which he managed successfully, died in early manhood leaving a widow and four children who reside in Sumter, S. C.; II. Ellen, widow of Maurice Hewson; III. Rt. Rev. John James; IV. Mary Elizabeth, died in infancy; V. Mary Elizabeth, 2, (Mrs. John J. Malony), of Charleston, S. C.; VI. Thomas Michael, one of the leading citizens and business men of Sumter, S. C., born in that city, January 11th, 1864, died in his native city, December 8, 1889; VII. Catherine P. (Mrs. William M. Thompson), of Sumter, S. C. Thomas Monaghan died at his home in Sumter, S. C., August 5, 1870; his widow died July 12, 1879. Mrs. Monaghan's brother, William Bogin, one of the most successful business men of Sumter, S. C., died September 21, 1887, leaving four children: I. William D.; II. Ella, widow of T. J. Toumey; III. Annie (Mrs. L. Arthur O'Neil; IV. Catharine (Mrs. Neil O'Donnell). Of the two sisters of Mrs. Monaghan, one, Catherine, is the widow of Michael Comerford, of Columbia, S. C.; the other, Ellen, is deceased; she married John O'Conner, one of the pioneer merchants of Sumter, S. C., who died leaving one son, Frank J. O'Conner, his father's successor, and a prosperous business man, died January 29, 1889.

The Rt. Rev. John James Monaghan, second son of Thomas and Margaret (Bogin) Monaghan, began his scholastic course in the private schools of his native town, which he attended until he reached his fourteenth year. After his father's death, in August, 1870, he spent two years assisting his brother, Richard P. Monaghan, who assumed the management of the store; and having decided to devote himself to the priesthood, began his ecclesiastical studies in September, 1870, under the tuition of the Rev. A. J. McNeal, who is still pastor of St. Laurence's church, Sumter, S. C. He was an apt pupil and made rapid progress, notwithstanding the limited time left for him to study after fulfilling his duties in the store. In 1872 he entered St. Charles' College, Howard county, Md., and, taking the fourth collegiate course, graduated in the class of 1876. In this class, known as the "Centennial Class," were many young men who have become eminent in the Church. Among them were: The Rt. Rev. George Montgomery, D. D., Bishop of Los Angeles, Cal.; the Very Rev. Charles B. Rex, D.D.S.S., late Superior of St.

John's Seminary, Boston, Mass., and of St. Charles' College, Maryland; the Very Rev. E. R. Dyer, D. D. S. S., Superior of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y.; the Rev. Walter J. Shanley, Rector of the Cathedral, at Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. M. F. Foley, of Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. E. A. Kelly, of Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. M. J. Begley, of Boston, Mass.; the Rev. J. T. Winters, of the diocese of Hartford, Conn., and many others who have become prominent in the ranks of the clergy. Bishop Monaghan completed his ecclesiastical course at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., and in that illustrious institution he also received, at the hands of His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, the several orders taken preparatory to his ordination to the priesthood. On December 19, 1880, John J. Monaghan was ordained priest in the Cathedral at Charleston, S. C., by the bishop of that diocese, the Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., and was appointed assistant to the Very Rev. F. J. Shadler, of St. Joseph's church, Charleston, where he labored faithfully for one year. In January, 1882, the Rev. J. J. Monaghan received from Bishop Lynch, the appointment of assistant to the Rev. J. P. Tuigg, of St. Patrick's church, Charleston, and in October of the same year he was transferred to the Greenville Mission, which embraced nine counties in the North Western part of South Carolina. This wide field afforded full scope for his activity, and the five years spent on this Mission were years of ardent labor and of many privations. Labor and privation, however, were but joy to him, and his cheerful spirit of self-sacrifice bound the heart of his people to him with chains of love. He was very successful in organizing congregations in the principal towns of this district. Besides erecting the neat and substantial church of St. Paul's at Spartanburg, and the beautiful church of the Sacred Heart, at Abbeville, S. C., he completed the church of St. Joseph, at Anderson, erected by his predecessor, the Rev. J. J. Woolahan. He also purchased a valuable lot on Washington street, Greenville, S. C., to which he removed St. Mary's church, which had been in the suburbs of the town, and built the comfortable and commodious Rectory now the home of the clergy connected with the Greenville Mission. During the time spent in this mission, the Rev. John J. Monaghan was frequently sent, by the Rt. Rev. H. P. Northrop, D. D., Bishop of Charleston, into different parts of the country, on collecting tours for the diocese. He was very successful in this work, particularly in the arch-dioceses of Baltimore, Md., and of Boston, Mass. In the fall of 1887, he was appointed, by Bishop Northrop, rector of the cathedral at Charleston, S. C., and Chancellor of that diocese, where he labored indefatigably until 1888, when he assumed the charge of the parish of St. Patrick's Charleston, S. C., under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Monsignor D. J. Quigley V. G. For nine years he labored zealously in this parish, and by his loving, faithful care for their eternal welfare, he so endeared himself to the people, that their joy at his elevation to the Episcopate was mingled with the sharp pain of personal loss. The Rev. J. J. Monaghan also filled the office of Diocesan Consultor and "Procurator-Fiscalis" under Bishop Northrop, and for nine years acted as secretary and treasurer of St. Laurence Cemetery, Charleston, S. C. In 1896, when the see of Wilmington, Del., became vacant by the resignation of the Rt. Rev. A. A. Curtis, D. D., the Bishops of the Province of Baltimore placed the name of the Rev. J. J. Monaghan at the head of the list of candidates for that exalted position, and on January 26, 1897, he received, from His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, his appointment as Bishop of Wilmington, Del. On Sunday, May 9, 1897, in St. Peter's Pro-cathedral, he was consecrated bishop by his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by the Rt. Rev. H. P. Northrop, D. D., Bishop of Charleston, S. C., and the Rt. Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, D. D., former Bishop of Wilmington, Del. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. P. Smith, C. S. P., a fellow student of the new bishop. The exercises were attended by over one hundred clergymen, including such distinguished prelates as: the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia; the Rt. Rev. John Moore, D. D., of St. Augustine, Fla.; the Rt. Rev. A. Van de Vyver, D. D., of Richmond, Va.; the Rt. Rev. P. J. Donahue, D. D., of Wheeling, W. Va.; and many distinguished priests representing the different dioceses and religious orders throughout the country. On the evening of the consecration Pontifical Vespers were celebrated in St. Peter's by the newly consecrated Bishop, the sermon being preached by Bishop Donahue. The day was an eventful one in the history of

the Catholic Church of Wilmington, and will long be remembered by the large congregation of all denominations who attended the imposing ceremonies in the morning, as well as the evening services. Bishop Monaghan is one of the youngest bishops in America; he is also one of the best beloved. His kind, genial manner, his zeal and earnestness, and his devout piety have endeared him alike to Catholics and Protestants. During the short time that has elapsed since his consecration, Bishop Monaghan's special work has been to visit his extensive diocese, which includes not only Delaware but the whole of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and two counties in Virginia. The Bishop resides at the rectory of St. Paul's church, on Jackson street, but officiates on the more solemn occasions of the year at St. Peter's, which still continues to be the pro-cathedral.

HORACE GREELEY KNOWLES, Esq., Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., son of Dr. Isaac H. and Sarah Lavinia (Short) Knowles, was born at Seaford, Sussex county, Del., October 20, 1863.

Isaac H. Knowles, M. D., son of Jacob and Nancy Knowles, and father of Horace G. Knowles, is descended from one of the oldest families in Sussex county, and belongs to the seventh generation of the Knowles family. The founder of the American branch of the family came from England and settled in the lower part of Delaware in the beginning of the last century.

In 1871, Dr. Knowles removed with his family to Lewes, Del., where, in the same year, he established the *Breakwater Light*, the first Republican paper published in Sussex county, and one of the leading journals of the Peninsula. Dr. I. H. Knowles was married to Sarah Lavinia, youngest daughter of Solomon and Lavinia Short, who was born January 20, 1842, and is a direct descendant of William Hearne, who came from England and settled on the Delaware peninsula in 1682. Their children are: I. Horace Greeley; II. Isaac, born October 23, 1866; III. Henry, born January 29, 1874.

Horace Greeley Knowles, eldest son of Dr. Isaac H. and Sarah Lavinia (Short) Knowles, was an active, energetic lad, and while still quite young, was a rapid and efficient worker in his father's printing office. His aptitude for the business was such that at twelve he was able to take charge of the entire mechanical department of the office, besides assisting in the editorial work. Horace attended the Union Grammar school, of Lewes, but the greater part of his early education was obtained in the printing office. In the autumn of 1879, he became a pupil in the academy at Newark, Del.; and having completed his preparatory course, entered Delaware College, in the fall of the ensuing year. Mr. Knowles was interested in all phases of college life, and was active in the various student organizations. His standing was high in all branches, but he showed a decided preference for literary studies, especially English composition, in which he became proficient. He established the *College Review* and was chosen by his fellow students as its first editor-in-chief and was business manager. By his energy and ability he secured for the paper a large circulation and liberal advertising patronage; it is to-day one of the most creditable college papers in the country. Even his vacations were devoted to literary work. One summer, while yet a boy, Mr. Knowles successfully edited and published the *Record*, a weekly paper of Rehoboth, Del. He was beloved by his fellow students and was so popular in the Delta Literary Society, that, at its forty-ninth anniversary he was chosen to deliver the farewell address. Mr. Knowles graduated with honor in the class of 1884, and in November of the same year became editor and manager of his father's paper, the *Breakwater Light*. Under his efficient management the paper exerted a decided influence throughout the lower counties of Delaware. Successful as Mr. Knowles was in literature, his political career has been even more striking. In November, 1886, he left Lewes and was registered as a law student in the office of Henry C. Conrad, Esq., Wilmington, Del. He was soon drawn into political circles, and became known as a vigorous advocate of Republican principles. In 1886 the Republican party, tired and worn out by successive defeats, decided to make no nominations, and at the same time a growing spirit of dissatisfaction was manifested in the Democratic ranks. The keen mind of Horace Knowles quickly grasped the situation. He joined the Independent Temperance Reform movement, which received the open assistance of many Democrats, and the quiet, but unanimous support of the Republican party. The Reform campaign

was managed and directed by him, and the movement was so successful that the Democratic party barely escaped defeat; the final result was the Republican victory of 1888. Mr. Knowles' ability was highly appreciated by his party. He was a firm supporter of Anthony Higgins, Esq., who was elected to the United States Senate in 1888, and as a reward for his services, he received from President Harrison, in 1889, the appointment of United States Consul to Bordeaux, France. Although he was the youngest man ever appointed to a high class consulship, Mr. Knowles acquitted himself admirably, and on leaving Bordeaux received a rich gift from the merchants and residents of that city, as a testimonial of their esteem and appreciation. His term having expired, Mr. Knowles returned to Wilmington in 1893, resumed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in May, 1895. In the same year, he formed a partnership with Robert G. Harman, City Solicitor, under the name of Harman & Knowles. Mr. Knowles is a member of the Republican State Committee, and chairman of the City Committee, of Wilmington; he is prominent in both professional and political circles.

On April 20, 1897, at St. James' Episcopal church, on Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y., Horace Greeley Knowles was married to Edith Ella, daughter of Lewis and Georgianna Wallace, of West Seventy-fifth street, New York City.

Isaac Knowles, second son of Dr. Isaac H. and Sarah Lavinia (Short) Knowles, resides in Philadelphia, Pa. He was married, May 16, 1897, to Sarah Bentley, of Philadelphia. Isaac Knowles and his younger brother, Harry Knowles, are the proprietors of a publishing house in Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY WHITEMAN, Esq., Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., son of Henry and Sarah Ann (Moore) Whiteman, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 18, 1868.

The ancestral home of the Whiteman family is in Holland. John Whiteman was the founder of the Delaware branch of the family. Henry Whiteman, grandfather of Henry Whiteman, Esq., was married to Anna Kinsey, of Bucks county, Pa., and with his bride settled in New Castle county, Del. Their children are: I. John Kinsey, deceased; II. Sarah, widow of Benjamin Chambers, resides in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county; III. Lemuel, of Elkton, Md.; IV. George Washington, deceased; V. Henry; VI. Kicel, deceased; VII. Gilbert, of Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del.; VIII. Andrew Jackson, of Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county; IX. Margaret, widow of Jacob Moore, resides in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Whiteman died at his home in New Castle county, Del., February 20, 1855; his widow died January 3, 1875.

Mr. Whiteman's father, Henry Whiteman, fifth son of Henry and Anna (Kinsey) Whiteman, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 29, 1827. His whole life was spent in his native hundred, where he was prominent as a successful agriculturist. Mr. Whiteman was energetic and progressive, and was highly esteemed in the community for his many sterling qualities. He was an active worker in the Republican ranks. Henry Whiteman was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Thomas J. and Lydia (Beeson) Moore, who was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 6, 1837. Mrs. Whiteman's mother died in 1882; her father, Thomas J. Moore, who is a nonagenarian, resides in Mill Creek hundred. The children of Henry and Sarah Ann (Moore) Whiteman are: I. Lawrence M., a successful farmer of Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, married first to Sarah Chambers who died leaving three children, i. Walter N., ii. Lawrence, iii. Eva May, and afterwards to Harriette Little, and their children are, i. Irvin, ii. Reba, iii. Margaret, II. Thomas J., of Mill Creek hundred, married Lola Robinson, has two children, i. Beulah, ii. T. Moore; III. Lola (Mrs. Pierce W. Bailey), died in Colorado, leaving two children, i. Marshall, ii. Henry; IV. Luella (Mrs. William J. Bockus), of Newark, Del., has three children, i. Blanche, ii. Roland, iii. Leroy; V. Sarah Ann; VI. Henry; VII. Calvin; VIII. Mary E., died aged eighteen; IX. Louise; X. Myrtle; XI. Arvilla. Mr. Whiteman was a member of the Presbyterian church. He died at his home in New Castle county, Del., October 9, 1884; his widow resides in Wilmington, Del.

Henry Whiteman, third son of Henry and Sarah Ann (Moore) Whiteman, attended the private and public schools of his native hun-

dred, and after a preparatory course at Newark Academy, entered Delaware College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1891, of which he was president, receiving the degree of A. B. In the same year Mr. Whiteman was registered as a law student at Wilmington, Del., in the office of the Hon. Anthony Higgins, formerly U. S. Senator from Delaware. During 1892 and 1893 he was a teacher in the public schools of St. George's, Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del. In 1894 he entered the law department of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., and, taking a special course, graduated in 1895. He was admitted to the Delaware bar in New Castle county, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Wilmington, Del., where his energy and ability have built up a large and constantly increasing practice. He is a member of the Bar Association tion of New Castle county, of Oriental Lodge No. 27, A. F. and A. M., of Wilmington, Del., of Ivy Castle No. 23, K. of G. E., of Newark, Del.; and a director and general counsel of the Guarantee Building and Loan Association, of Wilmington, Del. He is a Republican, interested in public affairs, and stands high in the esteem of the community. Mr. Whiteman belongs to the Presbyterian church in White Clay Creek hundred.

HARRY J. STOECKLE, Wilmington, Del., was born in Wilmington, Del., January, 1865, and is a son of the late Joseph Stoeckle, and his wife Johanna S. (Gropp) Stoeckle.

Joseph Stoeckle, deceased, was born in Buchau, Wurtenberg, Germany, May 31, 1834. He received a good education in the schools of his native country, and, in 1854, in his twentieth year, emigrated to America and settled in Wilmington, Del. In 1858, after four years spent in various employments, Mr. Stoeckle began brewing, at Wilmington. During the war of the Rebellion he was obliged, on account of sickness, to close his establishment for a short time, but with this exception, was actively engaged in the business until the time of his death. The A. Bieta Brewing Company, of which Mr. Stoeckle was a member, and afterwards general manager, was organized in 1872. The company purchased the Nebeker brewery on the corner of Fifth and Adams streets, on the site now occupied by the Diamond State brewery. In 1874, the company was dissolved and Mr. Stoeckle formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. F. Bieta. A few weeks after the new firm was organized, Mr. Bieta died and Mr. Stoeckle assumed the management of the business, the plant taking its present name, the Diamond State Brewery. In 1881 the establishment was destroyed by fire. The new building, erected on the same site, is one of the finest and best equipped breweries in the United States.

When Mr. Stoeckle landed at Wilmington, Del., he was a stranger in a foreign land with no capital but courage and perseverance. Step by step he climbed the ladder to success, and won for himself an influential position among the merchants of Wilmington. Mr. Stoeckle was interested in all plans for the improvement of his adopted city. His active benevolence and genial manner made him a favorite in all circles. He appreciated fine music and not only belonged to the Saengerbund, but was one of the organizers of the Wilmington City cornet band. Mr. Stoeckle was a member of the Knights of Mystic Chain; the K. of G. E.; the I. O. R. M.; the I. O. O. F., of Delaware; and of various German charitable societies. Joseph Stoeckle was married, in 1856, to Johanna S. Gropp, a woman of great force of character, to whose energy and sound business judgment her husband owed a large share of his success. Their children are: I. Louisa M. (Mrs. Victor Ullman); II. Caroline (Mrs. Henry Blouth); III. Emma (Mrs. Benjamin G. Gam); IV. Harry J.; V. Hannah (Mrs. Charles Mammele). Joseph Stoeckle died at his home in Wilmington, December 19, 1893. The impressive services connected with his funeral will long be remembered in Wilmington.

Harry J. Stoeckle received his education in the public schools of Wilmington. After graduating from the high school, Mr. Stoeckle entered his father's establishment. He was attentive, industrious, and faithful, and it was soon evident that he had inherited the good judgment and business ability which had made his parents successful. He soon became a trusted assistant, and at his father's death, in 1893, assumed the entire management. His efficiency is clearly shown by the manner in which he has conducted the business of the Diamond State brewery. Mr. Stoeckle, like his father, is interested in all the affairs of the

community. He is a member of the German Library Association; the Delaware Saengerbund; the Turngemeinde; Herman Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F.; Liberty Lodge, No. 10, A. O. U. W.; Delaware Conclave, I. O. H.; and Germania Encampment, K. of St. John and of Malta.

Harry J. Stoeckle was married, February 13, 1898, to Catherine, daughter of Gottlieb and Jeannetta Mammele. Their children are: I. Leila; II. Greta. Mrs. Stoeckle died October 3, 1898.

STEPHEN S. COOLING, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Rebecca (Severson) Cooling, was born in Cecil county, Md., February 22, 1837.

His father's ancestors were English and his mother's Swedish. Tradition says that the Cooling family settled in Maryland at an early date, and some members of it have always resided in Cecil county. William Cooling, an uncle of Stephen S., was a well-known sea captain, and died in Chesapeake City, Cecil county, about 1872, at the age of eighty-nine years.

John Cooling, father of Stephen S., was born about 1797, in Cecil county, which was his home throughout life. Many of his years were passed in maritime pursuits. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served in Company C, Fifth Maryland regiment. John Cooling married Rebecca Severson, who was born in Cecil county, in 1800. Their children were: I. Mary R., deceased; II. John T., deceased; III. Benoni, sheriff of Cecil county in 1876, died in 1895; IV. Mary, deceased; V. Samuel, deceased; VI. William W., deceased; VII. Joseph N., of Philadelphia; VIII. James E., deceased; IX. Stephen S.; X. Henry S., deceased. Mr. Cooling died in 1842, aged forty-five years; his widow died in 1880.

Stephen S. Cooling was a pupil in the Cecil county common schools until he was sixteen years old. Then he went west to Kentucky and in Louisville learned carriage-building. Having acquired his trade, he worked as a journeyman in Louisville until 1867, and then in St. Louis, Mo., until 1870; returned to Maryland for a short time, resumed his occupation in St. Louis for a brief period, then went again to Louisville, where he remained until 1873; thence to Pittsburg, Pa., for four years; then moved east to Philadelphia, and worked there fourteen years, and for the past seven years has resided in Wilmington, employed as a carriage maker. He is a member of Friendship Conclave, No. 1, I. O. H., of Wilmington, and a Democrat in politics.

Stephen S. Cooling was married four times. His first wife was Margaret Reece; they were married in West Chester, Pa. After her death he married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mary Davis. His third wife was Susan Webster, of Baltimore. He was married to his present wife, Catharine C. Steetor, in Camden, N. J., in 1893. Mr. Cooling has no children. He attends the M. E. church.

JOSHUA A. ELLEGOOD, M. D., Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., son of Robert G. and Elizabeth (Cannon) Ellegood, was born at Concord, Sussex county, Del., September 28, 1859.

Joshua A. Ellegood's education was begun under a private tutor. Desiring to devote his life to the practice of medicine and surgery, Mr. Ellegood entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and graduated with honor in the class of 1881. Dr. Ellegood opened an office in Laurel, Del., and during the years 1887, '88, '89, while engaged in general practice, he attended special courses in New York City, N. Y., on diseases of the eye, ear and throat. In 1892, Dr. Ellegood sailed for Europe to pursue his special studies at greater length. He served as clinical assistant at the Moorfields Eye Hospital, and at the Central London throat, nose and ear hospital, where for six months he had every possible facility for work in his special department. During his stay in Europe, Dr. Ellegood also took a practical course under Professor Politzer and other distinguished physicians in Vienna, Austria, and visited the clinics of Berlin, Paris, Heidelberg, Utrecht, and other continental cities. Returning to Delaware, Dr. Ellegood settled in Wilmington. He is a member of the medical staff of Delaware Hospital; ex-president of the Delaware Medical Society; and a member of the British Rhinological and Laryngological, as well as of the American Medical Associations. He is also prominent in the Masonic Order.

John A. Ellegood was married, in 1884, to Marion, daughter of the late William W. and Miranda H. (Wheatley) Dashiell, of Laurel,

Del. They have one child, Clara Dashiell. Dr. Ellegood is a member of the P. E. church.

The Dashiells, a prominent Huguenot family, exiled on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, found an asylum in Protestant England, whence James Dashiell, the founder of the American branch of the family emigrated to the United States in 1666. He settled at the head of Wetipquin creek, in Somerset, now Wicomico county, Md., on land which he deeded to his son James in 1696. His family consisted of five children: I. James; II. Thomas; III. George; IV. Robert; V. Jane. It is believed that all the families of this name, in the United States, are descended from the elder James Dashiell.

Mrs. Ellegood's grandfather, Winder Dashiell, son of John and Nancy Dashiell, was born August 1, 1789. He was a successful business man and owned large tracts of land in his native county. Winder Dashiell was married, December 11, 1816, to Mary, daughter of Isaac and Mary Moore, of Sussex county, Del. Only one of their children, Mary (Mrs. William Bacon) is living; she resides near Barren Creek Springs, Wicomico county, Md. Mrs. Mary (Moore) Dashiell died July 24, 1821. On January 30, 1823, Mr. Dashiell married Mary, daughter of Charles and Ellen Moore, of Sussex county. Their only child was William W. Dashiell. The second Mrs. Dashiell died September 11, 1827. Mr. Dashiell's third wife, to whom he was married, April 20, 1828, was Sarah N., daughter of William and Charity Moore. She died November 25, 1833. On February 12, 1835, Mr. Dashiell was married to Rebecca M., daughter of James H. and Nancy Phillips, also of Sussex county. Two of their children are living: I. Nancy E., married Dr. Joseph A. McFarren; II. Rebecca A. (Mrs. Daniel Fooks). Winder Dashiell died May 31, 1851.

Mrs. Ellegood's father, William W. Dashiell, attended the public schools of Wicomico county, and spent three or four years in the academy, at Laurel, Del. In 1842 his father formed a partnership with him, the father furnishing the capital, and the son transacting the business. Besides the management of his store he dealt in wood, produce, grain, lumber, etc., and owned several vessels. In 1854, he exchanged mercantile business for operations in real estate. He owned a vast amount of real estate. Mr. Dashiell applied himself closely to business, and was one of the most wealthy men of Laurel and its vicinity. William W. Dashiell was married, June 26, 1854, to Miranda H., daughter of Capt. William and Eleanor Wheatley, of Broad Creek hundred. They had four children: I. Alma Ellen, died in infancy; II. Mary Clara; III. Eleanor, died April 27, 1864; IV. Marian, married to John A. Ellegood, M. D. In 1840, Mr. Dashiell became a member of the M. P. church, in which he was an office bearer for many years.

EDWIN B. IRWIN, Wilmington, Del., son of Edwin M. and Mary (Stilz) Irwin, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 25, 1855.

His father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended school there. When a young man he went to Baltimore, Md., and resided there a number of years. He came to Wilmington about 1882 and established himself in the wall paper business. Edwin H. Irwin was married in Baltimore, Md., to Mary Stilz. They had one child, Edwin B. Irwin. Mrs. Irwin died in 1856; Mr. Irwin, June 21, 1897.

Edwin B. Irwin enjoyed but meagre educational opportunities. He attended the public schools of Baltimore, but only in the winter, as he was employed at manual labor during the warmer seasons. For a short time he was a pupil, also, in a select school there. He was early taken into his father's business establishment and learned painting and paperhanging. He accompanied his father to Wilmington and became interested in business with him, proving a most valuable associate. Since his father's death he has continued the business in connection with Medford T. Gudgeon, under the firm name of Gudgeon & Irwin, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington. He has been a successful merchant and is a popular citizen. He is a member of Eden Lodge No 34, I. O. O. F. In his political views he is liberal, and in making up his ticket selects the best men regardless of their political affiliations.

On June 23, 1886, Edwin E. Irwin married, in Philadelphia, Elizabeth C., daughter of Joseph and Mary E. Leach.

CHARLES E. WHITE, Wilmington, Del., son of the late Alexander and Mary Ann (Beyer) White, was born in Wilmington, Del., September 26, 1872.

He is of Irish descent on his father's side, while his maternal ancestors had their home in Germany.

Charles E. White was a fortunate youth, in that he was given unusual advantages for obtaining a liberal education, and a wise one in that he neglected none of them. He first entered the private school taught by Miss Mehaffey, of Wilmington. After completing the course there, he became a pupil in Rugby Academy of Wilmington, the leading educational institution of the city, at that time conducted by a well-known teacher, Dr. Samuel Murphy. The sessions were held in the Masonic temple, where Mr. White attended several terms. He then studied for one year at Delaware College, Newark, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., where he was a student for three years and completed the prescribed course. In 1896 he returned to Wilmington and engaged in business as a real estate and investment broker at No. 915 Market Street. His venture has been successful and has been on a paying basis since its establishment. He has much business ability and acumen, is genial and industrious and is highly esteemed by his clients and by the general public. He is a member of Washington lodge, No. 1, K. of P., Wilmington. Mr. White is a Democrat and is active in the ranks of his party. His family attends the P. E. church. He is a member of St. John's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

THOMAS A. D. HUTSON, Wilmington, Del., son of Joshua and Mary Jane (Parrish) Hutson, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 3, 1848.

His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish; his mother was a descendant of an English family. Daniel Hutson, his grandfather, came to America from the north of Ireland at an early date and settled in Maryland, in which state he died. He married and had children as follows: I. Joshua; II. John; III. Alexander; IV. Lucy. All are deceased. Edward Parrish, maternal grandfather of Thomas A. D. Hudson, was a native of Maryland. He served in the United States army in the War of 1812. He married Rachel Gosnell, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. She was, also, a native of Maryland. Their children were: I. Jeremiah, died when young; II. Eliakim, deceased; III. Gideon, deceased; IV. Edward, deceased; V. Charity, deceased; VI. Lucretia, deceased; VII. Mary Jane (Mrs. Joshua Hutson), deceased; VIII. Rachel (Mrs. John Chalk); IX. Deborah (Mrs. James Motherwell). Edward Parrish died in Baltimore county, Md., about 1858. Mrs. Parrish removed to Lawrence, Mass., about 1863, and died there in 1876, at the venerable age of 96 years and 7 months.

Joshua Hutson, father of Thomas A. D. Hutson, was born in Baltimore county, Md., in 1840. He attended the public schools, and learned the trade of wheelwright. While yet a young man he went to Iowa, and worked at his trade in Cono for some time. Then he returned to Maryland, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Third Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry. Having served for more than a year in the Civil War, he died on Bolivar Heights, W. Va., in November, 1862, of disease contracted in service. Joshua Hutson married Mary Jane, daughter of Edward and Rachel Parrish, of Baltimore county, Md. They had children: I. Thomas A. D.; II. Daniel W., of Baltimore; III. John E., married Sarah Merritt, of Baltimore; IV. Deborah E. (Mrs. James Powell) of Baltimore; V. Henry Clay, of Washington, D. C., married Aloubia Byers. Mrs. Hutson died on May 27, 1891, at seventy years of age.

Thomas A. D. Hutson was educated in the public schools of Baltimore. At the age of thirteen, he became a clerk in a store and remained there until June, 1864, when he ran away from home and enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry. He was not yet sixteen years old, and his mother secured his immediate discharge from the army. He was taken home, and remained there until February, 1865, when he enlisted at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He served with this command until October, 1865, when he was mustered out at Cumberland, Md., discharged at Albany, N. Y., and returned home.

In the same month Mr. Hutson became an apprentice at house carpentry and when he had mastered his trade, worked at it until May, 1872, at which time he entered the employ of the Northern Central Railway Co. as a carpenter in the Baltimore car shops. He contin-

ued there until October 1, 1874, when he was appointed foreman of car inspectors and repairmen on the Baltimore division of the road. On November 6, 1883, he was promoted to the position of general car inspector at Philadelphia of the P., W. & B. R. R. of Pennsylvania R. R. system. On January 1, 1885, he was appointed foreman of the P., W. & B. car shops in Wilmington, Del., and has ever since fulfilled the duties of that office. Mr. Hutson is a member of Industry Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., of Wilmington, and in political matters is a stanch Republican.

On November 16, 1869, Thomas A. D. Hutson was married to Laura V., daughter of William C. and Elizabeth C. Frederick, of Baltimore. Their children are: I. William T.; II. Joshua, deceased; III. Edwin W., deceased; IV. Cora May, deceased; V. Clara E.; VI. Laura V.; VII Grace S.; VIII. Lucretia G.; IX. Morris H. R.; X. Minnie E.; XI. Howard B., deceased; XII. James E., deceased; XIII. Nellie, deceased; XIV. John Nelson, deceased; XV. Charles H. Mr. Hutson and family attend the M. E. church.

JOSEPH H. GREENMAN, JR., Wilmington, Del., son of William and Sarah (Dowler) Greenman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1850.

Nehemiah Greenman, great-great-grandfather of Joseph H. Greenman, Jr., was a native of Connecticut and a Presbyterian minister. It was through his efforts that the church at Daretown, N. J., was erected. In this sanctuary he preached for a number of years and ministered faithfully to the congregation who gathered there to worship and hear his exposition of the Scriptures. He died in Daretown, and his remains, with those of his wife, were buried in the churchyard near the door of the edifice he loved so well.

William Greenman, father of Joseph H. Greenman, Jr., was born about 1808 in Daretown, N. J., and obtained his early education there. After residing in various places he removed to Philadelphia and there engaged in the wall paper business, in which he continued until his death. William Greenman married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dawler. They had children: I. John, of Philadelphia, married Mary Rogers, of Easton, Pa., has one child, Silas C.; II. William D., of Philadelphia, married Maria Walker, of Philadelphia, had one child, William; married secondly Mary Ruthard, of Philadelphia; III. Matilda, deceased; IV. Elizabeth, deceased; V. Joseph H., Jr.; VI. Ida, deceased. William Greenman died in Philadelphia in 1862; his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Greenman, in 1851.

Joseph H. Greenman, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. His mother died when he was only ten months old; his father when he had reached twelve years. Upon the death of the latter he came to Wilmington and made his home with his uncle, Joseph H. Greenman, and served under him an apprenticeship of nine years at paper-hanging. When he attained his majority, he went into business for himself as a dealer in wall paper and paper-hangings, and has made this enterprise very profitable to him. Mr. Greenman is popular and progressive. He is a member of the I. O. H. Politically he is to be found in the Republican ranks.

On March 15, 1877, in Wilmington, Joseph H. Greenman, Jr., was married to Mary E., daughter of James and Anna M. Wooley, of Wilmington. They had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Greenman attend the Presbyterian church of Wilmington.

JOHN N. DOTO, Wilmington, Del., son of William and Mary (La Pierre) Doto, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 4, 1856.

His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides were of French origin. His father is still living.

The children of William and Mary (La Pierre) Doto are: I. George, foreman of a machine shop of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., at Wilmington; II. William, deceased; III. Catharine, deceased; IV. John N.; V. Henry, deceased; VI. Mary E. (Mrs. Thomas Millemow), of Philadelphia.

John N. Doto accompanied his parents on their removal to Philadelphia when he was yet a youth, and in that city obtained his education in the public school. When he had completed his studies he entered the old P., W. & B. R. R. shops in Philadelphia and acquired his trade as a machinist. He was employed by the railroad company as a journeyman until June 12, 1890, when he was appointed foreman of the engine house in Wilmington, a position he has since retained. Mr. Doto is

a member of Wilmington Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., and of the P., W. & B. R. R. Relief Association. His political faith is based on the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson.

On July 8, 1879, in Philadelphia, John N. Doto was married to Rebecca G., daughter of William and Mary Smith. Their children are: I. Mary Elizabeth; II. Henry Lewis; III. John N., 2. Mr. Doto and family attend the Old Swedes' church.

THOMAS L. SCOTT, Wilmington, Del., son of Thomas and Katharine (Fleuhardy) Scott, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 15, 1836.

Thomas Scott, grandfather of Thomas L. Scott, was born in Ireland, where he spent his youth and early manhood. He came to Delaware in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was a preacher in the M. E. church, and was assigned to various charges in Delaware. He married Ann Mars. Their children are: I. Thomas, 2; II. Levi, a bishop of the M. E. church. Thomas Scott died in Centreville, Md.

Thomas Scott, 2, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 2, 1800. Throughout his life-time he was interested in agricultural matters in his hundred, and was not only a prominent farmer, but a commissioner of the Levy Court, and for one term was county treasurer.

Thomas Scott was married to Miss Mercer, who died, leaving one child, William, of Middletown, Del. Mr. Scott's second wife was Katherine Fleuhardy. Their children were: I. Thomas L.; II. Ann Eliza (Mrs. Edward Silcox), of Philadelphia. Mr. Scott died April 4, 1874, in Appoquinimink hundred. Mrs. Scott died September 19, 1861.

Thomas L. Scott attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and until 1870 was engaged in farming the homestead. In 1870 he removed to Middletown, and resided there until the spring of 1897, when he went to Wilmington to enter upon the duties of his present position, that of janitor of the Supreme Court building. Mr. Scott is a Democrat from conviction and has done valued service for his party.

On April 16, 1863, in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Thomas L. Scott was married to Mary J., daughter of William and Mary Barwick. Mrs. Scott was born in Cecil county, Md., March 4, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Scott M. E. church of Wilmington, Del.

RIGHT REVEREND LEIGHTON COLEMAN, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., is a son of the Rev. John and Louisa Margaretta (Thomas) Coleman, and was born May 3, 1837, in Philadelphia, Pa.

His paternal grandfather, John Coleman, Sr., was of English birth, but a citizen of the United States. He gained distinction in the war of 1812 by rescuing an American flag which the standard bearer had abandoned in a retreat. The brigade in which Mr. Coleman served was considered one of the bravest and handsomest in the service. John Coleman married Elizabeth Monceuse. Their children were: I. John; II. Robert; III. Charles R.; IV. Sarah (Mrs. Charles M. Smith); V. Elizabeth (Mrs. John S. Brown), whose husband was at one time mayor of Baltimore; VI. Clara (Mrs. John P. Morton), whose husband was cashier of the Commonwealth Bank, of Richmond, Va. All are deceased. John Coleman spent his later years in Baltimore.

His eldest son, Rev. John Coleman, was born in that city, February 11, 1804, received his education there, and prepared himself for Holy Orders under the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, then rector of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, and afterwards Bishop of Rhode Island. In 1835, Mr. Coleman was ordained to the Diaconate in Baltimore, by the Right Rev. Bishop Stone; he took priest's orders in Frederick, Md., in 1836. Shortly after his ordination, he was appointed rector of St. Stephen's church, Cecilton, Md., and St. Anne's church, Middletown, Del., and served for one year. In 1837, Rev. Mr. Coleman was elected to the rectorship of Trinity church, Southwark, Philadelphia, and resided in that city until 1859; he then became rector of St. John's church, in St. Louis, Mo. In 1863, he was elected to the rectorship of St. Andrew's church, Jackson, Miss.; resigning this charge some time later, he returned to St. Louis, where he died in September, 1869. Rev. John Coleman, D. D., was an able writer; for many years he edited the *Banner of the Cross*, a leading paper of the Episcopal

church, besides writing a number of widely-known theological works. He was an earnest teacher, a kind and faithful pastor, and was greatly beloved by his people. Rev. John Coleman was married to Louisa Margaretta, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Thomas; she was born in Baltimore, Md., March 19, 1808, and died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1884. Their children are: I. Sarah, died in childhood; II. Lorraine, died in childhood; III. Henshaw, deceased, served in the war of the Rebellion; IV. Leighton; V. Virginia (Mrs. Albert B. Gregory), of St. Louis, Mo.; VI. John, of London, England; VII. Emma; and three who died in infancy.

Bishop Coleman was educated at St. James' Grammar School, and the Episcopal Academy, of Philadelphia. For five years after leaving school, he devoted his time to business, and then entered the General Theological Seminary, of New York, graduating, after a three years' course, in June, 1861. On July 1, 1860, he was ordained deacon by the Right Reverend Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, and upon his return to the Seminary he was appointed missionary of the public institutions of Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. After his graduation, in 1861, he became the first rector of the new parish of St. Luke's Bustleton, Philadelphia, Pa. In this church he took priest's orders in May, 1862, Bishop Potter officiating, and continued his labors in the parish for two years. Dr. Coleman became rector of St. John's parish, Brandywine village, Del., November 23, 1863; of the parish of St. Mark's, Mauch Chunk, Pa., December 2, 1866; and of Trinity church, Toledo, O., May 3, 1874. The last-named parish he served until the autumn of 1879, when on account of his wife's health, he resigned to go abroad. For nearly seven years Dr. Coleman was engaged in clerical labors in England. Returning to America, in October, 1887, he became rector of the Church of the Redeemer, at Sayre, Pa. Rev. Dr. Coleman was elected in 1874 to the bishopric of Fond du Lac, but declined that post. On St. Luke's day, 1888, in St. John's church, Wilmington, he was consecrated Bishop of Delaware, the Right Reverend Bishops Howe, Rulison, Whitehead, Scarborough, Whitaker and Adams assisting in the ceremony. Bishop Coleman is the author of the *History of the Church in America*, of a history of the Lehigh Valley, and of numerous essays. His earnest and profound study of divine revelation, his long experience among all classes of humanity, and his devotion to his Master's work, have made him a most successful physician of the soul. His best earthly reward is the affection of those to whom he has ministered.

Bishop Leighton Coleman was married in St. John's church, Brandywine, July 30, 1861, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Alexis I. and Joanna (Smith) Du Pont. They have one son, Alexis I. Du Pont Coleman.

JOHN W. McDANNELL, Wilmington, Del., son of Samuel and Mary (McEwen) McDannell, was born in Cecil county, Md., April 12, 1835.

His paternal and maternal ancestors were Scotch and settled in Cecil county, Md., before the Revolutionary War. The original orthography of his name was MacDonald, and thus it was spelled when the MacDonald clan was one of the most powerful among the hills of old Scotland. John McDannell, grandfather of John W. McDannell, was born in Scotland and came to America about 1775. He selected Cecil county, Md., as the location of his home, and there took up a tract of land and began tilling it. On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War Mr. McDannell enlisted on the side of the colonists, and fought valiantly until the surrender of Cornwallis. When the war had ended he became an iron roller for the Elkton Forge Company, of Maryland. John McDannell was married in Scotland; his children were: I. Jonathan; II. William; III. John; IV. Elizabeth; V. Samuel; all are deceased. John McDannell died in 1813.

Samuel McDannell, his fifth child, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1813. There he was engaged for many years in the milling business. He was a resident of Cecil county throughout his life. Samuel McDannell married Mary, daughter of Barton and Catherine McEwen, of Cecil county; and had children: I. James, served in Company C, Second Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, now resides at the Soldiers' Home, Fortress Monroe, Va.; II. John W.; III. Asbury, of Wilmington, a member of Company C, Second Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, during the war of the Rebellion; IV. Samuel, 2, of Marcus Hook, a

soldier in Company J, Fifth Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, in the Rebellion; V. William, of Newark, Del.; VI. Emily (Mrs. Mary Whitcraft), of Philadelphia. Samuel McDannell died in Cecil county, Md., in 1884. Mrs. McDannell died in 1882.

John W. McDannell was educated in select schools in Cecil county, Md., and spent his youth on the homestead farm. After finishing his course at school, he went to Philadelphia and learned carpentry. His trade acquired, he returned to Cecil county and worked there until 1858. In that year he removed to Youngstown, Ohio, and was employed as a carpenter on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal for a period of ten years. In 1868, he returned to Cecil county, Md., and purchased a farm which he cultivated for two years. In April, 1870, he entered the service of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. at Wilmington, and for twenty-eight years has continued in its employ, the past twenty as foreman of the west yard bridge construction department shops. The proper discharge of his duties requires skill in mechanics, and Mr. McDannell has demonstrated that he is abundantly qualified for the responsible duties of his position. He is one of the most highly respected foremen in the company's service, is a cordial and honorable friend and a good citizen. Mr. McDannell is a member of Minnequa Tribe, No. 8, I. O. R. M. He is independent in his political views, and at the ballot box votes for the fittest candidates and the measures that promise most benefit to the taxpayers.

On January 1, 1861, in Philadelphia, John W. McDannell was married to Ella E., daughter of Joshua and Susanna Mendenhall. Their children are: I. Mary E., at home; II. Clara (Mrs. William Ball), of Wilmington; III. Alice (Mrs. Charles C. Pyle), of Wilmington; IV. Horace, at home. The family of Mr. McDannell attend the Presbyterian and M. E. churches.

WILLIAM F. CASPERSON, Wilmington, Del., son of David S. and Sarah F. (Shaw) Casperson, was born in Delaware City, Del., December 28, 1835.

The Casperson family is of Swedish descent and was one of the earliest in the list of settlers of New Castle county, Del. The Shaw family is of German origin, and has resided in New Castle county for many years, having come here from New Jersey. William Casperson, grandfather of William F. Casperson, was born in New Castle county, and always lived there; he was a farmer. He married Mary Saville, of New Jersey, and had children: I. David S.; II. William F.; III. Samuel; IV. Mary Jane (Mrs. Charles Lecompte); V. Richard; VI. Eliza; VII. Catherine (Mrs. Edward Streets).

David S. Casperson was born in New Castle county, about 1808. He resided on the farm until 1835 and then removed to Delaware City and afterward to Kent county, where he made his home until his death. He was engaged in farming and ship-building. David S. Casperson married Sarah F., daughter of Ezekiel and Mary Shaw, of New Castle county. Their children were: I. William F.; II. John S.; III. Mary S. (Mrs. Mitchell Baston); IV. Sarah H. (Mrs. Ezekiel Shaw).

William F. Casperson spent his early life in Kent county and acquired his education in the public schools there. When his school days were ended he learned carpentry in the bridge department of the P., W. & B. R. R., in Wilmington, and has been almost continuously in the service of the company since 1866. He is still in the department in which he mastered his trade and is a capable employee and an upright popular citizen. Mr. Casperson is a member of Wilmington Conclave, No. 22, I. O. H., and of Industry Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W. He is a Democrat.

On December 10, 1867, in Wilmington, William F. Casperson was married to Eleanora W., daughter of David W. and Mary A. Smith, of Baltimore, Md. They have one child, David S. S., who married Emily A. Smedley, of Wilmington, and resides in this city. Mr. Casperson attends the Baptist church.

PATRICK NEARY, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Catharine (Shartel) Neary, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 15, 1846.

His ancestors were all natives of County Kilkenny, and with the exception of his father, have been buried there for as many years as there is record of them. John Neary came to this country with his two children in 1858, and landed in New York city, but almost immediately removed to Wilmington,

and made this city his home. For a number of years he was engaged as a laborer. He died in Wilmington at the advanced age of seventy-six, and was buried in the R. C. cemetery of the city. His wife, Catharine Neary, died in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1855, and was buried there. Mr. Neary had these children: I. Patrick; II. Anna (Mrs. James Kerrigan), had children, i. William, ii. James, iii. Anna.

Patrick Neary was educated in the parochial schools of County Kilkenny, Ireland. He was twelve years old when he came to America with his father, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed at coopering. In a few months, however, he relinquished this and learned baking, in which he was engaged when the civil war began. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the army until the end of the war. During those three years he participated in some of the most important engagements, among them the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 to 12, 1864; North Anna, May 21 to 23; Cold Harbor, June 1 to 3, and Petersburg, in June and July. At Petersburg, June 25, he was wounded in the right arm, and was confined in the hospital nine months. In March, 1865, Mr. Neary rejoined his regiment and was present at all the important engagements until the surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865. He was on the skirmish line on the morning of the surrender. On July 3, 1865, he was mustered out of the service at Harrisburg, Pa. From Harrisburg, Mr. Neary went, on July 4, to Wilmington, and soon apprenticed himself to a carriage blacksmith. He worked as an apprentice three years, and afterwards continued at his trade as a journeyman until 1877, when he was appointed county constable for New Castle county. He discharged the duties of this position faithfully for four years, and was then re-appointed, this time by the State. The office was not, however, congenial to him, and at the expiration of four years he resigned his commission and re-engaged in blacksmithing, at which he continued until February, 1883, when he was appointed collector of county taxes for the northern district of Wilmington hundred, New Castle county. This office he held for three successive terms of two years each. After these six years as collector, he became extensively interested in building and real estate operations. He is now the superintendent and manager, and a member of the Broome Street Improvement Company, of Wilmington. This company has erected one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, principally on the old almshouse property, six-tenths of which the company purchased, including that portion of Wilmington bounded by Fourth, Front, Broome and Harrison streets. Mr. Neary was active in politics in early manhood, and soon became an important factor in the local contests. He allied himself with the Democratic party, worked with energy in the ranks for a time, and rose to the position of a trusted and successful leader. He held a high place in the councils of his party, and often secured a victory for its candidates when defeat seemed assured. While always an aggressive and fearless leader, he won the esteem of his opponents and their generous recognition of his ability as a campaign manager, and when he engaged in business he received their hearty support.

On May 26, 1870, Patrick Neary was married to Mary, daughter of Michael and Bridget (Bracken) Quinn. Their children are: I. Catharine, died in infancy; II. Mary E.; III. Elizabeth G.; IV. John F.; V. Anna A.; VI. Gertrude M.; VII. Lucy; VIII. Helen, died in infancy. All the children reside at home, with the exception of John F. Neary, who is a student in Princeton University, N. J. Mr. Neary and his family are members of the Sacred Heart R. C. church.

FREDERICK W. TUNNELL, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Charles and Sarah A. (Short) Tunnell, was born in Georgetown, Del., May 3, 1854.

His early life was spent in Georgetown, and his education was obtained in the Georgetown Academy. When he was seventeen years old he removed to Philadelphia, and has been engaged in business in that city since 1870. For a number of years he has manufactured glue on an extensive scale. Mr. Tunnell is a member of the Sons of Delaware of Philadelphia. In his political opinions he is independent.

On December 26, 1877, in Philadelphia, Frederick W. Tunnell was married to Caroline, daughter of John and Mary E. L.

Welch. Mr. Welch is a native of England, and Mrs. Welch was born in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Tunnell have children as follows: I. Raymond W., born January 19, 1879; II. Harold, born April 23, 1885; III. Bertram A., born December 31, 1896. Mr. Tunnell and his wife are members of the First M. E. church of Germantown, Pa., of which congregation Mr. Tunnell is a trustee, and chairman of the finance committee. He is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, and a member of the general board of the Epworth League, besides holding other church offices.

PEMBERTON BURTON WEST, Philadelphia, Pa., son of George H. and Matilda (Burton) West, was born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1850. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Delaware; the Wests are widely connected, and hold their place among the most honored families of the state. Pemberton B. West is a representative of the seventh generation of the family in America; its records present the following facts:

Robert West, the pioneer settler, was born in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, the exact date not being preserved, and came to America during his minority. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Grace Lewis, born November 1, 1697, between the hours of 1 and 2 a. m. Their children were: I. William; II. John; III. Wrexham; IV. Robert, 2; V. Joseph; VI. Lewis; VII. Peter. Robert West died October 23, 1742; Elizabeth (Lewis) West, March 26, 1751.

I. William West, eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lewis) West, was born April 15, 1720; died April 4, 1743. His son, William West, 2, was born February 29, 1743; he married Esther, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Art, and had children: I. Wrexham; II. William, 3; III. Jacob; IV. John M.; V. Bailey A.; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. —— Rodney); born in 1744, died in 1842; VII. Henrietta (Mrs. —— McMain); VIII. Hannah (Mrs. Wiltbank).

I. Wrexham West, eldest son of William and Esther (Art) West, married Rebecca Conwell. Their children were: i. Joseph, married Lydia McIlvaine, had children, 1. James Mc——, 2. Joseph H., 3. Henrietta M. (Mrs. —— Ware), 4. Mary L. (Mrs. —— Carpenter); ii. Jacob, married Clara Brooks, had children, 1. Jacob, 2. Samuel, 3. Wrexham, 4. Rebecca (Mrs. —— Hudson), 5. Mary (Mrs. —— Wolfe), 6. Elizabeth, 7. Henrietta, 8. Sarah, 9. Hannah; iii. Elizabeth (Mrs. —— Clifton); iv. Hannah (Mrs —— Wilson).

II. William West, 3, second son of William, 2, and Esther (Art) West, married Mary Westley. Their children were: i. John; ii. James, married Rebecca, daughter of George and Abigail (Fisher) Hazzard, of Sussex county, Del., and had children, 1. William, 5, married Eliza Vessels, 2. George H., married first Matilda Burton, second Sarah G. Williams, third Caroline M. Parker, had children, Pemberton Burton, Franklin and Henry Fisher, died January 8, 1890, 3. Abigail (Mrs. John G. Todd), 4. Mary (Mrs. John A. Clampitt), 5. Sarah (Mrs. Henry C. Maull), 6. Margaret (Mrs. G. G. Capron); iii. Samuel, married Rhoda Duffield, had children, 1. Edward, married Elizabeth Vent, had one son, Samuel, 2, 2. William, 3. John, 4. Deborah (Mrs —— Long), 5. Eliza, 6. Katherine (Mrs. —— Cottingham), 7. Emily (Mrs. James W. Zimmerman); iv. William, 4, married Ruth Duffield, had children, 1. Mary (Mrs. —— Schellinger), 2. Martha (Mrs —— Ross); v. Bailey, married Mary Ann, daughter of Arthur West, had children, 1. William Arthur, married Margaret, daughter of Robert West, 2. David, 3. Samuel, 4. Mary, 5. Elizabeth, 6. Victoria, 7. Katherine; vi. Mary (Mrs. John T. Hazzard); vii. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Marshall); viii. Rebecca (Mrs. —— Warrington); ix. Emily Cornelia (Mrs. Thomas Maull).

IV. John M. West, fourth son of William 2, and Esther (Art) West, married Sarah White, had children, i. Wrexham, 2, married Martha Finley, had children, 1. Henry H., 2. Marshall; ii. Benjamin, married Phebe Cutter, of Amboy, N. J., had one son, Daniel; iii. Caleb, married Elizabeth Smith; iv. George Edward, married Almira Guilder, of Philadelphia, had children, 1. Charles, 2. William, 3. Guilder, 4. ————; v. Daniel, married ————; vi. John, married Sarah Hitchins, had one son, Richard; vii. Henrietta; viii. Sarah Ann. John M. West died in January, 1869.

V. Bailey A. West, youngest son of William, 2, and Esther (Art) West, married first

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Mary Landreth, and second Pamela Hughes, of New Jersey, and had children: i. Joseph; ii. William; iii. Rachel; iv. Mary; v. Clementine; vi. Elizabeth K. Bailey A. West died March 5, 1872, aged eighty-four years.

All of the above-named members of the West family were residents of Lewes, Del.

II. John West, second son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lewis) West, was born August 16, 1723, married, January 10, 1749, Ann Prettyman, who was born October 14, 1731, had children: I. Elizabeth, born August 4, 1751; II. Joseph, born April 2, 1755; III. Comfort, born November 25, 1757. Ann (Prettyman) West died December 12, 1760. The second wife of John West was Hannah ——— They had one child, John, 2, born October 29, 1764. John West died November 26, 1765.

III. Wrexham West, third son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lewis) West, was born July 30, 1726, married Ann ———, February 13, 1752, had children: I. Mary, born December 31, 1752; II. Benjamin, born May 8, 1757, married, August 16, 1775, Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Vaughn, had one child, Elizabeth, born October 4, 1776, who married first Samuel Tingley, and afterwards Robert Burton, and died June 30, 1825; Benjamin West died May 8, 1771; III. John, born November 10, 1756, died March 20, 1772; IV. Elihu, born April 1, 1758, died September 13, 1759; V. Ann, born February 19, 1766. Mrs. Ann ——— West died in 1766; her husband, Wrexham West, survived her eleven years, dying March 27, 1777.

IV. Robert West, fourth son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lewis) West, was born September 16, 17—.

V. Joseph West, fifth son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lewis) West, was born September 22, 17—, died July 13, 1768.

VI. Lewis West, sixth son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lewis) West, was born January 16, 1732, or 1733, married, February 13, 1761, Esther, daughter of Benjamin and Patience Stockley, who was born October 19, 1735; had children: I. Sarah, born December 24, 1761, died October 30, 1762; II. Robert, 3, born August 16, 1763; III. Lydia, born May 9, 1766; IV. Esther, born June 12, 1768; V. Wrexham Lewis, born November 2, 1772. Mrs. Esther (Stockley) West died February 25, 1775; Lewis West died February 26, 1795.

VII. Peter West, seventh son of Robert and Elizabeth (Lewis) West, was born October 28, 1734, married Comfort ———, had one daughter, Ruth, born November 19, 1765. Peter West died May 8, 1770.

The above records, so far as they relate to the eldest branch of the West family, were compiled in 1869, by a granddaughter of William West, 2, who was born in 1797, just a century after the birth of her great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth (Lewis) West. The remaining data are in the possession of the Prettyman family, of Indian River, from whom they were obtained by Mrs. Mary, daughter of Elizabeth (Burton) ———, and wife of Henry T. Rodney.

The maternal ancestry of George H., son of James and Rebecca (Hazzard) West, and father of Pemberton B. West, includes the Fisher and Hazzard families, of whom the following interesting records are preserved.

Dr. Henry Fisher was born in 1700, in Queen's County, Ireland, upon an estate named Raleigh, which was owned in 1800 by Sir John Pringle. Henry Fisher had three sisters: Sarah (Mrs. ——— Somers), Elizabeth (Mrs. ——— Diamond), and ——— (Mrs. ——— Lechester). His father died while he was a minor, and his mother married again. Before he attained his majority, his step-father, having purposely made him intoxicated, prevailed upon the young man, by threats and promises, to assign the family estate to him. Overwhelmed by chagrin on account of his own misconduct, and unavailing regret for the wrong he had inflicted on his family by alienating their inheritance, Henry Fisher set sail for India, but being shipwrecked, and barely escaping with his life he returned to Ireland. Not long after, he married Diana, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Cornelia (Heinesse) Wood; Miss Wood was at the time of their marriage visiting the wife of Colonel Christmas. Her mother, Cornelia Heinesse, was a Dutch lady, a descendant of the princely House of Orange; her father discarded her on account of her marriage with Col. Wood, who was an officer in the British army, a native of England. Colonel Wood, after escorting his bride to England, returned for a short time to Holland. While there, he was challenged

to fight a duel. Having accepted the challenge, and being allowed the first shot, he discharged his pistol into the air; his antagonist, in return, shot him dead. His body reached his home in England at a moment when his wife and some friends whom she had invited to greet him were hourly expecting his arrival, in anticipation of a joyful reunion.

Soon after his union with Miss Wood, Dr. Fisher sailed for Pennsylvania, and arrived at the mouth of the Delaware Bay in October, 1725. Landing at Cape Henlopen, he was prevailed upon to settle in that region; there being no physician in the county, the urgent requests of the colonists there outweighed the solicitations of the governor and others in Philadelphia, who warmly invited him to make his home in that city. Dr. Fisher bought a house and 100 acres of land at Pilot town, where his son afterwards lived; during the next year, having met with success in his professional labors, he sent to Ireland for his wife, who landed at New Castle and rode to Lewes on horseback.

The children of Dr. Henry and Diana (Wood) Fisher were: I. Henry; II. Wood, who died very young; III. Cornelia (Mrs. Daniel England), of Philadelphia; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Scott), of Waterford, Ireland. At the age of eighteen, Elizabeth Fisher visited her father's native land, hoping to regain the family inheritance; her bright expectations were doomed to disappointment, but the journey was none the less a momentous one for the ardent girl. While in Waterford she became acquainted with Mr. Scott, who was a merchant of that city, and whom, not long after, she married; they had one son, Matthew Scott. In 1773, Mrs. Scott paid a visit to her mother in Delaware, and stayed until the following year, when she returned to Ireland.

Henry Fisher, 2, was born March 22, 1735. In accordance with the plans of his father, who wished to qualify the youth to be his professional assistant and successor, his early studies were so directed as to prepare him for a course in medicine. But Dr. Fisher died in 1748, and after his death, the boy manifested so strong a desire for a sea-faring life, that his mother, with the hope that the fascination might, on nearer acquaintance, give way to disgust, put him on board of a pilot-boat. The measure, however, failed to have its intended effect, and Henry Fisher continued in the same useful service until the Revolutionary struggle became imminent. He received from the governor of Delaware a commission as major in the First Delaware Militia, and the Committee of Safety, then in session in Philadelphia, sent for him, and empowered him to call in and dismantle all the pilot boats employed in the Delaware river except his own, which was used for the special service of looking out for the enemy, and giving notice of his arrival. In March, 1776, the English fifty-gun frigate *Roebuck*, Captain Hammond, arrived off Cape Henlopen, and Major Fisher dispatched his boat, the *Marquis of Granby*, to Philadelphia, with notice; the trip to the city was made in about ten hours. For about two years the *Roebuck* remained off the cape, harassing American commerce, and doing it great damage by the destruction of merchant vessels. Major Fisher continued to serve the Continental government throughout the war, giving aid in various ways. In the darkest hour of the war, when General Washington's suffering troops at Valley Forge were on the verge of disbanding in despair, Henry Fisher loaned the government several thousand dollars. At the close of the war, Congress ordered all claims to be brought in for settlement; but, knowing the exhausted condition of the Federal treasury, and the difficulties that would embarrass the infant government, the major forbore to present his claim. Two payments were subsequently made to his heirs, one in 1849, and one at an earlier date; but, although the justice of the claim is fully acknowledged, full settlement has never been made.

Henry Fisher, 2, was married in 1756 to Margaret, daughter of Luke Shields. The children of this marriage were: I. Penelope, wife of Captain Peter Day, born March 22, 1757; II. Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Joseph Hall, born December 3, 1759; III. Esther Ann (Mrs. Philip Ingraham), born January —, 1763; she afterwards became Mrs. Thomas McHam; IV. Margaret Shields (Mrs. Samuel Thompson), born March —, 1765; V. Sarah (Mrs. Daniel Rodney), born September 5, 1767; VI. Abigail (Mrs. George Hazzard), born January 3, 1770; VII. Henry, born ————, 1772, died when nine months old; VIII. Mary, born ———— —, 1773, died

at the age of five months; IX. Rebecca (Mrs. Christopher L. Bennett), born March 20, 1775.

James West, son of William, 3, and Mary (Westley) West, and grandfather of Pemberton Burton West, was born in Lewes, and there spent the greater part of his life. He had charge of the building of the first breakwater at Lewes; he was for some years a river pilot, and was afterwards treasurer of the Pilots' Society. As above stated, he married Rebecca Hazzard, and their children were six in number. James West died in Lewes, November 16, 1859. His second son, George Hazzard West, was also born in Lewes, and resided there until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Philadelphia. For nearly fifty years, he was very successfully engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business at No. 21 North Third street, in that city. George H. West married Matilda, daughter of —— Burton; his second wife was Sarah G. Williams, and his third, Caroline M. Parker. His children are: I. Pemberton Burton; II. Franklin; III. Henry Fisher. George H. West died in Philadelphia, January 8, 1890.

Pemberton B. West has resided both in Delaware and in Philadelphia, but most of his life has been passed in the latter place, where since early manhood he has been engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1879, both he and his brother, Henry Fisher West, were admitted to partnership with their father in his extensive wholesale establishment. For the past eight years, the business has been prosperously conducted by the brothers. Mr. West is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 493, F. and A. M.; of Temple Chapter, No. 247, R. A. M., of Philadelphia; and of the Sons of Delaware, of Philadelphia. In his political views he is a Republican.

On October 19, 1876, Pemberton Burton West was married in Philadelphia, to Elizabeth, daughter of George W. and Rebecca Stull, born in that city, July 21, 1850. Their children are: I. George H., born May 13, 1882; II. Maida, born May 3, 1885. Mrs. Elizabeth West died March 20, 1887. On April 18, 1889, Pemberton B. West married Isabella, daughter of Archibald and Nancy Holmes, born in Philadelphia, November 5, 1867. Their only child, Pemberton B., Jr., was born November 8, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. West are members of the Nineteenth Street M. E. church; Mr. West is a trustee and the treasurer of the congregation.

THOMAS C. BRADLEY, Philadelphia, Pa., son of James and Ann (Simpson) Bradley, was born in South Murderkill hundred, Kent county, Del., March 3, 1851.

Mr. Bradley's parents, James and Ann (Simpson) Bradley, were natives of Kent county, Del.; both are now deceased. Their children are: I. Joseph, of Milford, Del.; II. Phebe (Mrs. A. W. Emery), of South Murderkill hundred, Kent county, Del.; III. Lina (Mrs. O. G. Knight), of Kent county, Del.; IV. William H., of Pencader hundred, New Castle county; V. Thomas C.

Thomas C. Bradley received his education in the public schools of his native county. He remained at home until he attained his majority, assisting in the cultivation of the homestead. In 1873, Mr. Bradley removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and began business for himself as a commission merchant, dealing in fruit and produce. For twenty-five years he has carried on this business with success, respected and esteemed for his honorable and straightforward methods. Mr. Bradley is actively interested in local politics and casts his vote for men and measures, unbiased by party considerations. He is a member of the Sons of Delaware, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Bradley attends the Presbyterian church.

JAMES BENJAMIN CANBY, Philadelphia, Pa., son of James, Jr., and S. Matilda (Price) Canby, was born at Betterton, Kent county, Md., September 14, 1848.

The Canby family is English by descent. Mr. Canby's great-great-grandfather, Oliver Canby, son of Thomas Canby, was born in Bucks county, Pa. He was a prominent man in the colony, and held office under the English government before the beginning of the war of the Revolution. He was the founder of the Delaware branch of the family, and settled at Wilmington, New Castle county. Mr. Canby was a merchant miller and built the first mills on the Brandywine, mills which have been owned and managed by his descendants for generations, and which were for one hundred years the largest in the United States. His son, Samuel, who was his successor in the mills, was the great-grand-

father of James B. Canby. Samuel Canby was born in Wilmington, Del. He was married to Frances Lea, and spent his life on the homestead.

Mr. Canby's grandfather James Canby, son of Samuel and Frances (Lea) Canby, who was born in Wilmington, Del., inherited the mills and the business which had been built up by his ancestors. Besides his interests in the east, he made large investments in the west. He also dealt extensively in real estate in Baltimore, Md., and was for many years president of the Union National Bank, and president of the P., W. & B. R. R. James Canby was maried to Elizabeth Roberts, of Germantown, Pa. Their son, James Canby, Jr., father of James B. Canby, was born at the old home in Wilmington, Del. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, Mr. Canby engaged in milling, increasing the productive capacity of the old mills, and, by improved machinery, manufacturing flour and meal of a higher grade. James Canby, Jr., was married to S. Matilda Price. Their children are: I. Catherine Roberts, widow of the Rev. Edward Hale, resides in Philadelphia, Pa.; II. Esther Roberts, deceased; III. Laura, deceased; IV. James Benjamin.

James Benjamin Canby was four years old when his mother removed to Wilmington, Del. He was educated in the Friends' School, completing his course at Clarkson Taylor's Academy. After leaving school, Mr. Canby entered the Brandywine Mills of James E. Price & Co., where he remained until he was twenty-five. In 1873, Mr. Canby removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he obtained a position in the counting house of Alexander C. Cattell & Co., and in 1877 succeeded the firm in business. Mr. Canby is not only an energetic and progressive business man, but as an intelligent citizen, is interested in all that concerns the welfare of the community. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; of the Union League of Philadelphia; of the Trades League, the Maritime Exchange, and the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, of Philadelphia; he is a director of the Sons of Delaware, and has twice been chosen president of the Commercial Exchange, of Philadelphia, the largest trades organization of the city.

James Benjamin Canby was married, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1880, to Clara Greenough, daughter of Franklin and Clara A. (Greenough) Platt. Their children are: I. Clara Greenough, born in Philadelphia, March 15, 1881; II. Franklin Platt, born in Philadelphia, April 23, 1884; III. James Benjamin, Jr., born in Atlantic City, September 22, 1887. Mr. Canby and family attend St. James P. E. church, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM HENRY MARVILL, 1924 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa., son of Henry N. and Sarah (Heathers) Marvill, was born at Marvill's Cross Roads, Kent county, Del., November 20, 1845.

Mr. Marvill's grandfather, Adam Marvill, a farmer, owned and cultivated extensive tracts of land in Kent county, Del., where he spent the greater part of his life. In the absence of family records it is impossible to determine accurately, but it is supposed that he was born in Sussex county, Del. Adam Marvill was married to Elizabeth Heathers. Their children are: I. Henry N.; II. Parmelia (Mrs. Levi Johnson); III. Ann (Mrs. James Vineyard). All are now deceased. Mr. Adam Marvill is buried on his farm in Sussex county, Del.

Henry N. Marvill, farmer, was born in Sussex county, Del., in 1807. His whole life was spent in the cultivation and improvement of his farms. He was quiet and unassuming, intelligent and deeply interested in all that concerned the welfare of his native land. Henry N. Marvill was married to Sarah Heathers. Their children are: I. William H.; II. Thomas, of Milford, Del., married Mary Clark. Mr. Henry Marvill and his wife were earnest Christians, devout members of the M. E. church. Mrs. Marvill died at Marvill's Cross Roads, Kent county, Del., in 1854; she is interred in the family burial place on the farm in Sussex county, Del. Mr. Henry N. Marvill is buried in Hollywood cemetery, Kent county, Del.

William H. Marvill grew up on the homestead in Kent county, Del, and was educated in the public schools of that district. He began his business career as a salesman in a general store in Harrington, Del., and afterwards secured a similar position in Milford, Del. In 1876, W. H. Marvill removed to

Philadelphia, Pa., where he obtained a position in a wholesale notion store. Six years afterwards he became a member of the firm of J. R. Keim & Company, wholesale dealers in woolen goods. For twenty years Mr. Marvill has been connected with this firm; he is active and energetic, a thoroughly practical business man. He is a Republican, interested in all that concerns the true prosperity of the country. Mr. W. H. Marvill is a member of the Sons of Delaware, and one of the board of governors.

William H. Marvill was married April 8, 1874, to Katie Rusling, daughter of Joseph R. and Kate (Holloway) Keim. Their children are: I. Lilian Rusling (Mrs. John H. Hubbs), born January 13, 1876, resides in Germantown, Pa.; II. Horace Keim, born August 18, 1878. Mr. William Marvill, his wife and family are members of North Broad Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUSSEX DELAWARE DAVIS, ESQ., Philadelphia, Pa., second son of Col. Samuel Boyer and Sally (Jones) Davis, was born at Delamore Place, near Wilmington, Del., December 30, 1838.

The progenitor of the Davis family in America was Rev. Samuel Davis, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and a Presbyterian minister. He came to this country about 1692, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was the pastor of the first Presbyterian church built in Sussex county, Del., within the present limits of the town of Lewes.

The Jones family, the maternal ancestors of Mr. Davis, settled first in Snow Hill, Md., but removed about 1750 to Wilmington, Del.

The parents of Col. Samuel Boyer Davis were John and Elizabeth (Boyer) Davis. He was born March 25, 1766, at Lewes, Del., and was the only one of two sons who attained to mature years. John Davis was a soldier in the Continental army; he was taken prisoner during the Revolution, and suffered so severely from the exposure and hardships of captivity, that he died soon after being released. About 1783, Mrs. Davis removed to Philadelphia, where her son Samuel was for a short time employed in a counting-house. He then indulged his preference for a sea-faring life, and made a number of voyages, several of which were to France. In that country he became acquainted with Rose Elisabeth, daughter of Baron Pierre de Boisfontaine; this lady he married, and for some time after his marriage served in the French navy, holding the rank of captain. Then came revolutionary days, to shake France and all its institutions to their very foundation. To escape the agitation and the painful uncertainty of the times, Captain Davis, about 1796, threw up his commission and returned to his native land. Settling at New Orleans, he served under the Spanish government, then still in possession of Louisiana, as *Capitano del Porto;* and when, in 1800, the territory was ceded to the French, his talents were called into requisition by the new government as *Juge de paix* of the parish of St. Bernard. From the emoluments of these offices and the profits obtained from his plantation of sugar-cane, Captain Davis accumulated a considerable fortune; enough to make him rank, in those times, among wealthy men; he accordingly retired from active life. But not for many years; the difficulties between our country and Great Britain, which led to the war of 1812, appealed irresistibly to one of his enterprising nature and patriotic sentiment. He made a tender of his services to the United States government, which was accepted; and it was not long before he enjoyed an opportunity to render signal aid to the American cause. A British fleet, under Admiral Beresford, had been sent late in 1812 to enforce the blockade of the ports and harbors in the Delaware bay. In March, 1813, Admiral Beresford demanded supplies of the people of that vicinity, and to his amazement, found his levy sternly and persistently opposed. For several weeks he continued to hesitate and to threaten Lewistown with bombardment; meanwhile, Governor Haslet took measures for defence; he summoned the militia, and the citizens rallied at the call with the greatest alacrity. On renewal of Sir John Beresford's demand, he firmly repeated the refusal already made. On the sixth of April, Commodore Beresford sent Captain Byron, in command of several vessels, the *Belvidere* being the principal one, to make an attack. After firing a few heavy rounds, with the view of persuading the citizens to submit, Captain Byron sent a note, under a flag of truce, renewing the requisition, and protest-

ing against the "cruelty" to the helpless inhabitants of the town of refusing to comply with it. Col. Davis, now in command of the defences, having been commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-second Infantry March 17, 1813, maintained the positive refusal of the citizens, and to the suggestion of the British officer that the women and children should be immediately removed from the town, returned the reply that they had already been cared for. The town was then subjected to a spirited bombardment of about twenty-two hours, but no lives were lost. An attempt to land, made by Captain Byron on the following day, with the intention of seizing the required provisions, was promptly frustrated. Thus foiled at every point, the commander of the blockading fleet lingered for nearly a month, under vigilant watch on the part of Colonel Davis, and at the end of that time dropped down the bay to Newbold's ponds, where he hoped to obtain fresh water; but being once more driven back within his "wooden walls," he withdrew his fleet to the Bermudas.

Commodore Beresford did not fail to appreciate the gallantry and military skill of Col. Davis, and requested the favor of his acquaintance. An interview was accordingly arranged, which proved mutually agreeable. At its close, the two commanders, who were both amateur artists of some skill, exchanged water-color sketches. The one given to Colonel Davis by Commodore Beresford is still in the possession of the family. During the bombardment of Lewistown, Col. Davis was wounded in the face by a fragment of a shell and had his ankle shattered by a splinter; no lameness resulted from the latter casualty.

On May 6, 1813, Lieut. Col. Davis was transferred to the Forty-fourth Infantry, and was afterwards promoted to the colonelcy of the same regiment, and placed in command of the fortifications at Sandy Hook, defending the entrance of New York harbor. In 1814, he sat as one of the judges in the court-martial in the celebrated trial of Gen. Hull for his unfortunate surrender of Detroit, in 1812. This service rendered, he was at once ordered to rejoin his regiment and to set out immediately for New Orleans. The route, as far as Wheeling, Va., was traversed on foot, the regiment halting for a night at Wilmington, and encamping about a mile west of the city, on the property of William Warner. From Wheeling, the force was transported in boats, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the place of their destination, but did not arrive until after the battle of New Orleans had been fought, January 8, 1815. Col. Davis was then placed in command of Fort Philips, below New Orleans, whither he repaired with his regiment.

Soon after the close of the war, Col. Davis purchased Delamore Place, the late residence of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. This property had been the camping-ground of the regiment, before it was ordered to the south, and the beauty of the site had inspired the colonel with the desire to possess it as a home. A dwelling had been erected upon the land during his stay in the south. Col. Davis called his new acquisition Delamore Place, and here he continued to reside during the summers until the year 1830, spending his winters on his Louisiana plantation. About 1830, he took up his abode in Philadelphia, where he soon became active and prominent in public affairs. He represented the city in the Pennsylvania legislature, sessions of 1831-'32, '32-'33; was a candidate for the national legislature in 1834, but was defeated. In the state of Delaware, to which he returned shortly after the death of his first wife, Col. Davis never held any public office, but was nevertheless warmly interested and influential in all current questions and matters of importance to the commonwealth. His valuable services to the state and to the country were always held in grateful remembrance. In 1837, he was presented by the state of Delaware with a gold sword; and Lewistown never failed to testify to her appreciation of his valor in her defence by greeting him, on his visits to the town, with a salute of cannon. His political opinions were those of General Jackson, and, like that heroic and intrepid leader, he was characterized by an unswerving devotion to the Union. Of commanding height, of graceful military bearing, possessing a manner at once dignified and engaging, the personality of Col. Davis was most attractive. His varied experiences combined with his rare intellectual powers and fine memory, enhanced the charms of his conversation; and those who shared the generous hospitalities of Delamore Place, among whom were many persons of distinction from other counties, found themselves the richer by many pleasant recollections.

The children of Col. Samuel Boyer Davis, by his marriage with Rose de Boisfontaine, were: I. Horatio, captain in the Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, afterwards brigadier-general of Louisiana troops during the Mexican war, married Naomi du Bourg, niece of the Right Reverend du Bourg, Roman Catholic bishop of Louisiana, died in New Orleans in November, 1857; II. Oscar, lieutenant U. S. Navy, died in 1840; III. Alonzo Bertrand, born in 1810, died in Wilmington, in September, 1854, was a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, was married in 1843 to Lydia, daughter of Rev. Andrew Prestman, a clergyman of the Episcopal church. The second wife of Col. Davis, to whom he was married in Wilmington, in 1837, was Sarah, daughter of Edward P. and Jeannette (Moore) Jones; her father was a Master in the U. S. Navy. Their children are as follows: I. Delaware, born near Wilmington, October 17, 1837, inherited Delamore Place from his father, but now resides at Haymarket, Prince William county, Va., married Annie, daughter of Edward Warner, formerly of Baltimore, Md., and Mary (Berryhill) Warner, of Nashville, Tenn., has children, i. Blanche, who married William W. Currie, formerly of Canada, ii. Edward Warner, born April ——, 1864, married Miss Ashburner, iii. Sussex D., born October ——, 1871, iv. Bettine, born in 1877, v. Sallie, born in 1881; II. Sussex Delaware;

III. Lieutenant Kent Delaware, born January 17, 1840, graduate of Princeton University in 1861, Second Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, June, 1864, married October 27, 1864, to Elise, daughter of Col. ——— and ——— (Mayhew) Woodruff, died January 12, 1865, without issue;

IV. Elizabeth Victoria, born August 5, 1844, married September ——, 1865, to Charles H., son of Wyndham H. and Sarah (Ostrander) Stokes, and had children, i. Wyndham H., born July 6, 1866, graduate of Lehigh University and the University of Virginia, was for some years a civil engineer, is now a member of the bar of McDowell county, W. Va., ii. Bettine, born October, 1867, married in November, 1889, to Robert E. Edwards, iii. Maud, born August, 1868, iv. Ethel, born 1869, married Herbert Fairfax Wallace, has one child, v. Samuel Davis, born in 1872, a graduate of the University of Virginia, member of the bar of McDowell county, W. Va. Charles H. Stokes died August 20, 1873. Mrs. Stokes was again married in October, 1875, to Hampden P. Morris, of Louisa county, Va.; their children are, i. Caroline, born 18—, ii. James, born 18—, iii. Sallie, born 18—, iv. Kent D., born 1883. Mrs. Morris died near Gordonville, Va., March 4, 1884;

V. Harriet Harper, born November, 1848, married January 24, 1871, to William Bishop McKean, captain U. S. ——. Capt. McKean was a great-grandson of Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania, 1799-1808, grandson of Hon. Joseph B. McKean, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and son of Commodore William W. McKean and Davis Rose (Clark) McKean, grand-niece of Col. Samuel B. Davis; Capt. McKean died in Albermarle county, Va., in August, 1879, and was interred at Binghamton, N. Y. Mrs. McKean survives, with one child, Bettine Davis McKean, born October, 1871, married ——— Rogers, of New Castle, Del., has one child.

Colonel Samuel Boyer Davis died September 6, 1854, after a short illness, and was buried in Brandywine Cemetery.

The second son of this family, Sussex Delaware Davis, Esq., attended St. Mary's R. C. College, Wilmington, Del., prepared for college under the tuition of William R. McAdam, A. M., of Philadelphia, and entered Princeton University in 1857. After his graduation, in 1859, he read law in the office of Hon. George M. Wharton, of Philadelphia, at that time United States District Attorney; he was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1872, Mr. Davis received from Chief Justice Chase the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy. The nomination for State Senator for the Seventh District, on the Republican ticket, was offered to him in 1882, but was declined. He has several times been urgently recommended by members of the bar as a candidate of special qualifications for a judicial position. Mr. Davis was counsel in Philadelphia for the Union Pacific Railroad, during the presidency of the late Thomas A. Scott. As Register in Bankruptcy, Master, Auditor, and Referee, he has served in a number of very important cases, notably in the suit in bankruptcy of the the Franklin Savings Fund, and as master in the Connecting Railroad case. This case was a controversy between the Philadelphia and

Reading and the Pennsylvania railroads concerning the right of the latter to run passenger and freight trains over a portion of the connecting railroad, claimed by the P. R. R. as its exclusive property. Mr. Davis was also master in the foreclosure suits brought against the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R., involving over $30,000,000. Mr. Davis is a member of the Rittenhouse Club, and has for years been a member of its Board of governors; was one of the founders of the Junior Legal Club, formed in 1871, now known as the Legal Club, and has been since its formation a member of its executive committee; is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Century Club, and is also a member of the Penn Club. He holds membership with the Sons of Delaware, and in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. His political views are Republican.

Sussex Delaware Davis was married, February 12, 1874, at St. James P. E. Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Henry Morton, D. D., Rector, to Mary Fleeming, eldest daughter of Robert Harford and Caroline (Fleeming) Hare, of Philadelphia. Their children are: I. Samuel Boyer, born March 9, 1875, a graduate of Princeton University, and a student at law of Harvard University; II. Caroline Hare, born July 20, 1876; III. Robert Hare, born August 16, 1877, a graduate of Princeton University; IV. Sussex D., Jr., died in infancy. Mr. Davis is a vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

Mary Fleeming (Hare) Davis is a descendant of Robert Hare, son of Richard and Martha Hare, of Limehouse, near London; said Robert came to Philadelphia in 1783, married 1775 Margaret Willing, daughter of Charles and Anne Shippen Willing. Charles Willing was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia of that day and was the son of Thomas Willing, of Bristol, England, whose wife, Anne Harrison, was the granddaughter on her paternal side of Major General Thomas Harrison, and on her maternal side of Simon Maine, both members of the Court which condemned Charles the First. Mary Fleeming Hare Davis was the daughter of Robert Harford Hare and Caroline Fleeming Hare. For extended pedigree of Hare and Fleeming ancestry see Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, by Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1883, to be found in Pennsylvania Historical Library, at Philadelphia. On her mother's side Mary Fleeming Hare Davis was descended from Joseph Rotch of Salisbury, England, who died in New Bedford, Mass., 1784. His grandson William Rotch, son of Thomas Rotch, married on July 17th, 1782, at Leicester, Elizabeth Rodman, fifth in descent from John Rodman of New Ross, Ireland, banished in 1655 to the Barbadoes for being a Quaker. For extended pedigree of Rodman and Rotch families see Genealogy of the Rodman Family, by Charles Henry Jones, Esq., 1886, in Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

GEORGE DAVIS ATKINS, Philadelphia, Pa., son of William Kendal and Elizabeth (Voss) Atkins, was born in Milford, Kent county, Del., December 2, 1850.

Mr. Atkins' father, William K. Atkins, house carpenter, was born in Milton, Sussex county, Del. He was a skilful mechanic and worked at his trade in Milton, Del., and in Philadelphia, Pa., where he spent the latter part of his life. The children of William Kendal Atkins by his first marriage are: I. Sarah J. (Mrs. Godfrey Seeler) of Philadelphia, Pa., has eight children, i. Mary, ii. Ida, iii. Annie (Mrs. Ellis Kerby), iv. Godfrey, Jr., v. Frank, vi. Kate, vii. Florence, viii. Elizabeth; II. Annie (Mrs. John Hiles), of Philadelphia, has one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Atkins' second wife was Elizabeth Voss. Their children are: I. Cynthia (Mrs. Alexis Merritt), of Philadelphia, has three children, i. Frederick, ii. Clara (Mrs. William E. Gaunt), iii. George, all residing in Philadelphia; II. George Davis; III. William J., of Dover, Del., married Catherine Tucker, has one child, William J., Jr.; IV. John W., married Jennie Clegg, has two children, i. Edward, ii. Bessie. Mr. William K. Atkins died at his home in Philadelphia, in 1883; his widow died in the same city, in 1885.

George Davis Atkins was six years old when his parents removed to Canterbury, Kent county, Del. He attended the public schools of that district until he reached his fourteenth year, when his family removed to New Castle county, Del. For three years he studied in the schools of New Castle county, and completed his course in the public schools of Bucks county, Pa., whither his parents removed in 1867. In 1868 the family returned to

Delaware, and settled in Wyoming, Kent county. Two years afterwards, George Atkins sought employment in New Castle county, Del., and in 1871 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he became a skilled machinist. For a number of years Mr. Atkins was in charge of the public buildings in Philadelphia. For eleven years he has been chief engineer and superintendent of Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, discharging the duties devolving upon him promptly and efficiently. He is a Republican, interested in political affairs. Mr. Atkins is a member of Reliance Lodge, No. 149, A. O. U. W.

George Davis Atkins was married in Philadelphia, January 7, 1874, to Caroline, daughter of John and Rebecca Bradford, of New Castle county, Del., where Mrs. Atkins was born, July 8, 1852. Their children are: I. William K., born December 15, 1874, died at the age of eight years; II. George D., Jr., born December 27, 1877; III. Elsie Gordon, born July 22, 1886. Mr. Atkins, his wife and family, are members of the M. E. church at the corner of Eighteenth and Wharton streets. He is an active and energetic worker in the church, a member of the board of trustees and superintendent of the Sunday school.

LEWIS F. B. CLAWSON, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Dr. James E. and Mary E. (Lyne) Clawson, was born in Smyrna, Kent county, Del., August 11, 1858.

Jacob Clawson, great-grandfather of James E. Clawson, and founder of the American branch of the Clawson family, was one of the early settlers of Delaware. Authentic family records have not been preserved, but it is supposed that he was born in Holland. Jacob Clawson settled in New Castle county, Del., but afterwards removed to Cecil county, Md. Towards the latter part of his life he returned to New Castle county, where he became prominent in the affairs of the county, and was highly esteemed and respected. Mr. Clawson finally returned to Holland.

Emory Clawson, grandfather of Lewis F. B. Clawson, was born in Caroline county, Md., in 1802. His life was devoted to husbandry and was spent in his native county. Emory Clawson was married to Nancy, daughter of James and Ann Starr, both natives of Maryland. The children of Emory and Nancy (Starr) Clawson are: I. Sarah A., widow of Jonathan Scotton, residing in Queen Anne county, Md.; II. James E. Emory Clawson died at his home in Caroline county, Md., in September, 1828, aged twenty-six.

James E. Clawson, M. D., father of Lewis F. B. Clawson, was born in Caroline county, Md., October 21, 1828. He attended the public schools of Queen Anne county, Md., and completed his scholastic course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., graduating in 1863. James E. Clawson matriculated at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., graduating as physician and surgeon in the class of 1855, and at once opened an office in Baltimore, Md. In 1857, Dr. Clawson removed to Smyrna, Del., and practiced there successfully until 1876, when he removed to his present home in Philadelphia, Pa. He is still active in the beneficent profession to which he has devoted his life. Dr. Clawson is highly esteemed in professional circles; he is a member of the State Medical Society, of which he has been president.

James E. Clawson, M. D., was married in Carlisle, Pa., September 17, 1855, to Mary E., daughter of John P. and Susan Lyne. Their children are: I. Lewis F. B.; II. Aquilla S.; III. John Lyne; IV. Annie C. (Mrs. William Keen), of Philadelphia, Pa.; V. Mary W. (Mrs. Albert L. Roop), of Upland, Pa. Dr. Clawson and his wife are members of Grace M. E. church.

Lewis F. B. Clawson was educated at Smyrna Academy. In 1875 Mr. Clawson secured a position in Philadelphia, with the Eagle Spice Company; the company being disbanded in 1880, Mr. Clawson succeeded to the business. In 1881 he admitted his brother, John L. Clawson, to a partnership, which lasted until 1885, when the present company was formed. Mr. Lewis F. B. Clawson is an energetic, efficient merchant, vice-president of the Clawson Company, well-known and respected by his fellow-citizens. He is interested in politics and is a member of the Republican party.

Lewis F. B. Clawson was married in Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1888, to Cornelia, daughter of James and Elizabeth Whitaker, of Philadelphia. Their children are: I. James; II. Lewis Frederick; III. Edith Foster; IV. Albert Edward; V. William. Mr. Clawson and his wife are consistent members of St. Paul's P. E. church at Overbrook. Mr.

Clawson was one of the founders of this church and has been actively engaged in the work of the church and Sunday school, of which he is superintendent.

The Whitaker family settled in Pennsylvania in 1812. They introduced the weaving of cotton cloths, and thus became prominently identified with the business interests of Pennsylvania. This business is still carried on at Cedar Grove, near Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN LYNE CLAWSON, Philadelphia, Pa., third son of Dr. James E. and Mary E. (Lyne) Clawson, was born in Smyrna, Del., November 4, 1862.

John L. Clawson's educational advantages were obtained in a private academy in Smyrna, Del. In 1876 Mr. Clawson removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he filled a position with the Bradstreet Commercial Agency. In 1881 he resigned his position, and forming a partnership with his brother, Lewis F. B. Clawson, began business under the firm name of Clawson Brothers, manufacturers and dealers in spices and grocers' supplies. The partnership lasted until July 1, 1885, when an incorporated association called the Clawson Company was formed. The officers of the company are: *president,* John L. Clawson; *vice-president,* Lewis F. B. Clawson; *secretary* and *treasurer,* J. Harvey Barndt. The company does an extensive business as importers, exporters, and manufacturers of spices, vanilla beans, flavoring extracts and grocers' sundries. Mr. Clawson is an intelligent, progressive business man; he has been prominently identified with the street railway interests of Philadelphia, and in 1894 was elected one of the board of directors of the Electric Traction Company. He is actively interested in all that concerns the welfare of the city, and is a member of the Citizens' Municipal Association, the Trades League, and the Sons of Delaware, of Philadelphia. Mr. Clawson is a Republican.

John Lyne Clawson was married in Philadelphia, November 26, 1889, to Adele A., only daughter of William and Margaret Eisenbrey, a native of Philadelphia. Her parents, who are dead, were by birth Pennsylvanians. John and Ada (Eisenbrey) Clawson have one child, Margaret Eisenbrey, born July 15, 1891. Mr. Clawson and his wife attend the church of the Holy Communion (Lutheran) of which Mr. Clawson is a devout member.

WILLIAM FREDERICK WELLER, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Mary (Meyers) Weller, was born in Wilmington, Del., November 7, 1857. His father, John Weller, was a native of Germany and is now deceased. Mrs. John Weller is a Philadelphian by birth, and resides in Wilmington, Delaware.

After receiving his education in the public schools of Wilmington, William F. Weller became a machinist apprentice with the Pusey & Jones Co. This trade he abandoned to learn the bakery business, to which he gave his attention for four or five years. During the ensuing six years, Mr. Weller was salesman in a merchant tailoring and retail clothing establishment. In September, 1887, he began business as merchant tailor, with R. T. Connelly, under the firm name of Connelly & Weller. In March, 1898, Mr. Connelly retired, and since that time Mr. Weller has carried on the business in his own interest at 722 Market street. Mr. Weller is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 23, F. and A. M.; Delta Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.; St. John's Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar; Lu Lu Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. Oasis of Philadelphia; Eden Lodge No. 34, and Christine Encampment I. O. O. F.; Clayton Lodge No. 4, K. of P.; Wilmington Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W.; Blue Rock Council, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Weller is liberal in his political views.

William F. Weller was married at Wayne, Pa., January 13, 1894, to Lilian E. Underwood, of Wilmington, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Weller are members of the Presbyterian church.

WILSON M. PRUTZMAN, Wilmington, Del., son of Abner D. and Sarah (Meinder) Prutzman, was born in Berks county, Penna., May 31, 1864.

His ancestors came to this country from Germany and helped make up that sturdy population which has pushed Berks county to the front among the rich and substantial communities of Pennsylvania. His father was a locomotive engineer on the Wilmington and Northern railroad. Both his father and mother are dead.

Wilson M. Prutzman was an only child. He received a good public school education in Reading, Pa., and at the Normal School, Kutztown, Pa. He inherited from his father a love of mechanics and machinery, and when he was fifteen years of age was apprenticed at steam boiler making. Three and one-half years later he entered the wheel and machine shop of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and was employed there eighteen months. Then he secured a position on the P. & R. R. R. and eighteen months later went to the Wilmington & Northern Railroad as fireman. A year afterwards, in 1886, he was promoted to the position of engineer, and has been continuously engaged in that capacity ever since. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Sons of America, the Knights of St. John and the Knights of Malta. He purchased his handsome home in 1892.

Wilson M. Prutzman married, August 10, 1886, Emma, daughter of David and Elmina (Best) Greenawald, of Reading. He is a member of St. Stephen's Lutheran church; Mrs. Prutzman is a member of St. Stephen's Reformed church.

HENRY ELMER SHERWOOD, No. 813 Washington St., Wilmington, Del., son of William Wesley and Caroline (Griffin) Sherwood, was born at Smyrna, Del., March 4, 1863.

His parents were natives of Delaware. His father was a painter and died in Wilmington, May 10, 1877. His mother resides on a farm near Wilmington.

After attending school for some years, Henry E. Sherwood went upon the P. W. & B. R. R., at the age of fourteen, as newsboy. Being an intelligent lad, his experience in that line of business taught him many valuable lessons, and partly supplied his previous lack of advantages. Four years later he secured a position as fireman on the road and on December 26, 1886, was promoted to engineer. He is now engineer on local passenger trains between Philadelphia and Wilmington. Mr. Sherwood is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of the A. O. U. W.

On January 15, 1880, Henry Elmer Sherwood was married to Laura Virginia, daughter of Rev. William J. Potter. Their children are: I. Henry Elmer (2); II. Llewellyn Lee; III. Lavinia May.

ERASMUS BURTON WAPLES, A. M., principal of Rittenhouse Academy, Philadelphia, Pa., is a son of William D. and Mary G. (Walter) Waples, and was born in Indian River hundred, near Millsboro, Sussex county, Del.

The Waples family has had its home upon the soil of Delaware since the date of the settlement by William Penn. A partial account of its genealogy concludes this sketch.

During his boyhood, which was spent in Indian River hundred and in Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, Del., Erasmus B. Waples attended the public schools. He subsequently received instructions in a private school in Farmington, Kent county, Del., and prepared for college at the Collegiate Institute of Milford, Del. In 1873 Mr. Waples became a student at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., and was graduated from that time-honored institution in 1877. For three years after completing his course, he taught in the public schools of Maryland, one year at Federalsburg, and two years at Elkton. In 1880, in connection with De Benneville K. Ludwig, A. M., he took charge of the Rittenhouse Academy, Philadelphia, and has ever since occupied the same honorable and useful position. The reputation of Rittenhouse Academy is second to that of no similar institution in the city. Mr. Waples is a scholarly gentleman and a successful teacher. He is a member of the Sons of Delaware. Mr. Waples is a deacon of the Second Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, and was for several years superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with that congregation.

William Derickson Waples, fourth child of Major Isaac and Ruth (Nichols) Waples, was born in Indian River hundred, Sussex county, Del., and passed his entire life in the same county, actively and usefully occupied with agricultural pursuits and mercantile enterprises. He did not neglect the interests of his native state, but became influential in public affairs, and served in the Delaware legislature. He was a Presbyterian. In politics he was a Whig until the breaking up of that party, when he became a Democrat.

William D. Waples' first wife was Jane McCray; no issue living from this marriage. His second wife was Mary Godwin Walter, daughter of Ebe Walter, of Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, Del., and their children

are as follows: I. Catharine, born 1845, died 1883, who was the wife of Dr. A. M. Day, of Farmington, Del., and left two children, i. Dr. William W., of Farmington, ii. Clara (Mrs. Willie E. Hall), of Winston, N. C.; II. William Alexander, deceased; III. Ruth Jane, deceased; IV. Mary E., deceased; V. Erasmus B.; VI. Rufus K., of Farmington, married Jennie P. Ewing, Baltimore, Md., and has one son, William E.; VII. Ebe W., born 1857, died 1895, who was a merchant in Farmington, and clerk of the House during the session of the Delaware Legislature of 1883; VIII. Martha Elizabeth, born 1861, died 1887, was the wife of Dr. J. B. R. Powell, of Kansas City, and left two children, i. Harold A., ii. Kate D. William Derickson Waples died July 17, 1863, in Baltimore hundred; his wife died at Farmington, August 3, 1894, and the remains of both are interred in the cemetery at Harrington, Delaware.

Rufus Waples was born at Millsborough, Sussex county, Del., in 1825, son of Robert Waples and Mary H. Harris. [For their parentage, their other children, etc., see the Waples Genealogy.] He worked on his father's farm, when not at school, till of age. Then he taught in Georgetown and became co-principal of the Academy there. Going to New Orleans in 1849, he became principal of the Lafayette High School there. In 1852, he was graduated from the University of Louisiana, Law Department. He practiced first with his brother, Stephen H. Waples, subsequently in the firm of Waples & Eustis—the latter, Ambassador to France. This firm continued for some years. When the war began, Mr. Waples returned to Delaware and was admitted to the bar there, also in Philadelphia, but practiced in neither place. He went to Washington, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was employed in the civil service of the government till 1863, when he was appointed U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana by President Lincoln.

Returning to New Orleans, by sea, in May of that year, he entered upon the duties of the office. The business was unprecedentedly large, necessitating the sitting of the federal courts continuously, without even summer vacation, for the first two years. There were probably more prize cases than elsewhere, unless New York exceeded; yet these comprised much less than half of the litigation. More than nine-tenths of the government cases were gained by Mr. Waples, without associate counsel, though some suits were not contested. His fees greatly exceeded the maximum fixed by law, at the semi-annual settlements; at the end of one-half year he paid $21,000 into the Treasury, as surplus fees. This is believed to be unprecedented in the history of the country.

After the war, Mr. Waples was special attorney for New Orleans, for two years; was in private practice several years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868; he was also a member of the Board of Public School Directors, of the Academy of Sciences, and other organizations, before and after the war.

In 1858, he married, in Texas, Margaret J. Alsworth, (daughter of A. G. Alsworth and Hester W. Copes,) who bore him seven children, as follows: 1. Rufus, Jr., b. 1859, now representing Seligman & Co., bankers, in Philadelphia; 2. Grafton, b. 1862, druggist at Houston, Tex.; 3. Robert Hall, b. 1864, d. 1871; 4. Belmont, b. 1866, practicing law at Ironwood, Mich.; 5. Frank Alsworth, b. 1871, late medical missionary in China, now practicing medicine in Battle Creek; 6. Margaret Evelyn; 7. Edward Harris, editor and proprietor of a periodical published at Ann Arbor, Mich. [For marriages, etc., see the Waples Genealogy.] All the children have been educated in the University of Michigan, for which purpose Mr. Waples removed, with his family, to Ann Arbor, in 1878. Since his arrival there he has devoted himself mainly to authorship, and has written five successful law books, besides much other legal and literary matter. He has been the recipient of several honors, among them the degree of LL. D. His life abounds in interesting events, for which our space is too limited, even were he to consent to their narration.

Genealogy of the Waples Family.

(By Rufus Waples, of Ann Arbor, Mich.)

The name is from a manor in Norfolk, England, called Walpol or Walple. The first of the name known was Sir Reginald De Walpol, at the time of the Conquest. His descendants have been traced through his great-grandson, Sir Henry, (1216) down to Sir Robert, with

various spellings.* The identity of Walpol, Waple and Walpole has been fully demonstrated.† One branch of the family treated the *l* of the first syllable as silent (as in Walker) and finally dropped it. The additional *s* was added in the seventeenth century. The *De* was dropped in the fourteenth.

Peter Waples, in 1692-3-4, bought tracts of land on both sides of Indian River, Sussex Co., and the earliest known of him there is by the dates of the deeds. He had two sons: William, who inherited the lands on the north side of the river, and Paul, who succeeded to those on the south side. Peter lived at Warwick, where he established a ferry, under grant of the Dutch government at New York, in 1692. In 1712 he marked a cane with his name and the date, of which Dr. Marshall H. Waples, of Dubuque, Ia., is now the custodian.

Descendants of William, First Son of Peter, 1st.

William first married —— —— by whom he had Mary, who married —— Derickson; and Elizabeth, who married —— Carey. He had sons, named in order in his will, as follows: Peter, (2), Paul, Thomas, Murton. He next married Mrs. Margaret Newbold, (previously widow of John Holmes) by whom he had William (2).

Line of Peter Waples 2.

Peter (2) first married —— ——. Their children were: I. William(3); II. John; III. Benjamin; IV. Joseph; V. Nancy. He married secondly Margaret Rowe. Their children were: VI. Margaret; VII. Littleton; VIII. Mary; IX. Jane; X. Elizabeth; XI. Peter (3).

I. William (3) married ——— Jump (?), and they had William B., 1772, Polly, 1776, Derickson, 1778, Peter (4), 1782. I. William B. d. 1812, without issue; 2. Polly, m. Nehemiah Dorman, 1797 and left descendants; 3. Derickson, not traced later than 1812 and left no issue (?); 4. Peter (4), who lived in Rehoboth and was long an elder in the Presbyterian church, married —— ——, and their children were, i. Thomas, b. ——, d. 1850, ii. James G., b. 1807, d. 1892, iii. Mary, b. ——, d. ——, iv. William Derickson, b. 1813, d. 1883, v. Peter (5), who lived in Dubuque, Ia., b. 1814, d. 1870, vi. Robert C., b. ——, d. ——, vii. Ann, viii. Elizabeth, ix. Sarah, and x. Benjamin. Peter (4), by his second wife, ——— Killum, had xi. Margaretta, xii. Cornelius M., and xiii. Joanna.

1. Thomas m. Lydia ——— and they had a son Peter, whose children were, i. George B., ii. Peter C., iii. Lydia Ann, iv. Eunice T., v. Martha J., and vi. Sarah Louisa;

2. James G., m. widow Sally Dutton, *nee* McIlvaine, and their children were, i. a boy, who died young, ii. Mary, iii. Anna, who m. Rev. Caleb Rodney, iv. Harriet, who m. Edward Burton, and has a son, Waples Burton;

3. Mary, m. Thomas Wilson, and their daughter Mary m. Thos. Futcher;

4. William D., m. Elizabeth Burton, daughter of Dr. Robert Burton, and they had i. William, who died a child, and ii. Eugenia, who m. Dr. David Hall, and left a son, Dr. W. D. W. Hall;

5. Peter (5), m. ——— Burton, and their children are, i. ———, m. R. A. Babbage, ii. Julia, m. C. J. Rogers, and iii. Dr. Marshall H., who m. —— —— and had daughters 1, Laura and 2, Marcia;

6. Robert C., m. —— —— and had i. James, ii. Peter and iii. Mary, who m. William Harper;

7. Ann, m. George Bell, next m. Zadok Milby and had a son, William;

8. Elizabeth, m. Isaac W. Mariner, and secondly ——— Christie. Issue not reported;

9. Mary, m. Thos. Wilson and had Mary who m. Frank Futcher;

10. Sarah, m. Woodman Stockley and they had issue, not reported;

11. Benjamin O., m. Matilda Lingo; secondly, m. —— —— and had i. Kate, who m. Aaron Marshall, and ii. Olive who m. N. B. Davis.

II. John's family not known.

III. Benjamin, m. Comfort West, (1778); next, Elizabeth ———; last, Elizabeth Prettyman. His children were, i. Benjamin, b. 1792, ii. Burton, b. 1795, iii and iv. Polly and Patience, twins, b. 1798, v. Elizabeth (?) who m. Eli Carey.

IV. Capt. Joseph Waples m. Hester White in 1775, (who d. 1793) and their children

* Collins, in his *Peerage of England*. Vol. I. p 631, writes most of the progenitors of the Earl of Oxford without the final *e*. In Burke's *Extinct Peerages* the *e* is mostly used.

† In the report of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, 1890, it is shown that Waple and Walpole were used interchangeably and applied to the same persons as late as 1590, 1606, 1625 and 1641.

were, i. Isaac, ii. Polly, iii. Letty, iv. Joseph, v. John, vi. Cornelius, vii. Robert, viii. John. Secondly he m. Widow Leah Prettyman, *nee* Cannon, in 1794, (who d. 1800) and had ix. Hester White; thirdly he m. the widow of Thos. Waples, 2, who had been widow Mary Burton, *nee* Lamb, and they had a daughter, x. Eliza. i. Isaac, son of Capt. Joseph and Hester (White) Waples, b. 1777; d. 1853; m. Widow Ruth Hudson, *nee* Nichols, b. 1775, d. 1832. Their children were (1) Joseph, (2) Susan, (3) Letty, (4) William D., (5) Philip D.

(1) Joseph (2) first m. Amelia A. Williams, 1832, and had no issue. He next m. Mary W. Colbourn, and had William Alexander (b. 1833), who m. Harriet E. Harris, 1854, who d. 1857, leaving their son Joseph, (3) b. Dec. 3, 1854, and Wm. A., b. June 1867, who d. in that year. Wm. Alexander Waples, (1st) next m. Eliza E. Ballard, 1859, and their children were Arnold Edward, b. 1860, d. 1871; Laura Virginia, b. 1862, m. 1895 to Samuel F. Miles, Baltimore, Md.; William S., b. 1864, m. Rose A. ——— and had Margaret Esther, b. 1893, d. 1896; L. Ballard, b. 1866, m. —— ——. Joseph, of Isaac, died in Texas, where he was in office under the Republic;

(2) Susan, m. Zadok Hart. Their children: Ruth, Hetty and Isaac;

(3) Letty m. Kendall B. Stockley. Their children: Charles, William, Margaret, Emma, Albert, George and Ann. The issue of these not reported.

(4) William D., first married Jane McCray who left no issue. He next married Mary G. Walter, and their children were as follows: (1) Catharine Ann, who married Dr. A. M. Day, died at Farmington, Del., (2) Clara, wife of Willis G. Hall, Winston, N. C., (3) Erasmus B., unmarried, of Philadelphia, (4) Rufus K., m. Jennie P. Ewing, of Baltimore, Md., and has a son, William, (5) Ebe, died in 1895, (6) Elizabeth, m. Dr. Jas. B. Powell, of Kansas City, Mo., and they had Harold and Kate.

(5) Philip D. died a young man at Vicksburg, Miss.

ii. Polly, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Hester (White) Waples, first m. Jonathan Bell and had (1) Robert, (2) George, who m. Ann Waples and had a son Peter, (3) Nancy who m. John M. Collins and had children: Robert B., Susan, Stephen and Mary. Polly next m. Philip W. Mariner, and their children were, (4) Isaac W., who m. Elizabeth Waples, and (5) Joseph W., who m. Sarah Wise, and their children were, (1) Gardiner, and (2) Elizabeth who m. ——— Beckett;

iii. Letty, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Hester (White) Waples, first m. Rev. Joseph Copes and had one child, Hester, who m. Allen G. Alsworth, of Miss.; and their children were, (1) Margaret, (2) Mary, (3) Lavinia, (4) Calvin Washington, (5) Josephann, (6) James C., (7) John A., (8) Lillian G., (9) Katy B. and (10) Benjamin C. Of these only four have issue, viz: (1) Margaret m. Rufus Waples. (For their children see *post.*, Rufus W.);

(2) Calvin Washington m. Nora Speke (Houston, Tex.,) and their children: Calvin, Lillian, Willett and Harriett M. (3) Lillian m. B. T. Bell. Their children: Manson, Allen, Margaret, Barclay, Grayson, Hester, James Hall, Albert, Emily and Calvin.

(4) Kate B., m. P. M. Alsworth. Their children: Minerva and Benjamin D.

iv. Joseph, son of Capt. Joseph and Hester (White) Waples, died without issue.

v. John, son of Capt. Joseph and Hester (White) Waples, died in childhood;

vi. Cornelius, son of Capt. Joseph and Hester (White) Waples, m. Sallie B. Vickers. Their children were Thomas, Sharon, Hetty, Robert, John, George and Cornelius. He next m. Jane Maull. Their children were Eliza, Mary, Peter, Cornelius, Burton, Joseph, James, David and Alfred. Of these Sharon, John, George, Eliza, Mary, Burton, Joseph and David left issue. Cornelius, of Capt. Joseph, was an elder in the Presbyterian church. Sharon's children were Sarah, Emma and Sharon 2. John's children were Rev. Robert Waples, (now of New Jersey), Cornelia, Cornelius (3) and Cora. George's children were Magnus and Erasmus. Several of these have issue;

vii. Robert, son of Capt. Joseph and Hester (White) Waples, b. 1789, was married (1816) to Mary H. Harris. He served four years in the legislature. His children were (1) Frances, d. in childhood, (2) Stephen H., b. 1818, d. 1873, was a member of the New Orleans bar, (3) Isaac, d. in childhood, (4) Robert White, d. in youth, (5) Lemuel Wilson, b. 1823, m. Mary Short, and their children are (a) Sallie B., (b) Robert Rufus, and (c) Walter. Lem

uel served in the legislature, (6) Rufus, b. 1825, m. Mary J. Alsworth 1858. Their children are (a) Rufus, Jr., b. 1859, m. Christine Isham, and has a son, Douglas; (b) Grafton, b. 1862, m. Amy D. Hemes, and their children: Margaret A. and Samuel H.; (c) Robert Hall, b. 1864, d. 1871, (d) Belmont, b. 1866, m. Esther Jireau, and they have a son, Harold J.; (e) Frank Alsworth, b. 1867, m. Cora Riggs, and their children: Donald, deceased, and Dorothy; (f) Margaret Evelyn; (g) Edward H. Robert Waples' second wife was Matilda Burton, daughter of Hon. Joshua Burton, by whom there was no issue. Robert lived, raised his family and died on the farm of which William (1) had tenancy upon his marriage to Widow Newbold, and may have lived there. Her son William, (2), inherited it from her, (his mother), but dying childless, it fell to the Newbolds by provision of her will; Capt. Joseph Waples bought it of them, and it is still in the family. It was bought of the Penn proprietaries by John Holmes. The house is a wooden structure, and may be 200 years old, if it was built by Holmes;

viii. John, (2), son of Capt. Joseph and Hester (White) Waples, m. Sally Burton, and their children were (1) Benjamin F., and (2) Mary. (1) Benjamin F., m. Mrs. ——, and their children: Dr. Joseph B., Benjamin F. (2), John, Susan, Charles, Willard and Mary. Dr. Jos. B. m. Miss Pepper. Their children Delema (who m. Dr. Jas. P. Lofland), Ethel and Joseph Benjamin. (2) Mary, m. Capt. Jas. Atkins, and left issue.

Capt. Joseph Waples m. secondly widow Prettyman, *nee* Cannon, and their child was Hester White, who m. Gilbert T. Poal, and their children were Rev. John W., who m. Maria Smith and their children are Hetty and Ida; Leah who m. George Howard, and their children are Clara, Mary, George, Frederic, Rhoda, William and Sallie; Mary Elizabeth who m. Benj. Howard, and their children are John, Alfred, Benjamin, Mary, Emma, Clara, Leah, Elizabeth, Erasmus, Robert Waples, William and George.

The third wife of Capt. Joseph Waples was Mary, widow of Thos. Waples (2) *nee* Lamb, by whom he had Eliza who m. Capt. John Cade and left issue.

In the Revolutionary war, Joseph Waples was captain of militia; in the war of 1812, Isaac was a major and rendered valuable service when the British attacked the town of Lewes; Cornelius, Robert and John were also in the army there; John was the strongest man physically in the whole force, it is said. Capt. Joseph Waples was an elder in the Presbyterian church.

V. Nancy, daughter of Peter Waples (2), m. Thomas Bartlett, and had a son, James, who left no issue;

VI. Margaret, daughter of Peter, 2, m. James Oliver and their children were Charles, Isaac and James;

VII. Littleton, son of Peter, 2, and Margaret (Rowe) Waples, died in childhood.

VIII. Mary, daughter of Peter, 2, and Margaret (Rowe) Waples, m. ——— Hazzard, and had no issue;

IX. Jane, daughter of Peter, 2, and Margaret (Rowe) Waples, m. —— Lewis; then, ——— Hall, and had a son, Purnell, whose children were Rev. S. B. Hall and Mary. S. B. H. left several children and has many grandchildren;

X. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter, 2, and Margaret (Rowe) Waples, m. Thos. Waples (2) and their children were, Comfort, who m. Jacob Hayes and left sons, Thomas and Jacob; Betsey, who m. ——— Brazier and had a son, John, and perhaps others;

XI. Peter, son of Peter, 2, and Margaret (Rowe) Waples, born 1767, who lived in Angola, elder in Indian River church, married Sarah ———. Their children were, 1. Dr. Peter, married Catharine Robinson Harris, 1821, who left a daughter, Sarah, who died unmarried, 2. Elizabeth Sirman, b. 1792, married James Fossett, 1810, and had issue, 3. Nancy, b. 1794, m. James Burton 1811 and had Peter Waples Burton who m. Mary Lamb. Nancy's second husband was Paynter Jefferson, and their daughter, Elizabeth, married —— Jones and had seven children. 4. Paynter, married Comfort Mariner, and they had Capt. Joseph Waples of Philadelphia and probably others, 5. Mary, who died in 1828.

The second wife of Peter, son of Peter, 2, Waples, was Lovey Harris, (m. 1812); the third was Rhoda Coleman, (m. 1829), and the fourth was widow Pool, *nee* Houston. No issue reported of the last three wives.

Line of Paul Waples.

He m. Temperance ——. Their children: I. Derickson, II. Paul (2), III. Nathaniel, IV. Samuel, V. Betty, VI. Catherine, VII. Patience.

I. Derickson m. Mary ——. Their children were Nancy and Mary. No issue of them reported; he d. 1775;

II. Paul (2) who left no issue;

III. Col. Nathaniel, member of the legislature in 1782, elder in Coolspring church, married Agnes ———. Their children were, 1, Mary; 2, Penelope, m. Chas. Vaughan; 3, Lewis, who died young; 4, Burton; 5, Comfort B., m. Col. William D. Waples, and their children are given *post* under his name. Col. Nathaniel d. 1797;

IV. Samuel, b. 1755, was an officer in the Revolution, fought in several hard battles, was taken prisoner, escaped in Quaker garb and went to Valley Forge to Washington's headquarters. On his discharge, he went to Virginia, married Ann Custis, daughter of Thomas Custis and Cassa Wise. Congress voted large tracts of land to him and Custis for gallantry, President Jefferson signing the patents. The children of Samuel and Ann were as follows:

1. Colonel William D., b. 1779, came to Delaware and first m. his cousin Comfort B. Waples of Nathaniel, who bore him two daughters: (1) Ann Custis, who m. Derrick Barnard, and had a son, W. D. W. Barnard, who m. in St. Louis and had six children; and (2) Cassa Wise who m. Col. G. H. Wright, and bore him two children, Custis Wise Wright, who m. Emma Paynter and left no issue; and Sallie, who m. John Paynter. No issue reported. Secondly, Col. Waples m. Sophia Dickinson, and their children were, (1) Maria Louisa, m. George Greyer, and had Virginia, who m. Jos. S. Benedict and had six children. (2) Sophia, m. Benj. Burton and had no issue. (3) Henry Clay, m. Mary Tennant, and their children were, Wm. D., John T., Sophia, Sallie who m. Wm. A. Turner and had children : Wm. W., Ella and Frank. Thirdly, Col. Waples m. Rachel, daughter of Col. Wm. Hill Wells by whom there was no issue. Col. Waples was a member of the legislature for many years.

2. Thomas Custis Waples, b. 1782, came to Delaware and m. Comfort, daughter of Burton Waples (2) and had Adeline and Cassa C. who died unmarried.

3. Cassa, of Samuel, m. Rev. Stephen Walford, of Md., and had three sons and a daughter. 4. John Wise; 5. Robinson; 6. Nathaniel, all three dying in infancy. 7. Nathaniel, b. 1795, m. Lydia Riley of Phila. and had a daughter who m. George L. Harrison, and left children: Charles Custis and others. Nathaniel m. secondly, Maria Momford of N. C., and thirdly, Susan B. Green, having no issue by either. He died, 1852, at Newbern, N. C.

8. Robinson Custis, b. 1799, came from Va. to Del. and married Polly, *nee* Dickinson, widow of Michael Derickson. They had a son, Thomas Custis, who married and left children in New Orleans.

Samuel Waples' second wife was Sabra Scarborough, widow, *nee* Townsend, and by her he had 9. Sarah Temperance who died unmarried; 10. Edward Bassett, b. 1825, m. Sarah Finney. Their children: (1) Samuel T., who has children. (2) Edward Bassett, Jr., who is married. (3) John S., has issue. (4) Sally F., died in childhood. (5) O. Jennings Wise. (6) Charles S. F. No issue reported of last two.

11. Mary Derickson, b. 1827, married Wm. Robertson. Their children: (1) Dr. Edgar W. of Va., (2) Henry H. of Md., (3 and 4) daughters who died young. (5) John, of Balt., Md. No report of their issue. Most of Samuel's second set of children are probably in Accomac Co., Va., where he lived; he died there, 1834, aged 79.

12. Martha Washington, twin of Mary, died unmarried in 1867.

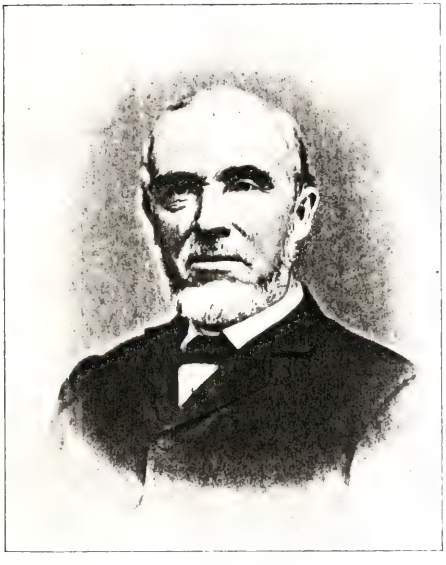
V. Betty, daughter of Paul (1st of this line) and Temperance Waples, married ——— Vaughan, and had 1. Mary; 2. Nathaniel.

VI. Catharine, daughter of Paul and Temperance Waples, married —— White, and had a son, Eli;

VII. Patience, daughter of Paul and Temperance Waples, married William Fisher (1768). No report of children. Paul (1) kept a store at Warwick. He was drowned off the capes of Delaware, in 1764. His widow d. 1775.

LINE OF THOMAS WAPLES, SON OF WILLIAM, 1.

He married Comfort Stockley, daughter of Woodman Stockley and sister of Mary who married Judge John Wiltbank, in 1732, son of Cornelius Wiltbank and Comfort Waples who must have been a daughter or granddaughter of Peter, 1. Judge W. W. Wiltbank, of Philadelphia, is descended from her. The children of Thomas (1) were,



Thomas Corbin

I. Stockley, who married Mary ——. Their children were 1. Woodman, b. 1769; 2. Josias, b. 1771; 3. Ruth, b. 1772, who married John B. Frame, 1793. No report of issue of any of the three. Stockley d. at Warwick, 1775, of the great pestilential epidemic that raged there that year;

II. Thomas (2) m. Mary ———. b. 1777. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Waples, 2, of Rehoboth, and their children are reported above in his LINE.

The third wife of Thomas, 2d, was widow Mary Burton, *nee* Lamb. Their children were, 1. Gideon, b. 1800; 2. Mary, b. 1803.

1. Gideon m. Priscilla Houston, who left no issue. His second wife was widow Sally Cottingham, *nee* Burton of Myers, of whom were born, (1) Sally, who married James Ponder, subsequently Governor of Del., and had James W. and others (?). (2) Gideon, 2d, who m. Sally Hunter and had a daughter, Clara, who married —— Carey. His second wife was Miss Ham who bore him a child now dead.

2. Mary, married —— Blue. No issue reported.

III. Sarah, daughter of Thomas, 1, and Comfort (Stockley) Waples, married John Brady, 1773. Their children were, 1. Thomas Waples Brady, b. 1777; 2, Sarah, b. 1779.

IV. Comfort, daughter of Thomas and Comfort (Stockley) Waples, married Andrew McIlvaine(?) in 1777. Wrixham was probably their son, whose daughter m. James G. Waples. (See Line of Peter, 2,) and whose sons were Alfred and Lewis; Betsey, daughter of Thomas and Comfort (Stockley) Waples, m. Alexander McIlvaine(?) in 1778. The writer thinks that Andrew McI., b. 1779, and Thomas Waples McI., were their children. The latter left several sons.

VI. Molly, daughter of Thomas and Comfort (Stockley) Waples, m. Wm. Jackson in 1765. She seems to have been of Thomas 1st, as she cannot be placed in any of the other three lines; probably his eldest child.

Line of Burton.

Burton, 3d son of William, m. Comfort ———. His children: 1. Wolsey, 2. Peter, 3. Cornelius, who m. widow Betty White, and had Wallace, father of Cornelius, Jr., Mary [Dorman], Sarah [Richards], Comfort [White], Elizabeth [White], and Hetty. 4. William, d. in youth. 5. Burton, 2d, m. Betty [West?] and their children were (1) Wolsey, m. Nancy Kollock, and their children were Burton Wallace, Wolsey W., James W., David H., Elizabeth, Ann, Louisa, of whom the 1st, 3rd and 4th left issue. (2) Comfort B., who m. Thos. C. Waples, (3) Cornelia, (4) Nancy. 6. Agnes. 7. Comfort, m. King and had a son, who became a Catholic priest. 8. Ann, m. Hall, and had (1) Robert, b. 1799, who had a daughter Jenny who m. Rev. Wm. Moore, Ala., (2) Nancy. 9. Mrs. West had sons: Burton, Wrixham and Lewis (?).

Descendants of Paul Waples, Second Son of Peter, 1.

Paul of Peter 1st had a son William, who seems to have had seven children as follows: William 2, Peter, Mary, Sarah, Catharine, Ann and Paul, 2 of this branch. The order is not certain. I. William 2nd was the father of 1. Eli, whose children were Burton C., William, and Nathaniel (?), 2. Isaac; 3. William 3; 4. Elizabeth, m. Vesey; 5. Patience, m. Vesey; 6. Catharine, m. Salmons; II. Peter, father of Elihu, John and Priscilla; III. Mary, m. Lockwood. IV. Sarah, m. Morrison. V. Catharine, m. Hance. VI. Ann, m. Waglon; VII. Paul, 2, father of Paul, 3, (Capt. Paul), John S., Peter, Betsey, Bathsheba, Catharine and Sally.

1. Capt. Paul's children: (1) John B. m. Catharine Robinson, and they had Edgar, (whose sons are Edgar, Carl and Henry Worth), and John B. 2nd, (who has a son Ralph). (2) Rachel, m. Dr. E. C. Dingle, and had Emma, who m. John P. Luper and left three sons and two daughters. (3) Jane, m. H. Lingo and had Levi and Edward H. (4) Paul 4th, no issue. (5) Edward B. His children: (a) John G. m. May Richards and has a daughter, Helen; (b) Paul; (c) Addie, m. Wandelohr; (d) Fanny, m. A. F. Platter; (e) Mary. (6) Hetty m. Wolsey Burton, and their children: Myers, Willard, John B., Clara and Anna. (7) Asher. His children: (a) Charles Isaac; (b) Edward B.; (c) Hannah, m. Beazle; (d) Eva; (e) Carrie, m. Beazle; (f) Lizzie, m. Coleman, and (g) Frank. (8) Bathsheba, m. Wolsey Burton (his 2nd wife) and had Lizzie who m. Johnson and had Myers. (9) Isabel. (10) Isaac.

2. John S., father of Peter R. and John S.,

2nd. (not certain.) 3. Peter. 4. The four daughters of Paul, 2, not reported as to their families.

The writer was unable to get reports of this general branch of the family except of the descendants of Capt. Paul Waples. In religion, the descendants of William Waples, on the north side of Indian River, were mostly Presbyterians, while those of Paul, on the south side, were Episcopalians. In politics, during the early years of the Republic, those on the north side were Democrats; but later, all were Whigs, as a general rule. Now most of the Waples family in Delaware are Democrats, while those in other states are divided; and there is now much diversity in their religious preferences.

Most of the men mentioned in this genealogy were farmers. There were some fifteen merchants, four lawyers and as many doctors.

HOWARD PYLE, Wilmington, Del., son of William and Margaret C. (Painter) Pyle, was born in Wilmington, Del., March 5, 1853.

Mr. Pyle's paternal grandfather, Isaac Pyle, farmer, was born in Delaware county, Pa. He married Eliza Lamborn, also of Delaware county, Pa., where both died. His maternal grandfather, William Painter, farmer, was a native of Delaware county, Pa., and was married to Phebe Churchman, of Chester county. William Painter died at his home in Delaware county, Pa.; his widow died in Wilmington, Del.

William Pyle, son of Isaac and Eliza (Lamborn) Pyle, and father of Howard Pyle, was born in Delaware county, Pa. He was engaged in the manufacture of leather in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Pyle, in connection with Edwin A. Wilson, Cyrus Pyle, and James Webb, organized a firm at Wilmington, Del., in 1844. The business was started on a small scale on Orange street, the firm being C. & W. Pyle & Company. About 1850, the firm became Pyle, Wilson & Pyle, and in 1861 it became C. & J. Pyle. The firm is now the C. & J. Pyle Company. William Pyle severed his connection with this firm in 1870, and the business was continued by Cyrus and Joseph Pyle. The property embraces a whole square on Sixth and Monroe streets where the offices are situated. The company also owns a factory on the opposite side of the Christiana. In 1878, the company began making shipments to England, and now sends across the Atlantic five hundred sides of patent leather per week, which is about one-half of the total output. The factories have an engine of one hundred and twenty-five horse-power, and employ eighty men. The establishment is never idle, and the operatives are so well treated that strikes are unknown. William Pyle was married to Margaret C., daughter of William and Phebe (Churchman) Painter. Their children are: I. Howard; II. Phebe, deceased; III. Clifford; IV. Walter; V. Katharine. William Pyle died in Boston, Mass., October 4, 1892; his wife died in Wilmington, Del., October 16, 1885.

Howard Pyle was educated at T. Clarkson Taylor's Academy, Wilmington, Del., and studied art in Philadelphia, Pa., under Van der Wilen, a graduate of the Art School of Antwerp, where, at the age of twenty-two, he carried off the first prize. The first of Mr. Pyle's literary productions which gave evidence of remarkable talent, was the *Magic Pill*, a short story in verse which appeared in Scribner's Monthly. He has contributed frequently to both Scribner's and Harper's magazines, always delighting the reader by his poetic descriptions and by the quickness and delicacy of his fancy. Among the most enjoyable of his magazine articles are: the *Thousand Isles; Life in an Old Time Quaker Town;* and *Stephen Wycherly.* It is his fairy tales, however, which have made him one of the most popular writers in the country. His first book of this character, *Robin Hood*, attracted general attention by its quaint, pithy style. All the scenes of the charming story, *Within the Capes*, are laid in his native state. *Pepper and Salt*, the most entertaining fairy book of its season, appeared in 1884. The *Wonder Clock*, published in 1887, became at once deservedly popular. It contains twenty-four marvelous tales, so bright and witty as to fascinate its readers. All these books are profusely illustrated by Mr. Pyle himself, whose pencil shows the same quaintness and delicacy of fancy which are so charming in his writings. The literature of Delaware has no stronger representative than Howard Pyle. Mr. Pyle is a Republican. He is also an active business man, and is vice-president of the C. & J. Pyle Company, leather manufacturers, Wilmington, Del.

On April 6, 1881, in Wilmington, Del.,

Howard Pyle was married to Anne, daughter of J. Morton and Ann (Sellers) Poole. Their children are: I. Sellers; II. Phebe; III. Theodore; IV. Howard; V. Eleanor; VI. Godfrey; VII. Wilford.

Mrs. Pyle's parents, J. Morton and Ann (Sellers) Poole, had five children: I. Sellers; II. Thomas; III. Alfred D.; IV. J. Martin, Jr.; V. Anna (Mrs. Howard Pyle). J. Morton Poole died in 1880.

CLIFFORD PYLE, Wilmington, Del., second son of William and Margaret C. (Painter) Pyle, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 4, 1857.

Clifford Pyle was educated in New Castle county, and since early manhood has been engaged in the manufacture of leather. Mr. Pyle is an efficient business man and is now president of the C. & J. Pyle Company, leather manufacturers, Wilmington, Del.

Clifford Pyle was married, in Wilmington, Del., March 23, 1881, to Mary G., daughter of Andrew J. and Margaret C. (Wilson) Watson. Their children are: I. Margaret P.; II. Bertha W.

Mrs. Pyle's paternal grandparents, John and Hannah M. (Planter) Watson, died in Mississippi. Her maternal grandparents, Peter and Mary (Churchman) Wilson, died on their farm in Chester county, Pa.

Mrs. Pyle's father, Andrew J. Watson, of Jackson, Miss., was married to Margaret C. Wilson, of Chester co., Pa. Their children are: I. Mary G. (Mrs. Clifford Pyle); II. Sarah G. (Mrs. Theodore A. Leisen); III. William C.

WALTER PYLE, Wilmington, Del., son of William and Margaret C. (Painter) Pyle, was born in Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., August 1, 1859.

Walter Pyle was educated in the Friends' school, at Wilmington, Del., and after his course there entered the establishment of the C. & J. Pyle Company, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. Mr. Pyle is an energetic business man. He is a Republican, and is highly esteemed in the county.

Walter Pyle was married, in Wilmington, Del., October 12, 1885, to Anna M., daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. (Young) Jackson. They have one child, Gerald Jackson. Mr. Pyle is a member of the Society of Friends.

Mrs. Pyle's paternal grandfather, Samuel Jackson, farmer, of Chester county, Pa., was married to Sarah Taylor, also of Chester county, Pa. Her maternal grandfather, George Young, a cloth manufacturer of Willimantic, Conn., was married to Anna Jones. Both are now deceased. Mrs. Pyle's father, Samuel Jackson, a native of Chester county, Pa., was married to Sarah A. Young, who was born in Willimantic, Conn. Their children are: I. Mary P. (Mrs. George W. McKee); II. Anna M. (Mrs. Walter Pyle), born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1862. Mr. Jackson died in Philadelphia, Pa.

KATHERINE PYLE, Wilmington, Del., youngest child of William and Margaret C. (Painter) Pyle, was born in Wilmington, Del., November 23, 1863.

Katharine Pyle is not only a clever artist, but possesses considerable poetic talent. She has collaborated with her distinguished brother, Howard Pyle, lending the grace of fanciful and humorous verse to his attractive juveniles.

JOSEPH R. D. SEEDS, Wilmington, Del., son of William Carpenter and Elizabeth Ann (Steers) Seeds, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 22, 1830.

In the old Swedish records are found the names of John and Brita Seeds, and their children: I. Joseph, born December 22, 1722; II. John, born October 11, 1725; III. Samuel, born July 1, 1733; of John, son of Samuel and Mary (Brimberg) Seeds, born January 7, 1754; and Joseph, son of Samuel and Maria Seeds, born March 17, 1756.

Edward Seeds, the first of the name of whom there is any authentic family record, was married, January 1, 1741, to Abigail Buffington. Their only son, Adam Seeds, was born in 1744, in Chester county, Pa. Adam Seeds, great-grandfather of Joseph R. D. Seeds, was married, August 2, 1770, to Alice, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Harlan) White. Mrs. Adam Seeds was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1738, and was a lineal descendant of George and Elizabeth (Harlan) White, who emigrated to America about 1686. Adam Seeds died October 1, 1823; his wife died September 7, 1823.

William Seeds, son of Adam and Alice (White) Seeds, was the grandfather of Joseph R. D. Seeds. He was a resident of Baltimore, Md., at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and he enlisted in the American army, but af-

ter that time nothing was heard of him; it is supposed that he was killed in battle. William Seeds was married to Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Dingee) Carpenter. Their children are: I. Joseph Carpenter; II. Adam Carpenter, born August 28, 1802, died August 14, 1803; III. Phebe Ann (Mrs. Aquila Thomas), born October 29, 1803, died August 21, 1883; IV. William Carpenter; V. Henry Carpenter. After weary months of waiting for her husband's return, Mrs. Seeds, with her four little children, returned to her father's home, where she brought up her children to lead useful lives. She died December 10, 1846.

Joseph Carpenter Seeds, eldest son of William and Hannah (Carpenter) Seeds, was born at Chichester, Delaware county, Pa., July 4, 1801. His boyhood was spent in the home of his grandfather, Samuel Carpenter. He was employed on the farm and in the tannery until 1817, when he was apprenticed to Abel Saunders, carpenter, at Wilmington, Del. He remained with Mr. Saunders five years after he had attained his majority, and during this time was employed on piece-work. His workmanship was so satisfactory that he gradually established a reputation as an architect and builder. To meet the demands of his increasing business, Mr. Seeds built the Star Planing mill, at Front and Justison Sts., Wilmington, which he managed until 1853, when it was sold to Craig & Tatnall. The erection of the light-house at the mouth of the Christiana river was a triumph of Mr. Seeds' skill and ingenuity, as the turbulent waters of the Christiana seemed bent on preventing the laying of a secure foundation. The first passenger station for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R., in Wilmington is the work of Mr. Seeds, as is also St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church, which he built in 1829. In his sermon preached in 1879, at the semi-centennial celebration of this church, Bishop Lee, late Bishop of Delaware, says: "The building was commenced in May, 1829, and the work was carried forward with such energy that the church was completed and ready for consecration on the 1st of October, of the same year." In 1839, Mr. Seeds put up the spire and made other improvements which were finished by Christmas of that year; one month afterwards, the whole structure was destroyed by fire. By October 15, 1840, Mr. Seeds had completed the erection of a larger church, and this proving inadequate to the requirements of the congregation, he was engaged to enlarge the building one-third. Thus was Mr. Seeds' ability thrice acknowledged by this influential congregation. Mr. Seeds' educational advantages were very limited. He spent only eighteen months in the schoolroom, and one-half of this time was passed at a night-school, taught by Samuel Ford, in Wilmington, Del., which he attended after he had begun to learn carpentry. Mr. Seeds always attributed his good health and his longevity to his regular, abstemious habits. Before the war of the Rebellion he was a Democrat, but during the war he identified himself with the Republican party. On May 6, 1824, Joseph C. Seeds was married to Mary Jane, daughter of William and Lydia Milligan, of Philadelphia, Pa. Their children are: I. William Henry, cashier of the Delaware County Bank of Manchester, Iowa, married first to Sarah Paxon, of Philadelphia, who died in 1877, leaving three children, and afterwards, in 1880, to Mrs. E. A. Babcock, of Manchester, Iowa; II. Anna E. (Mrs. Joseph Jeans), of Chester, Pa.; III. Joseph M., died April 24, 1851. Mrs. Seeds died January 1, 1842. Mr. Seeds was married, March 19, 1843, to Mariana, daughter of James and Mary Wilson, of Wilmington, Del. Of their three children two survive: I, Emily T., married Robert H. Young, superintendent of printing in the office of the Wilmington *Every Evening*; II. Mary W. (Mrs. John B. Bare), of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Seeds was a member of the old Swedes' church, in which he was confirmed by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, in June, 1820. As his home was situated near St. Andrews', Mr. Seeds afterwards connected himself with that congregation, of which he has been a member almost from its organization. For more than forty years he never missed a service. Joseph C. Seeds died at his home in Wilmington, Del., December 21, 1891.

William Carpenter Seeds, fourth child and third son of William and Hannah (Carpenter) Seeds, and father of Joseph R. D. Seeds, was born February 22, 1806, at New Castle, Del., and was apprenticed to Abel Saunders. On September 13, 1827, he was married to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William and Margaret (Searles) Steers, who was born October 17, 1806, at Sparta, near Sing Sing, N. Y. Their

children are: I. Phebe Ann, born March 8, 1829, married, October 14, 1846, to William A. McIntyre, died February 21, 1861, had six children, i. William, drowned in the Ohio River, ii. Jane, resides in Missouri, iii. Kate, married Dr. Moat, of Philadelphia, Pa., iv. Alonzo, removed to the west, v. Abraham, deceased, vi. Joseph, deceased; II. Joseph Richard Doty; III. Marietta, born April 3, 1833, married, September 20, 1853, to Henry, son of Thomas Evans, has four children, i. Mary Ida (Mrs. Frank P. Lackey), ii. Kate Elizabeth (Mrs. George O. Hildreth), iii. Ella Jane, died in infancy, iv. Harry Cookman; IV. Hannah Elizabeth (Mrs. Edwin W. Jackson), born November 3, 1836, died May 17, 1895, leaving two children, i. Frank S., ii. Mary Eva; V. Henry Carpenter, youngest son, born June 19, 1808, married Maria ———, died February 7, 1851 leaving three children, i. James, ii. Annie, iii. Mary. Mr. William C. Seeds died March 26, 1887; his widow died September 28, 1894.

Mr. J. R. D. Seeds' maternal ancestors were natives of England. His grandfather, William Steers, was born in England, July 4, 1766, and was married to Margaret, daughter of Lot and Thankful Searles, who was born November 5, 1779. Lot Searles was born May 26, 1745, and was twice married. William Steers died May 26, 1846; his widow died in February, 1859.

Joseph Richard Doty Seeds, only son of William Carpenter and Elizabeth Ann (Steers) Seeds, was educated in the old schoolhouse at the corner of Sixth and French streets, then the only public school in Wilmington, Del. After finishing his course there, he learned carpentry and stair-building with his father, William C. Seeds. Having served his apprenticeship, Mr. Seeds went to Philadelphia, Pa., but at the end of one year, removed to Morrow county, Ohio, where for thirteen years he carried on a successful business as a builder and contractor. On May 2, 1864, Mr. Seeds enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and served until 1865, when he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. Soon after leaving the army, Mr. Seeds sold his business interests in Ohio, and returning to Wilmington, Del., opened an office as a builder and contractor. Although he is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., he is as thoroughly identified with the people and the business interests of Wilmington, as though he were to the manor born. He was only six years old when his parents removed to that city, where, with the exception of the thirteen years spent in Ohio, he has passed his whole life. For twenty-five consecutive years he has been a builder and contractor in Wilmington. His energy and enterprise have brought him financial success, and his skill and architectural ability are attested by hundreds of comfortable and convenient homes. Mr. Seeds has also erected many of the public edifices of the city, among them several large public school buildings, including the handsome new building occupied by the Wilmington high school, at Eighth and Adams street. In 1897, Mr. Seeds retired from active business life. He is, however, interested in all that affects the welfare of Wilmington. He is a Republican, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

On May 4, 1851, Joseph R. D. Seeds was married, in Philadelphia, Pa., to Elizabeth Victorine Jackson. Their children are: I. Mary Mardula, born August 13, 1852, died August 25, 1852; II. Maria Elizabeth, born July 14, 1853, married November 20, 1873, to George A. Pyle, who died June 27, 1881, resides in Wilmington, Del.; III. William Franklin, born September 26, 1854, married, December 14, 1875, to Viola Williamson, resides in Wilmington, Del.; IV. Henry Byron, born in Monroe county, Ohio, September 21, 1856, married, October 20, 1892, to Annie P. Thompson; V. Clara Etta, born June 14, 1858, married, January 5, 1877, to Egbert F. Nutter; VI. Joseph Elmer Ellsworth, born January 28, 1861, married, April 2, 1883, to Mary E. Reynolds; VII. Irwin Worth, born September 2, 1864, married, September 1, 1887, to Annie E. Nutter; VIII. Edwin Lincoln, born May 1, 1866; IX. Bertram Grant, born November 30, 1867, married, August 18, 1887, to Annie Reynolds; X. Washington Colfax, born January 23, 1870, married September 8, 1892, to Alice Thompson; XI. Nellie, born July 21, 1875, married, September 25, 1894, to John Walter Hendrixson. Mrs. Seeds died at her home in Wilmington, Del., May 17, 1895. On January 14, 1897, Mr. Seeds was married at Norristown, Pa., to Amelia De Bree, daughter of Nathan P. and Catherine A. (Weaver) Brower, of Bucks county, Pa. Mr. Seeds attends

the M. E. church. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were members of the Society of Friends.

JOHN BULLOCK, Wilmington, Del., son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Talley) Bullock, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., June 9, 1841.

His paternal and maternal ancestors were English. Aaron Bullock, great-great-great-grandfather of John Bullock, 3, came to this country from England about 1716. In England he had been a salesman for his brothers, Peter and Timothy, who operated linen factories in Belfast, Ireland, and had their residences in Liverpool, England. In this country, Aaron received land by a grant from William Penn, and spent the remainder of his life in its cultivation. His farm land was in what is now Delaware county, Pa., and was close to the Delaware state line. Here Mr. Bullock died. His remains were buried in the Old Swedes' churchyard in Wilmington.

When Aaron Bullock came to America he brought with him his son Isaac, then five years old. Isaac afterwards became an apprentice to Amos Chandoler, blacksmith, of Chandoler's Hollow. He worked at his trade and was engaged in farming for many years in Delaware county. Besides the usual fabrications of the smithy, he manufactured cowbells, and sold large quantities of them in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. His bells were celebrated for their tone and superior workmanship. Isaac Bullock married Margery Smith; their children were: I. Isaac, 2, who served in the Revolutionary War; II. Thomas; III. Moses; IV. John. All were farmers.

John Bullock, great-grandfather of John Bullock, 3, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Hampton, of England, and had children: I. Isaac; II. Samuel, died in childhood; III. Moses; IV. John, 2; V. Thomas H.; VI. Hannah (Mrs. John M. Smith); VII. Mary (Mrs. William Gray); VIII. Hester (Mrs. Abner Vernon; IX. Jane (Mrs. John Pierce).

John Bullock, 2, was born in Delaware county, Pa., and engaged in farming there. He married Sarah Sharpley, of Brandywine hundred, Del., and had several children.

Jacob Bullock learned the wheelwright trade, and worked at it in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., and in Wilmington. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Hannah Talley, of Brandywine hundred, Del. They had children: I. John 3; II. Sharpley; III. Anna Mary, died young; IV. Margery (Mrs. Cassidy); V. Emma; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. Albert McCracken); VII. Jacob, 2, of Philadelphia. Mr. Bullock died in Wilmington, February 19, 1860, aged forty-five years.

John Bullock, 3, was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, and was afterward apprenticed to a wheelwright. He has been occupied with his trade all his life, with the exception of three years given to the service of his country. On August 18, 1862, he enlisted, at Wilmington, in Company D, Fourth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and was with that regiment until the close of the Civil War. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Gravel Run, Va., in 1864, and Five Forks, Va., in 1865, and in many important engagements. Mr. Bullock was mustered out of the army at Alden Heights, Va., in 1865, and returned to Wilmington, where he resumed his trade as a wheelwright. In April, 1897, he engaged in business for himself. He is a Republican.

John Bullock, 3, was twice married. His first wife was Annabel Anderson, of Delaware county, Pa. They had children: I. Anna T. (Mrs. Kinsey Vanzandt); II. William S.; III. John E. and two who are dead. Mrs. Annabel Bullock died, and Mr. Bullock was married, the second time, in Camden, N. J., to Anna M., daughter of Carl McAllister. Mr. Bullock and family attend the M. E. church.

Thomas H. Bullock, fifth son of John and Sarah (Hampton) Bullock and grand-uncle of John Bullock, 3, was born on the old homestead in Delaware county, Pa. He was for a number of years a tanner. Afterward he was landlord of the Lion Tavern at Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, and during his management of the hostelry he entertained General Lafayette on the occasion of the visit of the great French general to the Brandywine battlefield. After the death of his father, Thomas H. Bullock returned to the homestead farm and resided there until his death. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Abel and Sarah (Thomas) Roberts; they had children as follows: I. Sarah (Mrs. John Gray), deceased; II. Jacob, deceased, married Abigail Hollingsworth; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. Jonathan Dutton), deceased;

IV. Harriet (Mrs. George Trainor), of Media, Pa., widow; V. Catharine (Mrs. Edward Magee), deceased; VI. Eveline (Mrs. William McKay), of Kansas, widow; VII. John, died at the age of sixteen years; VIII. Thomas P., of Philadelphia, married Sarah Seal, and after her death, Clara May; IX. Isaac, of Philadelphia, married Sarah Cheyney; X. Moses B. Mr. Bullock died July 5, 1861, in his seventy-second year; his widow also is deceased.

Moses B. Bullock was born on the old homestead farm in Delaware county, Pa., September 27, 1835. He attended the common schools of that vicinity and spent the greater part of his life there as a butcher and farmer. On March 25, 1881, he removed to Wilmington and has since been employed here as engineer of various steam plants. Mr. Bullock was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. On September 9, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until July, 1862, when he was discharged at the Washington Hospital on account of general disability. He is a member of Kakohaking Tribe, No. 17, I. O. R. M., and of Brandywine Commandery, N. 51, K. of M. In politics he is a Republican. On December 24, 1862, at Rockdale parsonage, by Rev. John K. Murphy, rector of St. Paul's church, of Concordville, Delaware county, Pa., Moses B. Bullock was married to Harriet M., daughter of George and Lydia A. Walter of Concordville. Mr. Bullock is a member of the Brandywine M. E. church.

BENJAMIN C. WELLS, Wilmington, Del., son of James and Susan (Thompson) Wells, was born in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, Del., July 25, 1818.

His father, who was of English descent, was born in Blackbird hundred in 1784, and that locality was his home throughout his lifetime. He was for many years a farmer. James Wells married Susan, daughter of Thomas and Susan Thompson, of Kent county, Del. They had children: I. James; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Cunningham); III. Eliza; IV. Thomas T.; V. Benjamin C.; VI. John; VII. Mary Ann; VIII. Sarah Jane (Mrs. Samuel Courtney). Benjamin C. Wells is the only one of the family now living. Mr. James Wells died in 1867; his wife died in 1832, aged forty-five years.

Benjamin C. Wells spent his boyhood in Blackbird hundred. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed at brick-laying and plastering to Benjamin Enos, of Smyrna, Del. When he had completed his apprenticeship, he engaged in business for himself in Kent county, Md., continuing in that county until 1848. He then transferred his business operations to St. George's, Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del. In 1861 he established a general merchandise store in St. George's and conducted it until March, 1869, when he came to Wilmington and has since been proprietor of a retail grocery store. Mr. Wells is a Republican and for two years of his residence in Kent county, Md., was a postmaster.

On January 3, 1842, in Smyrna, Del., Benjamin C. Wells was married to Catharine, daughter of Rev. Solomon Seemans, a native of Kent county, Md. They had one child, Benjamin, who died in infancy. Mrs. Wells died November 20, 1842. On July 15, 1844, in Middletown, Del., Mr. Wells married Mary Seemans, a sister of his first wife. Their children are: I. Walter S., died in youth; II. Sarah Elizabeth, died in infancy; III. Josephine, died in infancy; IV. Benjamin Franklin, died in infancy; V. Kate C. (Mrs. J. A. Whitcraft), of Wilmington, Del., has two children, i. Mary I., ii. Blanche H.; VI. Julia S. (Mrs. Harvey C. Wingate), of Wilmington, Del., has one child, Bertha C.; VII. Jennie, died in childhood; VIII. Ida E. (Mrs. William M. Palmer), of Wilmington, Del., married previously to Oliver H. Courtney, deceased; IX. Benjamin, died in infancy. Mr. Wells attends the M. E. church.

FREDERICK K. KAISER, Wilmington, Del., son of Charles and Mary (Karch) Kaiser, was born in Wilmington, March 15, 1856.

His grandparents, paternal and maternal, were born in Germany. Carl Kaiser, his grandfather, never removed from the Fatherland. Jacob Karch, his maternal grandfather, was a native of Baden, Germany, and there received his education, learned cabinet-making and married Salome Schaeffer. In December, 1833, Jacob Karch and his wife came to America. They selected Delaware as their home, and were among the first German settlers in the state. Mr. Karch soon procured employment as a cabinet-maker, with the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. in Wilmington, and for about forty years was one of the most efficient workmen employed by the company. The

children of Mr. and Mrs. Karch were: I. Mary (Mrs. Charles Kaiser), of Wilmington; II. Jacob D., an employee of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. for many years, and foreman for thirty-three years, died in Wilmington, January 2, 1897; III. Margaret, of Wilmington. Mr. Karch died in Wilmington in April, 1882. His widow still resides in Wilmington, and at the venerable age of ninety-three years is in good health and active in mind and body.

Charles Kaiser, father of Frederick K. Kaiser, was born in Korn, Baden, Germany, and emigrated to this country. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Salome (Schaeffer) Karch, of Germany. They had children: I. Frederick K.; II. A daughter who died in infancy.

Frederick K. Kaiser attended the public schools of Wilmington and was afterward apprenticed as a carbuilder with the Bowers & Duerr Co. When he had mastered his trade, he worked as a journeyman for several years. Since 1885 he has been continuously in the employ of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., and since January, 1897, has been foreman of the cabinet making department of its busy shops. Mr. Kaiser is a member of Washington lodge, No. 1, K. of P. His political views are those of the Democratic party.

On January 29, 1895, Frederick K. Kaiser was married to Mary E. Ebert, of York, Pa.

THE REV. PATRICK KENNY, the first priest of the Roman Catholic church in the state of Delaware, was born in County Dublin, Ireland, June 6, 1763, and was educated at the College of St. Sulpice, in Paris, France. In the summer of 1804, he joined a company of emigrants bound for Wilmington, Del. On his arrival he found the heat so overpowering that he decided to return, by the vessel from which he had so recently disembarked, to the balmy climate of his former home. A completed passenger list obliged him to wait, and the weather becoming more agreeable, he was induced to remain in this country, which he finally adopted as his home.

Until 1808, Father Kenny lived in the family of Anthony Hearn,at Rocky Hill,in Goshen, about three miles east of West Chester, Chester county, Pa. In March, 1805, he took possession of Coffee Run, a farm at White Clay Creek, New Castle county, Del., having made an agreement with the Jesuits, who owned the property, and had built a small log church there in 1790. On April 7 of the same year, Father Kenny again visited White Clay Creek to arrange for the service in the church there, the congregation "insuring 8 D. per one Sunday per month through the year." This church, built under the direction of the late Rev. Jn. Rossetter, O. S. A., was dedicated "to the service of Lord God under the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary d'Assumption;" the churchyard adjoining was divided into lots, and many of the Catholic departed were laid therein. On September 11, 1808, Father Kenny removed from Mr. Hearn's house to Coffee Run, where he lived until the time of his death. An examination of his diary, begun March 25, 1805, reveals the fact that he practiced the most rigid economy, and that he had but little time at his disposal, either for recreation or study, a large portion of his life having been passed away from home, and no inconsiderable part of it spent on the roads. The hardships and privations endured by Father Kenny can not be estimated by one unfamiliar with the country over which he traveled. He attended regularly five stations and one church, included in three counties and in two states. As the congregations were small and the members, with few exceptions, poor, the priest had a very laborious and poorly rewarded vocation. Much of his traveling was on horseback, the nature of the roads and the state of his finances forbidding him the use of a vehicle. He, therefore suffered greatly both from the heat, to which he was very susceptible, and from the icy blasts of winter, to which he was, from physical infirmity, keenly sensitive. In his diary, Father Kenny mentions the following stations: West Chester, May 5, 1805; as this entry refers to a quarterly payment it is evident that he served this station prior to this date; the house of John Dorat, Londonderry township, Chester county, Pa., May 26, 1805; New Castle, Del., July 28, 1805; Wilmington, Del., November 25, 1805, when he baptized some French families, but did not celebrate Mass until May 8, 1806; the home of Judge Wilcox, October 13, 1805. The stations at West Chester, Coffee Run, New Castle, and Mr. John Keating's house, Wilmington, were attended once a month; John Dorat's house, in Londonderry township, once in three months; and the house of Judge Wilcox, at

first, once in three months, but afterwards monthly. On the day after the new church at Wilmington was blessed by him, Father Kenny made the following agreement with the trustees:

"Wilmington, September 13, 1818.

"At a meeting of the members of the Catholic Church of St. Peter held therein this day.

I. Resolved, that the members of St. Peter's Church, in Wilmington, do agree unanimously to pay to a Clergyman twelve dollars for every Sunday he performs service therein. Their wish is to have church four Sundays in the month, if possible, if not four, three, if not three, say two certain.

II. Resolved, by the members of the Church, that the Rev. Doctor Dubarth, of Philadelphia, will please to grant this congregation their request.

Signed by the committee appointed,
William Larkin,
Arthur Murphy."

A few years afterwards, this congregation desired to have more frequent services than his duties, at his other stations, would permit.

In addition to the labors at his various missions, Father Kenny tilled his own farm and garden, himself performing all the manual work. His old fashioned Dearborn wagon, covered by a white muslin cloth, in which he sat surrounded by all kinds of farm produce, was a sight familiar to all the residents of Wilmington and its vicinity. In 1824 this vehicle was replaced by a "snug, good Dearborn, very cheap at $24, although it had seen considerable service." This wagon, after some renovation, maintained a prominent position in the history of Coffee Run, in whose records it is frequently mentioned.

Father Kenny was a little below medium height, but robust and well-proportioned. His tailor, Francis Breen, was poorly supplied with fashion plates, and Father Kenny, when attired in a suit of his manufacture, and a tall broad-brimmed hat, resembled a Quaker rather than a priest.

The Rev. Patrick Kenny's devout piety and devotion to duty commanded the respect of Catholics and Protestants. His rigid sense of honor and duty led him to condemn unhesitatingly the slightest trickery or immorality. His denunciations, however, were so tempered by real kindness that they rarely excited angry feelings. Father Kenny dearly loved children, who recognized their friend and amply repaid his faithful care. He was a thoughtful student, and true to his unselfish nature he hastened to place his books at the disposal of his friends and neighbors. In 1799 Father Kenny was seriously ill with what was called "spoted or putred fever." This illness resulted in an ulcerated leg, from which he suffered until the time of his death. This affliction, however, neither interfered with the regular discharge of his duties nor changed his easy, cheerful disposition. His own account of his sufferings, followed often in the next paragraph by some facetious sally, excites alternate feelings of pity and amusement. At the end of each year, Father Kenny regularly offered his thanks to God, "both for His mercies and for such adversities as He, in His wisdom, thought proper to bestow upon him," and frequently called upon God to grant him patience to endure his painful affliction.

During his connection with the church at Wilmington, Father Kenny was accustomed to ride or drive into town on Saturday. He boarded with Mrs. Andre Noel, an estimable colored woman; his horse was cared for at McGee's tavern, a well-known hostelry, for a long time the Swan Hotel, now the Gibson House, situated on Fourth street, between Market and Shipley streets, Wilmington, Del.

Father Kenny is buried in the graveyard attached to the old log church at Coffee Run, where he had labored so faithfully for thirty-five years. The stone which marks his grave bears this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Patrick Kenny, born in the county of Dublin, Ireland, and for nearly forty years pastor of the church of St. Peter, Wilmington, who died on the 21st of March, 1840, aged seventy-nine years, revered and regretted. R. I. P."

THE VERY REV. PATRICK REILLY, V. G., first pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Wilmington, Del., was born at Curdala, parish of Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, October 11, 1807. His father and his maternal grandfather, Edward Brady, were tolerably successful as manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, but their trade, already suffering from the baleful effects of the Union, was so injured by Napoleon's embargo, that, following the example of their neighbors, the whole family emigrated to the United

States, where they settled in northern Philadelphia. Here they resumed business with every prospect of success. For some time, young Reilly assisted his parents in the mill, and in the discharge of his duties showed a thoughtful, self-denying disposition. Serious books were a delight to him, and while reading one of these books a chapter on "Hell" made such an impression upon him that, for three days and three nights, he could scarcely think of anything else. This chapter decided his vocation. Only as a priest could he hope to influence men to their salvation, therefore he would enter the ministry. But how could he, an ignorant Irish boy, employed in a little Kensington mill, obtain not only an ordinary education, but the special training required to qualify him for the priesthood? This was indeed a difficult problem, but God provided the way. About this time some young men from New York, among them John Kelly, came to complete their studies at the Seminary in Philadelphia. The seminary building being too small to accommodate the students, some found places in private families, and Mr. Kelly was recommended by the Bishop to make his home with Patrick's father. The young men were soon warm friends. John Kelly, who had been an instructor in Ireland, found little difficulty in teaching his friend the Latin language, in which he made such rapid progress that in a comparatively short time Patrick Reilly entered, with his friend, the Seminary of Mt. St. Mary's, then the best ecclesiastical college in the United States. The last night at home was spent by Patrick in saying farewell to his numerous relatives. Many of them regarded his project with misgiving, and not a few of his younger friends made fun of his "vocation," and laughingly declared that he would soon tire of the stern realities of seminary life, and be glad to return to them. Their light words deeply impressed the boy, and on his way to his home, pondering deeply upon the nature of the solemn step that he was about to take, he was unable to control his emotions, and falling on his knees, under the open sky, he bared his head and, calling the stars to witness his vow, he solemnly renounced the world with all its allurements, and pledged himself thenceforward to devote every faculty to the active service of his Master, and the salvation of his fellow-men. This consecration put an end to doubt and hesitation, and not for a single instant did he regret his choice.

At Mt. St. Mary's, the ecclesiastical students, when well qualified for the work, acted as assistant professors among the lay students. Young Reilly had a natural taste for the exact sciences, and was so successful as a teacher of mathematics that the Rev. Mr. Corry, Vice-President of the College, considered him one of the most efficient instructors who had ever had charge of that department. Among his classmates were Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop Hughes, Father Sourin, and many other distinguished ecclesiastics.

In 1831, the seminary at Philadelphia having been enlarged, Mr. Reilly returned to that city, where, after a three years' course, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Kenrick, August 24, 1834. He celebrated his first mass at St. Augustine's, Fourth street, and the pastor of that church, Rev. Father Hurley, a friend of his parents, desired him to join the Order of St. Augustine. Father Reilly, however, feeling himself under deep obligations to Bishop Kenrick for his admission to the Philadelphia Seminary, did not consider himself at liberty to leave the diocese.

Previous to his ordination, Father Reilly had gone on a solemn retreat to his old seminary, Mt. St. Mary's. One day at dinner, he attracted the favorable attention of Father Carrol, afterwards Bishop of Covington, Ky., then pastor of Wilmington, Del. Father Carrol, who was thinking of joining the Order of the Jesuits, and seeking a successor, was so pleased with the young student that he at once applied to Bishop Kenrick for the appointment. Three months after this, at the close of a short mission at Trenton and Pleasant Mills, N. J., Father Reilly was appointed pastor of Wilmington, Del., where he remained until his death, fifty-one years afterwards. Besides Wilmington, Father Reilly had charge of Coffee Run and New Castle, and for more than thirty years visited these places periodically, usually making the journey on foot. Hearing that the Irish laborers on the Havre de Grace division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad had no means of approaching the sacraments, he frequently walked the nineteen miles a day to minister to them. Such devotion was not lost upon these honest fellows, who presented him with a horse and gig as a token of their appreciation.

In 1840, at the request of a number of parents whose daughters were under the care of Sisters of Charity, Father Reilly opened his school for boys. He was a born teacher, and never felt more at home than in the school room. He was not only a thorough scholar, but a lover of boys who understood their nature and joined in their sports. His school throve, and was several times enlarged, until in 1845, Father Reilly's, of Wilmington, Del., was well-known in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Stimulated by his success, Father Kelly yielded to the entreaties of his friends, decided to make his school a college and applied for a charter. The legislature of Delaware, at first unwilling to charter a Roman Catholic College, influenced by the glowing eulogium of Catholic schools uttered by a Protestant member, Senator Spearman, whose daughter had been educated at Emmettsburg, granted the charter; $40,000 were raised and the college was built. Within ten years its training had enabled thirty young men to enter the seminaries with distinction; among its graduates were Archbishop Corrigan, Dr. Henry Brann and other eminent clergymen of New York, Baltimore and Boston. The enterprise was not, except in its earlier years, a financial success. Owing to the Civil war, and various other causes, among them the inability of the founder to continue his personal supervision, St. Mary's College declined and was at last sold for $40,000, thus covering the original mortgage.

Father Kelly, the first teacher and the firm friend of Father Reilly, was deeply concerned for the future of the colored race, and soon interested his pupil in their welfare. The young philanthropists saw that under existing circumstances it would require generations to pass before African-Americans could be even partially at home among European-Americans. Then why not imitate, however, humbly, St. Francis Xavier? Why not go to Liberia, the headquarters of African civilization, and preach Christianity there? The young enthusiasts joined hands in a solemn agreement, that at the first favorable moment, they would devote themselves forever to the enlightenment of the African race. In 1845, Father Kelly, concluding that the time had come, wrote to Father Reilly that the Rev. Dr. Barrows would establish a mission in Liberia, and would start as soon as he found two companions; one, he himself, was ready, when could Father Reilly start? "At once," was the prompt reply. He loved his parish and his school; nevertheless, he would go at once, and in less than a week had made his preparations and had written to the Bishop asking the favor of immediate permission. Never dreaming of prohibition, he had taken leave of his parishioners, and was to start the next morning, when he received the Bishop's letter, not only withholding permission, but absolutely forbidding the step. To resist such a mandate was impossible. Dr. Barrows abandoned the project. Father Kelly, however, went out alone. His was the zeal of an apostle and the heart of a hero. After a three years' struggle against the deadly climate, he was compelled to return to America. His first visit was to Wilmington. Father Reilly could hardly recognize his old friend. His ruddy complexion was changed to an ashen gray; his form was stooped, his hair white, and even a July sun failed to keep him warm. The rest of his life was spent in Jersey City, but until his strength failed, no year passed without a visit to Wilmington.

Laborare et orare was Father Reilly's motto, from which he never deviated. His only recreation was an hour or two snatched from sleep to play chess with a friend. Even in summer, when resting at the sea-shore, he never failed to return each week for confession and masses. The devout servant of his Master, he never wearied in following the divine footsteps. The most unselfish of men, he avoided honor as eagerly as others sought it. The little he received, he received unwillingly, or it came to him unknowingly. When Delaware was made a diocese, over which Bishop Becker presided, Father Reilly was made Vicar General. Of another honor, the title of Monsignor, conferred upon him by His Holiness, Pius IX., in answer to a strong recommendation from the Bishop, he was never made aware, as in consequence of some delay, it did not reach America until a few days after his death. Father Reilly's ministrations out of the pulpit were remarkable. He was truly a good citizen in all that the term implies, and was the faithful friend and adviser of his people in temporal as well as in spiritual matters. He looked closely to their investments, and in hundreds of cases took charge of their savings and by judicious fore-

sight secured for them a good profit without the loss of a dollar. His mind was practical, with good, strong common sense, but not much imagination; and while he excelled as a teacher, he never was an orator. He was, however, eminently successful as a newspaper controversialist; his style was vigorous, keen and not unpolished; moreover, he invariably adhered closely to the matter in hand, and never put pen to paper without a complete knowledge of his subject.

On August 28, 1884, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, the congregation of his parish, and the Catholics generally, together with many sterling Protestant friends, united in celebrating his semi-centennial. All ranks, parties, and religions offered their congratulations, and made him the unwilling recipient of many valuable presents. In less than a year afterwards, on July 30, 1885, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, he died the death of the just man, passing away quietly, as a traveler who sinks calmly to rest at the close of a long, happy day.

Father Reilly, a priest for more than fifty years, was a devoted pastor, a worthy citizen and an honest man. The finger of scorn was never lifted against him; more than that, his record came up to the apostolic standard in having a good name among those who were not of the Church. After his long and arduous labors, in which he never sought the wealth that perisheth; after a life consecrated to his duties, could he not say in the hour of his death: "I have kept the faith; henceforward there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness."

ELIAS PRIMROSE SMITHERS, LL. B., Philadelphia, Pa., son of Captain Elias and Elizabeth (Primrose) Smithers, was born in South Milford, Del., July 31, 1843.

John Smithers, his grandfather, was a prominent farmer of Murderkill hundred, Sussex county, Del., and married a daughter of Waitman Sipple. Their children were: I. Waitman; II. Elias (both sea captains); III. Caleb, served as a member of the legislature, and as sheriff of Kent county, Del.; IV. Sarah (Mrs. Mason Bailey).

Captain Elias Smithers, second son of John Smithers, was at one time a member of the legislature, and was a Whig and an anti-slavery man, of very pronounced opinions. He was a sea captain, sailing from Milford, Del., and other ports, and continued to lead a sea-faring life until 1860, when he fixed his residence permanently in the city of Philadelphia. Captain Smithers was twice married; his first wife was Catherine, daughter of John Primrose. Their only child, Captain William H. Smithers, of Milton, Del., died in 1864. After the death of Mrs. Catherine Smithers, Captain Elias Smithers married Elizabeth, daughter of Elias and Amelia (Manlove) Primrose; of their children, those who lived to mature age are: I. Emma; II. John P., of Southern California, formerly connected with the San Francisco *Bulletin and Chronicle*; III. Elias P.; IV. Hettie A. (Mrs. George W. Staats); V. Theodore, of Philadelphia. Captain Smithers died in Philadelphia in 1871, in his seventy-fourth year.

Residing during his childhood in North Milford, Elias P. Smithers received his education in the academy of that town; an apt and diligent pupil, he attained considerable proficiency, especially in the study of languages, making rapid progress in Latin, Greek and French. He was seventeen years of age when, in 1860, the family removed to Philadelphia. He had united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and his talents were regarded by his friends as indicative of his fitness for the ministry. His own inclinations also pointed in the same direction; but circumstances shaped his course to other ends. Taking a course at the Crittenden Commercial College, Mr. Smithers was graduated in 1860, and for about three years was a conveyancer in Philadelphia. The Church, however, had not relaxed her hold upon him, and in 1866 he was licensed as a local preacher, and recommended to the Conference of Philadelphia for a charge. His health being somewhat impaired at that time, Mr. Smithers declined the charge, although he accepted the license. Meanwhile, he had become interested in the study of law, and now entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1869, with the degree of LL. B., and in the same year was admitted to the bar. Since that time, Mr. Smithers has devoted himself assiduously to his pro-

fession, in which he has been very successful, and has achieved an enviable reputation.

In 1873, Mr. Smithers was appointed by Gen. H. T. Collis to the office of assistant city solicitor, and was continued in the same position by the appointment of William Nelson West until April, 1881, when the demands of his private business compelled him to resign. His name has, on different occasions, been suggested for the appointment of judge of the Orphans' and other Courts. Mr. Smithers was a candidate for the City Council on the Reform ticket, in 1881, and received a heavy vote. In 1893 he was nominated for the Common Council, on the Republican ticket, and elected and thereafter re-elected successively for five additional terms. He became one of the most influential members of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and filled the position of chairman of the Committee on Law of Common Council, and of the joint committees on Highways and Finance, the latter being the most important position in the Councils. In 1894 he was nominated, by the Republican Party, for Register of Wills of Philadelphia county, and was elected by over 80,000 votes, the largest majority ever given for that office. In January, 1898, on the expiration of his term as Register of Wills, Mr. Smithers resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia. He is a strong Republican, active and influential in the councils of his party. He is also prominent in legal circles, his high reputation for fairness and integrity having won for him a popularity still more desirable than his reputation for ability. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Elias Primrose Smithers was married, July 6, 1870, to Anna L., daughter of Thomas T. and Margaret (McLaughlin) Mason, of Philadelphia. Mr. Smithers is a member of Grace M. E. church, and was for many years Trustee of Union M. E. church and superintendent of its Sunday-school.

JOSEPH EUGENE HENDRICKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Peregrine and Margaret (Hill) Hendrickson, was born in Cecil county, Md., March 20, 1850.

Mr. Hendrickson's grandfather, Peregrine Hendrickson, farmer, was a resident of New Castle county, Del. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace in Middletown, Del., discharging his duties promptly and efficiently. Peregrine Hendrickson had two children, twins; one, Peregrine, survived. Mr. Hendrickson and his wife were devout members of the P. E. church. For many years he was a vestryman of St. Anne's church near Middletown. He died in 1851, and is buried in St. Anne's churchyard.

Peregrine Hendrickson, father of Joseph E. Hendrickson, was born in New Castle county, Del., March 3, 1820. He spent his life in the cultivation of the soil, for some time renting land in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del. In 1849 Mr. Hendrickson removed to a farm in Cecil county, Md., where he remained until 1875, when he purchased a home in Kent county, Md. Peregrine Hendrickson was married to Margaret Hill. They had ten children, five of whom died in childhood. Those living are: I. Victor, born May 1, 1845, resides in Kent county, Md.; II. Augustine, born April 6, 1847, living in Kent county, Md.; III. Joseph E.; IV. John P., born July 17, 1851, resides in Philadelphia, Pa.; V. Henry Clay, born July 20, 1853, living in Kent county, Md. Mr. Hendrickson was a consistent member of St. Anne's P. E. church, at Middletown, Del., and like his father, was a vestryman in that church for many years. He died at his home in Kent county, Md., July 18, 1880; his widow resides at the homestead in Millington, Kent county, Md.

Joseph Hendrickson spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Cecil county, Md. He received his education at the Middletown Academy, Middletown, Del. For some time after his scholastic course was ended, he was a salesman in a general store, but was obliged by ill health to abandon that occupation. He then taught school in Maryland until 1875, when he became a resident of Philadelphia. Here he has spent twenty-four years as a commission merchant, and is well known as an active, enterprising and successful business man. He formerly handled all kinds of country produce, but for several years has confined his attention to the hauling of live stock, the business being continued under the old firm name of J. E. Hendrickson & Co., which was established in 1876, and has never been changed. The firm ranks among the most extensive dealers in its line of business.

in the city. Mr. Hendrickson has also been for some years the general manager of the Philadelphia Market Company, situated at Thirtieth and Market Sts. The Company owns an entire block at that point, and handles all the perishable goods delivered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Its cold storage facilities are abundant, and the enterprise and energy of Mr. Hendrickson are daily increasing the extent of the business in that line. Mr. Hendrickson is a member of the Produce Exchange; of Pennsylvania Lodge, F. & A. M.; and of the Philadelphia branch of the Sons of Delaware.

Joseph E. Hendrickson was married in Philadelphia, April 14, 1885, to Anna A. Ruoff, who died July 4, 1894. He was again married, Philadelphia, February 4, 1897, to Margaret M. Shriver. He has no children.

WILLIAM S. HILLES, ESQ., Wilmington, Del., was born May 5, 1865, in Philadelphia, Pa., son of John S. and Sarah T. Hilles. He began his education at a small private school kept by a Mrs. Graham in Philadelphia. From there he went to the William Penn Charter School in the same city, and afterward attended the Rugby Academy. After preparing for college under Prof. Reynolds, Mr. Hilles entered Haverford College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1885. He immediately thereafter began the study of law in the office of Benjamin Nields, was admitted to the bar in September, 1888, and has since been actively engaged in his profession.

William S. Hilles was married October 29, 1898, to Florence, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas F. and Louisa (Lee) Bayard. He is a Republican.

COLEN FERGUSON, register in chancery and clerk of the Orphans' Court of New Castle county, Del., P. O. Wilmington, Del., son of Bassett and Susan T. (Weldon) Ferguson, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 25, 1835.

His paternal ancestors were Scotch, and were among the original settlers of Kent county, Maryland. Tradition has it that one member of the family (Colin by name) was one of the first ordained rectors of the Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland. The record of the early history of the family has not been preserved, however, and little authentic information concerning the callings and the work of these Scotch immigrants and their immediate descendants is now to be obtained.

Bassett Ferguson was born in New Market (now called Chesterville), Kent county, Md., in January, 1802. When but a youth he came to Delaware, and made this state his home for the remainder of his life. He was educated in the common schools of Kent county, Del., and made the best possible use of the few educational advantages afforded by those schools at that time. His school days over, he learned milling with Richard Holding, of Duck Creek hundred, Kent county. After the usual period spent in acquiring his trade, he engaged in milling on his own account, but abandoned this after a time for mercantile business, in Kent county. About 1832 he removed to New Castle county and settled in the village of Blackbird, continuing mercantile pursuits there. Subsequently he conducted a hotel, but in 1845 purchased a farm in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, on which he lived until his death. He was an active and influential worker in local politics as a Democrat; and his efforts for party success and his ability were rewarded by frequent election to public offices. He filled several elective positions in the hundred, and in the fall of 1850 was chosen state senator on the Democratic ticket. His name is an honored one in Delaware. His integrity and his high character in all his relations with his fellowmen won for him general esteem, and his consistent and practical promotion of all enterprises tending to advance the welfare of his county and state placed him among the most conspicuous of the industrial and philanthropic benefactors of the commonwealth. Bassett Ferguson was married in Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, in May, 1831, to Susan T. Weldon, who was born in Appoquinimink hundred, September 16, 1813. She was the daughter of William and Martha Weldon, early settlers of New Castle county. Bassett and Susan T. Ferguson had twelve children, five of whom died in infancy. Martha A., who married Dr. John A. Moore, of Fulton, Kent county, died in August, 1890, having had three children, i. Lily (Mrs. T. C. Roe, of Kent

county), ii. John Bassett, now Assistant Secretary of the State, iii. Jefferson, deceased. The surviving members of this family are:

I. Richard, born May 11, 1832, a justice of the peace in Middletown, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del.;

II. Colen, born October 25, 1835;

III. Susan M. (Mrs. Charles B. Satterfield), born September 17, 1838, of Middletown, New Castle county;

IV. Mary E. (Mrs. Mortimer Records), born May 13, 1843, of Blackbird hundred;

V. Temperance B. (wife of Richard C. Brockson, a prominent merchant of Blackbird village), born October 15, 1845;

VI. Dr. Benjamin B., born August 23, 1853, of the vicinity of Blackbird.

Colen Ferguson received his education in the district schools of New Castle county and at Pennington seminary, Mercer county, New Jersey. On the conclusion of his course at the latter institution he became a clerk in the store of Crouch & Davis, at Odessa, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, and remained with the firm two years, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides; the superintendence of this farm has always been in his hands. Like his father he has always taken an active part in the politics of his state, and has filled, most creditably, several offices in his hundred. In 1886 he was elected to the state senate, and served during the sessions of 1887 and 1889. On May 30, 1892, he was appointed register in Chancery and clerk of the Orphans' Court of New Castle county, for the term of five years, and, May 30, 1897, was re-appointed for a like period. Mr. Ferguson has always been an ardent upholder of the principles of the Democratic party and a leader in its councils in his county. As a citizen he has been helpful to his community and as a public officer he has been most efficient.

Colen Ferguson was married, at the residence of his wife's father, June 3, 1868, by the Rev. George A. Phoebus, to Cordelia Lord, who was born in Odessa, Del., December 13, 1838, and was the daughter of the late Joseph A. and Ann E. (Derrickson) Lord. Of their six children, two died in infancy. Those living are:

I. Ella;

II. Theodore, deputy clerk and register in Chancery;

III. Bassett, now in the First Delaware Regiment of Infantry;

IV. Martha C.; all reside at home. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Colen Ferguson is a trustee and steward of the Union Methodist Episcopal church, on the state road, one mile north of Blackbird. The edifice in which the congregation worships was erected in 1847. Mrs. Susan (Weldon) Ferguson, mother of Colen, is still living at the venerable age of 84 years.

FRANKLIN BROCKSON, ESQ., Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, son of James and Margaret Ann (Cornelius) Brockson, was born in Blackbird Hundred, New Castle County, Del., August 6, 1865.

Mr. Brockson's ancestors, paternal and maternal, were tillers of the soil in New Castle County, Del., where each of them lived during nearly all the time of their respective lives. His paternal grandparents, Richard Brockson and Letitia (Atkinson) Brockson, had four children: I. James, II. John, III. Richard, Jr., deceased, IV. Rachel, deceased.

James Brockson, eldest son of Richard and Letitia (Atkinson) Brockson, was born in 1818, in New Castle County, Del. He lived on a farm from boyhood, was a successful farmer, and in 1896 was able to retire from the labors of farm life. In that year he removed to his present home in Clayton, Del., where he is now enjoying well earned rest and freedom from care. James Brockson was married to Margaret Ann, daughter of Abel George and Martha D. (Weldon) Cornelius, on June 30, 1846. Their children are: I. Richard C., merchant, Blackbird, Del.; II. John E., farmer, resides at Blackbird Landing, New Castle County, Del.; III. Martha Letitia, died in infancy; IV. Elizabeth Amanda (Mrs. William B. Weldon), of Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Del.; V. George, merchant, Clayton, Del.; VI. Ellen, resides at home with her parents in Clayton, Del.; VII. William, merchant, resides at Middletown, Del.; VIII. Mary Emma (Mrs. J. E. Lattomus), of Blackbird Hundred, New Castle County, Del.; IX. Samuel J., farming in Kenton Hundred, Kent county, Del.; X. Franklin; XI. Clarence V., clerk in the store of his brother, William Brockson, at Middletown Del.

Franklin Brockston, Esq., sixth son of

James and Margaret Ann (Cornelius) Brockson, was raised on the farm with his parents in Blackbird Hundred, New Castle County, Del., where he attended the public schools of the district. He spent about four years as clerk in a general store at Clayton, and about two years in a clothing store in Smyrna. In the autumn of 1887, he entered the Wilmington Conference Academy, at Dover, Del., and graduated from that institution on June 19, 1890. For two years Mr. Brockson taught school at Port Penn, Del., resigning his position to accept the principalship of the public schools at Marshallton, Del., which position he acceptably filled for two years, resigning in June, 1895. In the autumn of the same year he entered the Law Department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., graduated June 17, 1896, and was admitted to the Delaware Bar, in New Castle county, September 21, 1896. Mr. Brockson is a member of the M. E. Church at Clayton, Del.

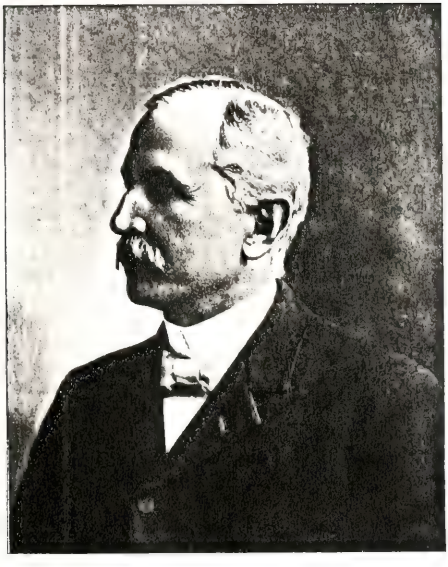
PHILIP L. GARRETT, ESQ., Wilmington, Del., son of Samuel H. and Margaret (Pedrick) Garrett, was born in Wilmington, February 29, 1872.

His ancestry, both paternal and maternal, was English. Charles Garrett, his great-grandfather, sixth son of William Garrett, was born in Delaware county, Pa., and was all his life engaged in farming. Charles and his wife, Mary (Hibberd) Garrett, had children: I. Hannah, died unmarried; II. Philip; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. George Powell).

Their only son, Philip Garrett, was born in Delaware county, Pa., October 2, 1816. He was a machinist, and continued to reside in Delaware county until 1855, when he removed to Wilmington, Del. Here he entered into partnership with William Ferris in the gas fitting and plumbing business, in which he was engaged until his retirement in 1879. Philip Garrett married Mary Levis, who was born in Delaware county, Pa., in September, 1817. Their children are: I. Mark, of Wilmington, born February 28, 1844, married Emma Hannum; II. Samuel, born January 21, 1850, in Delaware county. Philip Garrett was a worthy member of the Society of Friends. He died May 9, 1894; Mrs. Garrett still survives him.

Samuel Garrett was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, and resided in that city until 1879, since which time he has cultivated a farm in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del. He married, May 12, 1869, Margaret Pedrick, a native of Wilmington. Philip L. Garrett is their only son; he was born and educated in Wilmington, beginning his studies in the public schools, and completing them in the excellent school of the Friends. In 1889, at the early age of seventeen, Mr. Garrett went to Chicago, and was there connected with an electrical company for three years and a half. In the latter part of 1893, he returned to Wilmington, and in the spring of 1894, registered as a student at law in the office of Henry C. Conrad, Esq. On February 3, 1898, having passed a most creditable examination, Mr. Garrett was admitted to the bar. His political views are Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. E.

THE GARRETT FAMILY.—This family, as may be inferred from statements in the preceding sketch, has for many generations been connected with the Society of Friends, which has imparted in so large a measure of its own staid, self-controlled and reliable character to the communities of Delaware. William Garrett, who was the first representative of the family in America, emigrated from Leicestershire, England, in 1684, with his wife, Ann Garrett, and several children. Prior to leaving his English home, William Garrett and Samuel Levis, John Smith and Robert Cliffe, had negotiated with the agent of the proprietary governor, William Penn, for 1000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, to be divided among them, in equal shares. This land was in Springfield township, in what is now called Upper Darby. On their arrival in Philadelphia the four men presented a joint certificate at a meeting of Friends, held at what was then called "The Governor's house," in Philadelphia, September 4, 1684. Early in 1685, William Garrett located his share of the land in what is now Upper Darby, and at once settled there. Both William Garrett and his wife were devout and highly esteemed members of the Society of Friends. Their children were: I. Mary; II. Samuel; III. Alice; IV. Sarah; V. Thomas; VI. William; VII. John; all of whom were born in England, and came to America with their parents, except John,



J. C. Hendrickson

who died very young. Mary Garrett married Abel Noble, son of Richard Noble, who came to America in 1675, with John Fenerich, the founder of Salem, N. J., in the ship *Griffith*, from London, England, and who was appointed by Sir Edward Andros surveyor of Upland county.

The second child and eldest son of this family, Samuel Garrett, married Jane, daughter of Robert Pennell, of Middletown, Del; Alice married Joseph, son of Robert Pennell; Sarah married William Croxton, of Providence, and William married Mary Smith. William Garrett, the elder, died in 1703, and his wife in 1722.

Samuel Levis, the neighbor and life-long friend of William Garrett, occupied the land adjoining his, which remains to the present time in the possession of Mr. Levis's descendants. Samuel Levis was a man of economical and business-like habits; he possessed an energetic character, which was especially displayed in matters pertaining to the welfare of his adopted country. Scarcely was he comfortably settled in his Pennsylvania home, before his friends induced him to represent the county of Chester in the provincial assembly; and he was afterwards elected many times consecutively to the same office. For a short period he was justice of the peace of Chester county. Notwithstanding his many official duties, Mr. Levis always found time to attend carefully to the religious and charitable duties that devolved upon him as a member of the Society of Friends. His children were: I. Mary (Mrs. Joseph Pennock); II. Samuel, married Hannah Stretch, of Philadelphia; III. William, married Elizabeth Read, of Kennett, who became a preacher of the Society of Friends; IV. Sarah (Mrs. George Maris), of Springfield; V. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Shipley). William Shipley came to America from Loyley and Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England. Before her marriage, and while in her twenty-fourth year, Elizabeth Levis became an enthusiast in religion. In company with John Fenn, she undertook a series of religious journeys to various parts of the country, visiting New England, Long Island and the Barbadoes Islands. In 1733, she visited England, Scotland and Ireland, addressing religious meetings in different parts of those countries and proclaiming everywhere the success of the Friends in establishing their Society in the new land of hope. Elizabeth (Levis) Shipley died at the age of eighty-seven, having been a preacher of the Word for more than sixty-three years.

The husband of Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Levis, was Joseph Pennock. He was a son of that Christopher Pennock who, as history informs us, was the first military officer in the English service to emigrate to America. He served under William, Prince of Orange, lived for a time in Cornwall, England, and afterwards married Mary, daughter of George Collett, of Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland. After his marriage, he returned to England, and emigrated to America in 1685, settling in Chester county, Pa. As he still held his commission in the English army, he was recalled by William and Mary in 1688, to assist in the great struggle then pending between King William and James II of England. He fought on the memorable twelfth of July, 1690, in the great and decisive battle of the Boyne, in which King James was so disastrously defeated. Christopher Pennock then returned to his new home in Chester county, Pa., where he took up the business of card-making; later, he removed to Philadelphia, were he died in 1701.

The history of his son, Joseph Pennock, was an eventful one. He was born in Clonmel, Ireland, and at the age of twenty, had crossed the Atlantic ocean no less than four times. Once, while on his way to America, the vessel in which he sailed was captured by a French man-of-war; he was taken as a prisoner to France, and held there for nearly a year in wretched captivity, being subjected to cruel tortures at the hands of the French prison officials.

Owing to the fact that the Pennock family were not members of the Society of Friends, the marriage of Joseph Pennock and Mary Levis took place at Springfield, at the residence of the bride's father. The ceremony was performed in the presence of two justices of the court, in the year 1705. It is said that this was the first marriage in Chester county between persons of different religious views. From that time until the year 1714, Joseph Pennock resided in Springfield. He then re-

moved his family to West Marlborough, where he erected a dwelling which he called "Primitive Hall."

Joseph Pennock was a member of the provincial assembly. At the time when he purchased the tract of land in West Marlborough, the country was a wilderness, frequented chiefly by hostile bands of Lenni Lenape Indians. But Joseph Pennock, having negotiated peaceably with these natives, was permitted without the slightest molestation to lay out his grounds and to build his home. His kind treatment of the Indians emboldened them to take advantage of his hospitality; and it is related that the Pennock family, when they retired for the night, always left an abundance of food in an outhouse, which was sure to be consumed before morning by the hungry rovers of the forest. Many families, residing in the vicinity of Lansdowne, Pa., still take a natural pride in tracing their descent from an ancestor so prudent and so generous as Joseph Pennock.

HARRY G. BUCKMASTER, M. D., Wilmington, Del., son of Charles M. and Mary P. (Anderson) Buckmaster, was born in Woodside, North Murderkill hundred, Kent county, Del., October 3, 1869.

His ancestors were English on the paternal side and Swedish on the maternal side. Three brothers of the name of Buckmaster came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth or the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in New Jersey. The first member of the Buckmaster family who made his home in Delaware was the great-great-great-grandfather of Dr. Harry G. Buckmaster, whose descendants have all been residents of this state.

Thomas Buckmaster, grandfather of Dr. Buckmaster, was born in Kent county. By occupation he was a farmer, but he also acted as light house keeper, a position to which he was appointed by the government. He married Ann Denney. They had children: I. Thomas, 2, accidentally shot on the Delaware River front, in 1894; II. Charles M.; III. Edwin, of Wilmington; IV. Walter E.; V. Frederick; VI. Anna (Mrs. Richard Lavine), of Newark, Del.; VII. Olivia (Mrs. William Short), of Philadelphia; VIII. Mary (Mrs. J. M. Linderman), of Wilmington; IX. Sarah. Thomas Buckmaster died some years ago. His widow resides in Wilmington, Del.

Charles M. Buckmaster, father of Dr. Buckmaster, was born in Kent county and attended the public schools of his neighborhood. He learned car-building and has worked at that trade in Wilmington for the past twenty-eight years. Mr. Buckmaster served in the Union Army throughout the Civil War. He was only seventeen years old when hostilities were declared, but his patriotism was aroused and he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out with an excellent record. He was wounded at Vicksburg. Charles M. Buckmaster married Mary P., daughter of James and Ann P. (Taylor) Anderson, of Kent county. They had children: I. Harry G.; II. Lillian; III. James, died in childhood; IV. Frank A.; V. Mabel. Among Mrs. Buckmaster's maternal ancestors were the famous author, Thomas Payne, also John Adams, Dr. Adams, and Major Anderson, all of Revolutionary fame.

Harry C. Buckmaster spent his youthful days at his home in Woodside, where he received his rudimentary education. He afterward attended the Friends' School in Wilmington. He read medicine, for a year, with Dr. James T. Massey, of Canterbury, Del., and in September, 1891, matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He was graduated from that institution June 7, 1894, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Wilmington. In January, 1896, he established in that city a pharmacy, which he now conducts in connection with his medical practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and is one of the board of directors of the Wilmington high school. Dr. Buckmaster is a skilled physician and a successful business man. He is a Democrat, and is an active worker in the ranks. His parents and their family attend the Presbyterian church.

The Anderson family, the maternal ancestors of Dr. Buckmaster's mother, was one of the first European families in Delaware. The first of the name, an emigrant from Sweden, settled in New Castle and from that point his descendants have made homes for themselves in different parts of the state. James Anderson, Dr. Buckmaster's maternal grandfather, was born

near Milford, Kent county, Del., in 1810, and engaged in agricultural pursuits there throughout his life. He married Ann P. Taylor, who was born in Milford, in 1818. They had children: I. William F.; II. Mary P. (Mrs. Charles M. Buckmaster); III. Thomas P.; IV. Sarah (Mrs. A. H. Matthews); V. Frank, died at the age of twenty-six; VI. Anna L. (Mrs. Charles H. Fitzgerald). Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are deceased.

NEWTON H. CLOUD, Wilmington, Del., son of Stephen and Jane (Hickman) Cloud, was born in Cecil county, Md., May 3, 1858.

His paternal ancestors were Scotch, and those on his mother's side English. Nathaniel Cloud, his grandfather, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del. He was a well-known school-teacher of that district for many years. He married Katie Davis. Nathaniel Cloud died about 1863.

Stephen Cloud, deceased, father of Newton H. Cloud, passed his life in Pennsylvania and Delaware, and in both acquired a good reputation as a builder. Stephen Cloud married Jane Anna, daughter of John and Anna (Bullock) Hickman, natives of Delaware.

Their children were: I. Hiram, who married Filina McClerse; II. William B., of Washington, married Anna Walters; III. Stephen J. R., married Hannah McClerse; IV. Livana, wife of Charles Hammond, architect and builder, of Philadelphia; V. Henry, married Ann Hartshorne; VI. Lewis, married Sarah Higgison; VII. Harmon, married Elizabeth Westcott; VIII. Jane Anna, married Isaac Hammond, builder, of Atlantic City, N. J.; IX. Morris, married Emma Wilson; X. Luther, married Elizabeth Wolfe; XI. Charlotta (Mrs. Charles Lane), deceased; XII. Lorenzo D., contractor, of Philadelphia, married ——— Nealy; XIII. Newton H. Stephen Cloud was a member of the M. E. church.

Newton H. Cloud received his education in the public schools of Hammonton, N. J., and Wilmington, Del. At an early age he was apprenticed to his brother Hiram to learn carpentry. When his term of indenture had expired, he engaged in business for himself, and for the past twenty years has been constantly employed as an architect and builder. During this period he has made an exhaustive study of architecture to very good purpose; some of the most ornate and imposing private residences in Wilmington were designed and erected by him. In politics he is a Republican, but not an active partisan. On November 5, 1875, Newton H. Cloud was married to Anna M., daughter of Lewis and Charlotte (Hickman) Speakman, of Hammonton, N. J. Their children are: I. Lewis S.; II. Anna M.; III. Newton H., 2; IV. Lorenzo D.; V. John H., deceased; VI. Charlotte S. Mr. and Mrs. Cloud and their eldest three children are members of the Mount Salem M. E. church, of Wilmington.

CHARLES H. COMBS, Wilmington, Del., son of Amos and Ann (Jobs) Combs, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1823.

Amos Combs, though American by birth, being a native of New Jersey, was descended from Scotch ancestry. His wife, Ann (Jobs) Combs, was born at Pennington, N. J., and died in Philadelphia in April, 1885, at the age of eighty-five years; her remains are interred in Riverview cemetery, Wilmington, Del. She was of English descent. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and crossed the Delaware with General Washington on the memorable winter night when the Hessians were surprised at Trenton. In the engagement at that place, Mr. Jobs was wounded. He was a resident of Philadelphia nearly all his life; his remains were interred either at Trenton or at Hanover cemetery, in Philadelphia; the former appears more probable.

In his early years, Charles H. Combs attended the Friends' school at Marshallton, Chester county, Pa. At nine years of age, he was "bound" to John Worth, Jr., a Friend, of Chester, Pa., in whose family he remained until he had attained his majority. The great western country had for him the attraction that it possessed in those days for nearly every enterprising young man, and it was not long after his indentures had expired that he went to the vicinity of Canton, Ohio. But, only three months after arriving there, he enlisted in Company K, Third Ohio Volunteers, Col. S. R. Curtis and Capt. James Allen, for the Mexican war. This was on May 6, 1846.

Mr. Combs served until August, 1847, and was then mustered out at New Orleans, La. After spending a few more months at Canton, O., he came east, and worked in Philadelphia for three years in cotton and woolen mills, and for two years in the Spring Garden gasworks. Mr. Combs was then for a time engaged in farming near his early home, Marshalltown, Chester county, Pa.; then resided for a year in Illinois; then returned to Chester county, Pa., and remained two years; he next removed to Phoenixville, Pa., then to French Creek, Pa., and again to Phoenixville. While a resident of this place, Mr. Combs again became a soldier, enlisting, June 21, 1863, in Company A, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Jennings, for the defence of the Union. During his three months of service, he took part in the great battle of Gettysburg. After this patriotic service, Mr. Combs returned to the quiet and useful employments of peace. From 1867 to 1869, he resided in Pottstown, Pa., and in the latter year, removed to Wilmington, Del., of which place he has ever since been a citizen. His employment is that of a carpet weaver. Mr. Combs is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of General Thomas A. Smith Post, G. A. R., and of Wilmington Council, O. U. A. M.

Charles H. Combs was married, August 14, 1852, at Warwick, Chester county, Pa., to Martha Jane, daughter of Joseph and Martha McEwen, of that county. Mrs. Combs was born at Warwick, September 17, 1832. Their children are: I. William H.; II. Anna Eliza, wife of George W. Booker, a commission merchant of Wilmington, Del.; III. Mary Margaret; IV. Joseph Francis, married Sarah, daughter of James Murray, of Wilmington; V. Samuel W.; VI. Charles Wesley, married Lena Kirkley, of Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Combs attend the Epworth M. E. church.

CHARLES H. CANTWELL, Wilmington, Del., son of Thomas and Mary A. (Logan) Cantwell, was born in Elkton, Cecil County, Md., June 18, 1845.

His ancestors came early in the eighteenth century to this country; those of his father were from Wales and settled in Delaware; those of his mother came from Ireland, and founded homes in Maryland. In 1689, Edmund Cantwell, of Cecil county, Md., obtained a grant of 200 acres of land, lying on both sides of Drawyers creek, as a location for a water mill. He represented New Castle county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1683 to 1685. Matthew Cantwell, grandfather of Charles H. Cantwell, was born in Cecil county, Md., February 23, 1773. On March 13, 1800, he married Mary Pugh, who was born February 23, 1782. They had children: I. James, born August 14, 1803, died in New Orleans, La., January 13, 1837; II. John, born January 26, 1805, deceased; III. Thomas, born February 27, 1807, deceased; IV. Robert, born September 27, 1810, died November 25, 1858; V. Jane Elizabeth, born March 24, 1813, died March 17, 1844; VI. Joseph, born January 2, 1816, died in Philadelphia, September 13, 1886; VII. Mary, born August 7, 1818, died July 13, 1827; VIII. Matthew, 2, born December 26, 1821, died in June, 1824. Matthew Cantwell died March 13, 1824; his wife died November 15, 1852; both were buried in the cemetery at Elkton, Md.

Thomas Cantwell, father of Charles H. Cantwell, was born in Elkton, Md., and never removed from Cecil county. He was a blacksmith and worked at his trade for many years, subsequently, however, engaging in business as a drayman. He married Mary A. Logan. They had children and grandchildren as follows: I. Charles H.; II. Mary Jane (Mrs. Herman Jeffers), of Elkton, Md., has children, i. Malvern, ii. Charles, iii. Mary, iv. George, v. Florence; III. Eliza A. (Mrs. William Watson), of Elkton, Md., has one child, Howard; IV. Ella (Mrs. Frank B. Price), of Elkton, Md., has children, i. Grace, ii. Ruth C. Thomas Cantwell died in Elkton, Md. His widow married George Turner of Elkton; they have no children.

Charles H. Cantwell lived in Elkton until he was thirteen years old, and until that time was a pupil in the public schools. He worked for a time at coach painting. In 1862 he went to Philadelphia, and in 1863 entered the service of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., as brakeman and was soon afterward promoted to conductor on freight trains. In June, 1875, he was appointed assistant yardmaster of the P., W. & B. R. R. at Wilmington, Del., and was made yardmaster in June, 1883. Mr. Cantwell is a highly competent railroad em-

ployee and a respected and useful citizen. He is an honorary member of the Yardmasters' Association of Philadelphia, and a member of the P. R. R. Relief Society, of Wilmington Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., and of Winona Council, No. 9, Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a Republican, but takes no active part in political matters.

Charles H. Cantwell was married in Wilmington, to Anna J., daughter of Benjamin and Catharine (Biggs) King. Their children are: I. Flora O., died in childhood; II. Pearla King, a graduate of Wilmington High school.

Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell are consistent members of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Cantwell has served as superintendent of the Sabbath school, is now a teacher in the school, chairman of the State Sabbath School Association, member of the New Castle County Sabbath School Association and member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. of Wilmington.

JAMES M. HARRINGTON, Wilmington, Del., son of George and Sarah (LaMar) Harrington, was born in West Dover, Kent county, Del., December 9, 1855.

His paternal ancestors were English by birth. The original orthography of their name was Herrington. George M. Harrington, grandfather of James M. Harrington, was born in Kent county, Del., May 5, 1792, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Miriam Milburn, of Kent county, Del., April 24, 1812. They had children: I. John; II. Nathan; III. Thomas; IV. Mary J.; V. Miriam; VI. William M.; VII. George; VIII. James O. Mr. Harrington died in West Dover, Kent county, aged sixty-four years.

George Harrington was born in Kent county, Del., September 9, 1830. He was enrolled as a pupil in the district schools during the winter months, and in summer assisted in the cultivation of the farm. When a young man he engaged in farming for himself, and continued in that occupation until his death. He lived for several years in Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., and spent the latter part of his life in Queen Anne county, Md. He married Sarah, daughter of William and Mary LaMar, of Kent county, Del. They had children: I. James M.; II. Miriam T. (Mrs. George W. Money) of New Castle county, Del.; III. Susan E., died in childhood; IV. William S., of Chester, Pa. Mr. Harrington died in Queen Anne county, Md., December 26, 1866.

James M. Harrington attended the public schools of Smyrna, Del., and, upon completing the course there, learned carpentry, at which he worked for several years. He was for a time a traveling salesman, but returned to his trade. On July 23, 1889, he secured employment in the Wilmington shops of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., and in 1894 was made assistant foreman of the freight car construction department. This position he still holds. Mr. Harrington is a member of Oriental lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and of Wilmington lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W. He is a Republican.

On January 16, 1882, at Marydel, Del., James H. Harrington was married to Cora G., daughter of Powell F. and Anor G. Nickerson. They have children: I. Cora G., died in infancy; II. Emma G. Mr. Harrington and family attend the M. E. church.

Powell F. Nickerson, father of Mrs. Harrington, was born in Kent county, Del., May 12, 1829. He owned and superintended the cultivation of a farm, and for a number of years managed a brick and tile yard in Symrna. The greater part of his life, however, was devoted to teaching school. His later years were spent with his daughter, Mrs. Harrington, in Wilmington. He married Anor G., daughter of Jonathan S. and Elizabeth Green, of Kent county, Del. They had children: I. Cora G. (Mrs. James M. Harrington); II. Watson. Mr. Nickerson died in Wilmington, March 23, 1889.

JAMES KANE, Wilmington, Del., son of Manasses and Annie (Hearn) Kane, was born in Dungiven, County Londonderry, Ireland. December 25, 1859.

His paternal and maternal ancestors were born in Ireland. His grandfather, Paul Kane, lived and died in County Londonderry, his birthplace. He married Bridget Mulholland and had children: I. Patrick; II. Jane; III. Bridget; IV. Manasses; V. John; VI. Mary; VII. Hugh. All except Hugh are dead.

Manasses Kane was born in Dungiven, Ireland, and spent his life there, farming and

raising cattle. He was twice married. His first wife was Annie McElheney. They had two children: I. Paul, of Philadelphia; II. Bridget (Mrs. John Kane), of County Londonderry, Ireland. Mrs. Kane died in Ireland in 1866. Manasses Kane's second wife was Annie, daughter of John and Bridget (Lynn) Hearn, of County Londonderry. They had children: I. Mary (Mrs. Haney), of Ireland; II. John, of Ireland, married Mary Haney; III. James; IV. Rosa, of Ireland; V. Annie, died in early womanhood. Two children died in infancy. Manasses Kane and his wife both died in Ireland in 1886.

John Hearn, maternal grandfather of James Kane, and his wife Bridget, were natives of County Londonderry. They had children: I. Patrick, of Ireland, a widower; II. Mary (Mrs. Buck) of Toronto, Canada; III. John, of Pittsburg, Pa., married ——; IV. Annie (Mrs. Manasses Kane); V. Hugh, of Oil City, Pa.; VI. Barney, died in Johnstown, Pa., his family still reside in that city; VII. Elizabeth (Mrs. Patrick Donovan), of Oil City, Pa.; VIII. George, of Ireland; IX. Joseph, of England; X. Rosa (Mrs. James McLaughlin) of Ireland. Mr. Hearn died, in Ireland, in 1861.

James Kane was educated in the national schools of County Londonderry and afterward learned carpentry. His trade being acquired, he went to Belfast, Ireland, and found employment there for a year. In December, 1880, when he attained his majority, he came to America. He landed in New York and went immediately to Wilmington where, after working at his trade for two months, he was employed in carriage building for ten months. In 1881 he entered the employ of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. as a carpenter, and on account of his skill and efficiency, was advanced, March 18, 1887, to the position which he now holds, that of foreman in the freight car construction shop. Mr. Kane is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of the A. O. U. W., and of the P., W. & B. Relief Association. He is an active Democrat, and a progressive citizen, and is a member of the municipal council for the fourth ward.

On February 14, 1880, in Dungiven, Ireland, James Kane was married to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Tonner) Stewart, of County Londonderry. Mrs. Kane was born in Dungiven, August 26, 1861. Their children are: I. John, born December, 1880, died November 27, 1881; II. Mary E., born May 31, 1882; III. Annie, born February 19, 1884; IV. Katharine, born April 10, 1886; V. Howard S., born January 10, 1888; Bessie Agnes, born September 5, 1889. Mr. Kane and family attend St. Mary's R. C. church.

Thomas Stewart, father of Mrs. James Kane, was the proprietor of a grocery store in Dungiven, Ireland. He was widely known, and was a very popular man. He married Catharine, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Siley) Tonner. They had children: I. Catharine (Mrs. John Ellis), of Fair Oaks; II. Edward, of New York City, married twice, has two children; III. Mary (Mrs. James Kane); IV. Margaret (Mrs. Michael McCloskey), of Fair Oaks, Cal.; V. Martha (Mrs. Joseph McCloskey), of Fair Oaks, Cal., has one child; VI. Thomas, of Ireland, married Nancy McCloskey, has three children: VII. Annie, of Ireland; VIII. Michael, of New York City, married, and has one child. Mr. Stewart died in Ireland, in 1893; his widow resides in Ireland.

LEWIS P. B. FAUST, Wilmington, Del., son of Henry and Margaret W. (Cooper) Faust, was born in Wilmington, January 27, 1852.

The earliest of his ancestors of whom there is a record is his great-great-grandfather on the maternal side, Christopher Carr by name. He was of English parentage, was born in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, Pa., in 1741, and always made his home there. He was a paper manufacturer and followed that business for many years. When the thirteen colonies entered an armed protest against English tyranny, he joined their army and fought throughout the war. He became a member of the Baptist church after he had passed his hundredth year, and on the occasion of his profession of faith, an occurrence was witnessed that is probably unparalleled. He was taken to the Wissahickon creek, and there baptized according to the forms of the church whose doctrines he had accepted, after more than a century of time had whitened his locks and enfeebled his

steps. He died near Chestnut Hill on a peaceful Sunday evening, December 14, 1845.

John Faust, paternal grandfather of Lewis P. B. Faust, was of German ancestry. It is believed that he was born in Montgomery county, Pa; he is known to have been engaged in paper making there during his brief lifetime. He married Catharine Freze, granddaughter of Christopher Carr. They had children: I. Charles, deceased; II. Henry; III. William, of Dixon, Ill., married Malinda Ade; IV. Harriet (Mrs. James McIntire), of Wilmington, whose husband was killed in the war of the Rebellion. John Faust died when about thirty years old, from the effects of a sunstroke.

Henry Faust, second son of John and Catherine Faust, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., November 4, 1822, educated in private schools in the same county, worked on a farm until he was sixteen, and in 1839 became an apprentice at cooperage. He carried on the business of his trade until 1896, since which time he has lived in retirement. He is a resident of Wilmington. Henry Faust was married in Philadelphia, December 23, 1847, to Margaret W., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morrison) Cooper; Mrs. Faust is a native of Maryland. Their children are: I. Henry Atwood, died in childhood; II. Mary Kelton, also died in early life; III. Lewis P. B.; IV. Ella P. (Mrs. Noah Cunningham); V. Robert P., of Wilmington, married Mary Herlock; VI. William E.; VII. Annie D. (Mrs. William E. Evan).

Lewis P. B. Faust has always resided in Wilmington. He attended the public schools here, and then entered the employ of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., as assistant to the storekeeper. In 1867, after less than a year in the store-keeper's office, he became an apprentice in the machine shop of the company. When he had acquired his trade, he remained in the machine shops and in October, 1881, was made a foreman of that department. The duties of that position he is still discharging with entire acceptability to the company. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 27, A. F. and A. M.; of Delta Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; and of Wilmington Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W.

On August 27, 1876, Lewis P. B. Faust was married to Emma Frances, daughter of Stewart and Elizabeth Carlisle, of Wilmington. They have children: I. Florence C.; II. Bertha. Mr. Faust and family attend the M. E. church.

THOMAS FERRY, Wilmington, Del., son of Thomas and Lydia (Cunningham) Ferry, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., August 3, 1840.

Thomas Ferry was born in Ireland, and came to America when a young man. His first home was in Montreal, Canada. He subsequently removed to Delaware and engaged in farming in Christiana and Brandywine hundreds, New Castle county. He married Lydia Cunningham, of Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. James, of Washington, D. C.; II. Catharine (Mrs. Hugh Houghey) of Wilmington, widow; III. Thomas, 2.

The early boyhood of Thomas Ferry, 2, was spent on the farm with his father. He attended the public schools of Brandywine hundred and afterward learned coach-trimming. At this trade he was employed until 1873, when he established the Wilmington Carpet Cleaning Works, which he conducts at present. Mr. Ferry is the inventor of the "tumbling process." He is also the patentee of a head-rest. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he is working on several other articles originated by himself, upon which he hopes to obtain patents in the near future. Mr. Ferry is a member of Wilmington Conclave, I. O. H., and since 1859 has been connected with the Washington Volunteer steam fire engine company, of Wilmington. In political matters he is a Democrat.

In 1877, in Wilmington, Thomas Ferry was married to Annie, daughter of Alexis and Catharine Barrell, of Wilmington. Their children are: I. Alfred H., born July 13, 1878; II. Thomas, 3, born September 3, 1880; III. Frank J., born January 27, 1882; IV. Bertha M., born in March, 1884. Mr. Ferry and family attend St. Paul's R. C. church.

JAMES T. GRUBB, Wilmington, Del., son of James and Ellen (Stephens) Grubb, was born in Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., January 10, 1846.

It is supposed that James Grubb, grandfather of James T. Grubb, was born in Mill

Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del. The latter part of his life was spent in Wilmington, Del., where he was a successful merchant, dealing in boots and shoes.

Mr. Grubb's father, James Grubb, second son of James Grubb, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., in 1812. He was educated in the schools of Mill Creek hundred, and learned shoemaking in his father's establishment. After working at his trade in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Grubb returned to Wilmington, Del., and opened a store for the sale of boots and shoes, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Mr. Grubb was one of the best-known merchants of Wilmington, where he occupied the same stand for fifty consecutive years. He was a good citizen, and was highly esteemed in the community. James Grubb was married to Ellen Stephens. Their children are: I. John S., died in May, 1876; II. James T.; III. Rebecca, married George Cleland, a merchant of Wilmington, Del.; and two who died in childhood. Mr. Grubb died at his home in Wilmington, Del., in 1884; his widow died in May, 1894.

James T. Grubb's whole life has been spent in Wilmington, Del. After serving for some time in the Fifth and for one month in the Seventh Regiment of the Delaware Home Guards, Mr. Grubb enlisted, in his seventeenth year, in the Eighth Delaware Volunteers, and served until the close of the war of the Rebellion. He took part in the battles of Five Forks and of Gravelly Run, and was present at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee and his army, near Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. Mr. Grubb is a member of the Republican party; he is a successful merchant and is highly esteemed in his native city.

On August 15, 1894, James T. Grubb was married, at Elkton, Md., to Mary, daughter of Andrew and Julia Casey, a native of Ireland. Their children are: I. Walter J., born June 30, 1895; II. Willard Andrew, born June 22, 1897.

DAVID LINDSAY, Wilmington, Del., son of Adam, 2, and Sarah D. (Lincoln) Lindsay, was born in Norwich, Conn., September 14, 1844.

Adam Lindsay, grandfather of David Lindsay, was born in Scotland, and was the first of his family to come to America. He settled in New York or New Jersey, about 1830, and subsequently removed to Connecticut. He was a papermaker, and worked in various mills in Connecticut. Adam Lindsay married Jean Hogarth, in Scotland. Their children were: I. James, deceased; II. Jean, deceased; III. David, deceased; IV. David, 2, deceased; V. William, deceased; VI. Janet, deceased; VII. Adam, 2, deceased; VIII. Thomas, deceased; IX. Allan, deceased; X. Rose T. (Mrs. William Luke), of Wilmington; XI. Alexander, deceased; XII. Archibald, deceased. All, except David, 1, Alexander and Archibald, grew to manhood and womanhood. Adam Lindsay died in Connecticut, in April, 1842.

Adam Lindsay, 2, was born in Scotland, May 24, 1817. His early life was spent in his native land and there he received his education and learned papermaking. This occupation he followed after his arrival in America, working in mills in Connecticut. Adam Lindsay married Sarah D., daughter of John and Mullaney (Huntington) Lincoln, November 19, 1840. They had one child, David. Mrs. Sarah Lindsay, who was born June 27, 1816, died in Connecticut, February 13, 1846. Mr. Lindsay died in Westville, Conn., in August, 1853.

David Lindsay spent his boyhood in Connecticut, where he was educated in public and select schools, and learned paper-making at the mills in Montville. In November, 1865, he came to Wilmington and was employed in the Augustine paper mills for six months. He afterwards went to Rockland, Del., for a short time, but returned to Wilmington and re-entered the Augustine mills, of which he was appointed manager, January 1, 1870, a position which he still retains. He is one of the progressive and popular citizens of his adopted city. Mr. Lindsay is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., of Wilmington, and of Brandywine Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat.

On December 23, 1868, in Montville, Conn., David Lindsay was married to Ella A., daughter of Joseph and Sophia (Minard) Brumley. They have children: I. May Lincoln (Mrs. Harry L. Evans), of Wilmington, born November 3, 1869; II. Jennie B. (Mrs. T. Howard Lewis), of Albany, N. Y., born October 24, 1871; III. William Allan, born

May 14, 1874; IV. Clara Jessup, born September 1, 1876; V. David, 2, born March 22, 1879; VI. Ella R., died in infancy; VII. Joseph Horace, born April 27, 1895; VIII. Sarah M., born March 4, 1888, died in infancy. Mr. Lindsay and his family attend St. Andrew's P. E. church. Mr. Lindsay is the treasurer of the church and a member of the vestry.

THOMAS W. SMITH, Wilmington, Del., son of James H. and Evelina (Murdock) Smith, was born in Wilmington, July 4, 1844.

His paternal ancestors were Scotch and English. The first of this family to settle in Maryland (as far as there is record) was William Smith. He bequeathed to his son, John Smith, the land on which the town of Elkton is built.

William Smith, grandfather of Thomas W. Smith, was a native of Kent county, Md., where he spent his entire life, devoting himself to farming. He had five children: I. James H., deceased; II. Susan, widow of Daniel Thomas; III. William T., deceased; IV. Sarah, deceased; V. David, deceased.

James H. Smith was born in Kent county, Md., in March, 1814. He spent his boyhood there, was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of a mill-wright under the instruction of Mr. Wiley, of Kent county. Afterwards, he removed to Baltimore and worked at his trade in Ellicott's mills. About 1844 he came to Wilmington and was employed by the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. for seven years, after which he removed to Alexandria, Va., where he was engaged as foreman of bridge builders, on what is now known as the Virginia Midland railroad. About 1858, Mr. Smith went to Philadelphia and established himself there as a contractor for the construction of bridges. He erected in that city the first Girard Avenue bridge, and rebuilt the wire bridge at Callowhill street, and also the Callowhill street roundhouse for the P. R. R. Co. About 1859 he purchased a farm near Elkton, Cecil county, Md., where his family spent a part of each year, the remainder being passed in Wilmington. James H. Smith married Evelina, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Murdock, born in Kent county, Md., and of Scotch ancestry. They had children: I. Thomas W.; II. Anna (Mrs. Oliver Dashiell), deceased; III. David, died in childhood; IV. Eva (Mrs. James File), of Aberdeen, Hartford county, Md.; V. Edward C., of Wilmington, married Phoebe Blackston. Mr. Smith died on his farm in Cecil county, May 13, 1879.

Thomas W. Smith spent his early life in four states, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was educated in select schools in Wilmington and in Elkton, Md. In the fall of 1864 he entered the shops of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. to learn carpentry and bridge building. With the exception of four years, he has been in the employ of the company since he became an apprentice in its shops. In 1871 he was made foreman of car inspectors at Lamokin and in October, 1878, was promoted to the position of foreman of car inspectors of the west yard at Wilmington, and at Edgemoor. He is very efficient in his department, and his services are highly appreciated by the railroad company. Mr. Smith is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M., Washington Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., and Delaware Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F. In politics he is independent.

On April 9, 1868, in Wilmington, Thomas W. Smith was married to Elmira H., daughter of Eli and Sarah A. (Tindall) Todd, of Wilmington. They have five children: I. Eva; II. Mary A.; III. J. Thomas, deceased; IV. W. Levin; V. Nowland. Mr. Smith and his family attend the Baptist church.

JOSEPH W. HEARN, Wilmington, Del., son of Winder and Charlotte A. (Culder) Hearn, was born in Little Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del., December 23, 1849.

The Hearn family is among those recorded as early settlers of Sussex county. Winder Hearn, father of Joseph W. Hearn, was born in Little Creek hundred, March 14, 1817, and was engaged in farming in that hundred, until the time of his death. He was married four times. His first wife was Leah Waller. They had children: I. Elizabeth E. (Mrs. Burton Culder); II. Frances (Mrs. William Ellis); III. Samuel S., married Georgiana Hichins, and after her death, Emma Parsons; IV. Sallie A. (Mrs. William Marvel); V. Joseph W., died in childhood. Winder Hearn's second wife was Charlotte A. Culder, born in Sussex county, Del., who died leaving three children: I. Joseph W.; II. Laura E.,

died young; III. Minas B., married Ella Harmonson. Mrs. Charlotte A. Hearn died 18—. The third wife of Mr. Hearn was Mary, widow of Elijah Hitchins. They had children: I. William M., married Emma Windsor; II. Charlotte, died in infancy. After the death of his third wife, Mr. Hearn was married to Mary, widow of Elijah Davis. Mr. Hearn died October 2, 1890.

Joseph W. Hearn remained on the homestead farm until he was nineteen years old. Then, having acquired an education in the public schools of the neighborhood, he secured employment in Maryland, in laying track for the Queen Anne county railroad. Subsequently he went to Dorchester county, Md., and was similarly engaged on the Cambridge & Seaford railroad. Then he returned to the Queen Anne county railroad and assisted in putting down the track for the Kent county (Md.) railroad. After this work was completed Mr. Hearn went to Middletown, Del., and entered the employ of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., in whose service he has spent the past twenty-five years. He is now foreman of the bridge department of the railroad and a masterly workman. Mr. Hearn is a member of Industry Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., of Wilmington, and of the P. R. R. Relief Association. He is a Republican.

On September 12, 1872, in Delmar, Del., Joseph W. Hearn was married to Margaret V., daughter of Robert and Catharine (Moore) Venable, of Sussex county, Del. They have two children: I. Edith May (Mrs. John W. Hearn), of Wilmington; II. Ernest H. Mr. Hearn and family attend the M. E. church.

EDMUND B. FRAZER, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Injuber (Stidham) Frazer, was born near Wilmington, Del., December 12, 1833.

His grandfather, James Frazer, was a native of the north of Ireland and was born in County Armagh about 1745. Forty years later he came to America and made a home for himself near New Castle, Del. There he engaged in farming. He married Sarah Barr, who was born in Delaware, of Irish parentage. They had children as follows: I. William, married Elmira Stidham, died in his eighty-seventh year, had three children, one of whom is deceased; II. Samuel, married Emeline McRoy, died at the age of ninety-three, had ten children, seven of whom are deceased; III. Mary (Mrs. Ebenezer Boyd), died at Oxford, Pa., at the age of eighty-five; IV. Jane (Mrs. Joshua Jackson), died near Elkton, Md., in her seventy-sixth year, had five children, three of whom are deceased; Joshua Jackson died in his eighty-seventh year; V. John; VI. James X., married Emily Davis, died at the age of sixty-eight, had nine children, two of whom are deceased; VII. Thomas, married Harriet L. Love, of New Jersey, died at the age of eighty-one. All the children were born in New Castle county, and, with the exception of James and Emily Frazer, the deceased members of the family were buried in the Glasgow Presbyterian graveyard. James Frazer died in New Castle county in his eighty-ninth year; his wife died in her eighty-fourth year.

John Frazer, father of Edmund B. Frazer, was born in New Castle county, January 6, 1806, and remained in that county throughout his life. He was a farmer and a Democrat, as were his brothers.

John Frazer married Injuber Stidham, of Wilmington, New Castle county, whose mother was Miss Britton, of New Castle county, Del. Their children are: I. Edmund B.; II. Mary (Mrs. Davidson Pierce), had children, i. Rebecca (Mrs. Richard T. Cann), of Kirkwood, Del., ii. John Frazer Pierce, M. D., of Albuquerque, N. M., iii. Addie, died aged eighteen; III. Sarah B. (Mrs. D. Brainard Ferris), deceased, had children, i. Susan, married Prof. Ward, of Westminster, Md., ii. Charles, married Miss McWooter, of Middletown, Del., iii. Catherine, a nurse in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., iv. D. Brainard, Jr., a clerk in the employ of the H. & H. Company, shipbuilders, Wilmington, Del., v. Injuber (Mrs. John M. ———), of Chester, Pa., had one daughter who died in childhood; IV. Catharine H., deceased; V. Samuel S., of California; VI. John H.; VII. Elmira, died in her ninth year; VIII. Injuber, deceased; IX. Isaac S., a farmer, New Castle county. John Frazer died on his farm, March 12, 1887; his widow died May 15, 1887, in her seventy-ninth year; they were buried in Glasgow Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Frazer was a member of the Presbyterian denomination and a trustee of the Glasgow church.

Edmund B. Frazer was born three miles from Wilmington. He was educated in the Academy and College at Newark. In 1855, when he had completed his collegiate course, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Glasgow. In 1857 he disposed of his store and went to Dubuque, Iowa. The first year in that western state he taught school. In 1858 he walked to Dakota, making the journey through Iowa. He traversed twenty-four counties and at the end of his long trip was sixty miles west of the Missouri river. The entire distance traveled was 450 miles, and the time consumed, fourteen days. The next year he walked 900 miles. Early in 1861 Mr. Frazer returned to Delaware and in February became a salesman with William B. Sharp, Fourth and Market streets, Wilmington. In July, 1865, he purchased Mr. Sharp's store and conducted it for three years. In 1869 he established himself as an auctioneer, on Shipley street, below Third, where he remained for one year. In 1871 Mr. Frazer was appointed justice of the peace for Wilmington, for seven years. At the expiration of his term he became a real estate broker. At the end of one year, in the fall of 1878, he was appointed clerk of the city council of Wilmington, and served three years in that capacity, and during that period, by virtue of his office, acted as secretary of the Board of Health. In 1881 he was elected secretary of the Board and registrar of births, marriages and deaths for five years. In May of 1884, he was appointed secretary of the State Board of Health, which position he still retains. Mr. Frazer is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., of Wilmington. He is a Democrat, and as the representative of his party, has held the office of inspector at thirty elections.

On December 12, 1865, in Philadelphia, Edmund B. Frazer was married to Catharine H., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Springer. Of their children one is living, Elizabeth S. (Mrs. George I. Spear), of Wilmington, whose husband is a slate roofer. Mrs. Catharine Frazer died September 16, 1893. Edmund B. Frazer was married in Wilmington, May 9, 1894, to Mary E., daughter of John and Eliza Pass and widow of Taylor Wood. Mr. Frazer is a member of the Presbyterian church.

The Stidham family, of which Edmund B. Frazer's mother was a member, was of Swedish origin, and among the original settlers. Land in New Castle county was granted the first Stidham by patent, and the grandfather of Mrs. John Frazer assisted in the building of the Old Swedes' church.

CHARLES H. FITZGERALD, Wilmington, Del., son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Mills) Fitzgerald, was born in Milford hundred, Kent county, Del., May 15, 1853.

Ezekiel Fitzgerald was the son of George and Elizabeth Fitzgerald, and both he and his wife, Elizabeth Mills, were natives of Kent county, Del. They had children: I. George E., newspaper editor in Hannibal, Mo.; II. David, of Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del.; III. Ezekiel, of Cedar Creek hundred; IV. John U., of Cedar Creek hundred; V. Charles H.; VI. James H., of Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del.; VII. Joshua R., of Wilmington. Ezekiel Fitzgerald was born March 29, 1819, and died in Kent county, Del., March 17, 1878. Mrs. Fitzgerald resides in Milford.

Charles H. Fitzgerald spent the first fifteen years of his life in Milford hundred, where he attended school and worked on the farm. He completed his school course in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, and was engaged in farming there until 1883, when he removed to Wilmington, and was employed by the Jackson & Sharp Co. for eleven years. Four years ago he established the Ideal Art school, of Wilmington, and is still its proprietor.

On November 12, 1888, in Camden, N. J., Charles B. Fitzgerald was married to Anna L., daughter of James and Ann (Taylor) Anderson. They have one child, Mary Paine, born July 9, 1897. Mr. Fitzgerald and family attend the M. E. church.

The parents of Mrs. Fitzgerald were born in South Murderkill hundred, Kent county, Del. James Anderson, the father of Mrs. C. H. Fitzgerald, was born in 1810, and died in 1896. His father was Herman Anderson, son of Major Anderson, of Revolutionary fame, and his mother was Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of William Taylor, and granddaughter of Col. John Taylor, also a Revolutionary soldier. William Taylor fought in the war of 1812. Anna (Taylor) Anderson was born in 1818, and died in 1892. Her father was a son of William, and a brother of Elizabeth Taylor; her mother, Mary Paine, was a daugh-

ter of Thomas Paine, who was of English parentage, and a direct descendant of Thomas Paine, celebrated in Revolutionary times. Her grandmother was of Dutch descent, and was born on the high seas, under the English flag. James and Ann Anderson were married in Camden, Del., in 1840. Their children are as follows: I. William T.; II. Thomas P.; III. J. Franklin, died December 1, 1879; IV. Mary P. (Mrs. C. M. Buckmaster); V. Sallie A. (Mrs. A. H. Matthews); VI. Anna L. (Mrs. Charles H. Fitzgerald).

WARREN HARPER, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Thomas Stewart Harper and Eliza (Hazel) Harper, was born at Leipsic, Kent county, Del., July 21, 1846.

Warren Harper's grandfather, Joseph Harper, was a native of Kent county, Del., and resided all his life near Leipsic, devoting most of his time to farming. Joseph Harper was married to Eliza, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Griffin) Warren, both of whom were natives of Kent county, Del. Their children were: I. Thomas Stewart Harper; II. Margaret, who died in childhood. Joseph Harper died in 1827, and was buried on the homestead farm near Leipsic. His widow married J. Lindale of the vicinity of Frederica, Kent county, Del., and they had one child, John Wesley Lindale, who resides at Glenwood, Ind. Mrs. Lindale died about 1832, and was buried in the Warren burying ground between Dover and Frederica, Del.

Thomas Stewart Harper, son of Joseph and Eliza (Warren) Harper, and father of Warren Harper, was born August 23, 1823, on the homestead near Leipsic, Del., where he lived until he was about fifteen years of age. After his mother's death, he left his step-father's house, and went to live with a relative, Charles Irons. A short time later, he went to another relative, Charles Harper, at Leipsic, Del., who gave him some education and afterwards took him into his store as a clerk. In his twenty-second year, he married Elizabeth Hazel, and then went into the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Thomas P. Hazel, under the firm name of Hazel & Harper, which business he followed for about four years. He then sold his interest to his partner and began farming, which he continued, with an interval of a year or two, till 1863, when he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Delaware Volunteers, serving as first lieutenant. He was with his regiment till it was honorably mustered out of the service, and then returned to private life. For the next two years, he was a commission merchant in Philadelphia, Pa., during the fruit season. From 1865 to 1877 he was teller in the First National Bank of Dover. After the second suspension, being dissatisfied with the reinstatement of the cashier, he resigned his position. He then resumed mercantile business in Dover, Del., and continued in the same for about two years. At the time of his death, which occurred March 28, 1882, he was U. S. mail agent between Philadelphia, Pa., and Crisfield, Md.

Thomas S. Harper was married in Philadelphia, November 1, 1844, by the Rev. Levi Scott, afterward a bishop of the M. E. church, to Elizabeth Hazel, daughter of James and Margaret (Kirkley) Hazel. She was a lineal descendant of Sir James Hazel. Their children were: I. Warren; II. Joseph Henry, born at Leipsic, Del., July 14, 1850, married Elizabeth Pratt, and lives in Dover, Del.; III. Elizabeth, born near Leipsic, Del., February 13, 1853, is unmarried and lives in Philadelphia; IV. Thomas, born at Leipsic, Del., August 9, 1855, married Anna C. Anderson, is now a wholesale produce commission merchant in Dock St., Philadelphia; V. Laura, born near Leipsic, Del., August 26, 1857, married Dr. Jesse Godley, of Trenton, N. J., where she now lives; VI. Margaret, born near Leipsic, Del., June 6, 1860, married F. W. Harrold, and is now living in Philadelphia, Pa.; VII. W. B. Harper, born at Leipsic, Del., October 4, 1863, and died in childhood.

Thomas S. Harper, father of Warren Harper, died at Dover, Del., March 28, 1882, and was buried at Dover, Del. His body was afterwards removed to the Riverview Cemetery, Wilmington, Del. His wife, Elizabeth (Hazel) Harper, died in Camden, N. J., January 6, 1896, and was buried in the Riverview cemetery, Wilmington, Del.

Warren Harper was educated in the public school at Leipsic, Del. At the age of sixteen, he entered the drug store of David F. Burton at Dover, Delaware, and for four years was engaged there and in the drug store in Philadelphia. In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Delaware Volunteers, serving for nine months, at the end of which time

the regiment was mustered out of the service. In 1864, he re-enlisted in the Seventh Delaware Volunteers, known as an Emergency Regiment, and served with it till it was mustered out of service. From 1868 to 1871, he was station agent of the Delaware R. R., at Dover, Del., after which he formed a partnership with Mr. George W. Baker, under the firm name of Harper & Baker, doing a large mercantile business in agricultural implements, machinery, coal, &c., at Dover, Del. This firm was well known and successfully conducted until 1879, when Mr. Harper sold his interest to Mr. Baker, and removed to Wilmington, Del., where he established the firm of Warren Harper & Co. Here he continued to do a large and profitable business in the same line as he had handled at Dover, Del., until the year 1884, when Mr. Harper sold out the business, and established the firm of Warren Harper & Bro., wholesale produce commission merchants, at Wilmington, Del. After conducting a very large and successful business in this line for about four years, the firm of Warren Harper & Bro., desiring a larger field of operation, in 1888 transferred their business to Philadelphia, Pa., and continued it under the same name until 1891. Warren Harper then sold his interest in the wholesale produce commission business, and established the present firm of Rouillot & Co., brokers in stocks, grain, &c., in Philadelphia, Pa.

Politically, Mr. Harper is a Republican, as was his father, Thomas S. Harper; and to digress a little, it might be well to add, his father was originally a Whig, and voted with that party till it merged into the American party; he was one of the very first in Kent county, Del., to become a Republican in politics, and continued a strong and active one till his death in 1882. Warren Harper is a member of the Philadelphia Society of Sons of Delaware, and is serving his second term as one of the governors of the same; he is also a member of the Order of Sparta, of the Heptasophs, the A. O. U. W., the G. A. R., the American Union, &c.

Warren Harper was married at Dover, Kent county, Del., July 21, 1868, by the Rev. J. H. Lightburn, of the M. E. Church, to Annie Davidson, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa. Their children are: I. William Warren, born at Dover, Del., August 26, 1869, died at Dover, July 20, 1870; II. Lillie, born at Dover, Del., June 9, 1871, is now living with her parents in Philadelphia; III. Henry Thomas, born at Dover, Del., July 14, 1874, now living with his parents in Philadelphia; IV. Warren Davidson, born at Dover, Del., May 23, 1878, died at Wilmington, Del., May 22, 1886; V. Anna Harper, born at Wilmington, Del., October 1, 1880, living with her parents in Philadelphia, Pa.

Z. JAMES BELT, Wilmington, Del., son of the late William and Malvina E. (Duley) Belt, was born in Wilmington, October 26, 1832.

His grandfather, James Belt, was a farmer. William Belt, son of James Belt, was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., May 19, 1801, and died in Wilmington, Del., February 8, 1886. His business was that of an iron moulder. He was in earlier years a Whig, and upon the change of party names and principles, became a Republican. William Belt married Malvina E. Duley, born in Montgomery county, Md., October 22, 1807, died in Wilmington in 1890. Their children are as follows: I. Z. James; II. Amanda M. (Mrs. W. A. Williamson), deceased; III. Mary Frances (Mrs. Henry F. Morrow); IV. William, deceased; V. Elizabeth Ellen (Mrs. Richard H. Ramsey), deceased; VI. William Engle, deceased, married Mary Hammond; VII. Virginia, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. William Belt were members of the Methodist church.

After receiving his education in the public and private schools of Chester, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., Z. James Belt began his business career as a student of pharmacy in the drug store of the late Edward Bringhurst, of Wilmington, January 13, 1847. On January 1, 1857, he entered into partnership with Edward Bringhurst, Jr., and Ferris Bringhurst, sons of Mr. Belt's former employer; the firm name was E. Bringhurst & Co., Pharmacists. Their business soon became extensive and profitable. In 1877, Mr. Belt became sole proprietor of the establishment, which has continued to increase in prosperity. Mr. Belt's integrity and business ability are well known and appreciated in the community. He is one of the managers of the Wilmington Savings Fund Society, and a director of the First National Bank of Wilmington. Mr.

Belt is an adherent of the Republican party, and a member of A. O. U. W.

Z. James Belt was married, January 13, 1859, in Wilmington, Del., to Mary J., daughter of John and Ann K. (Reed) Pennawell. She was born April 3, 1834, in Milford, Del., and died August 1, 1891. Their children are: I. Mellie P.; II. Edward Ferris; these two died in infancy; III. Harriett Pennawell (Mrs. Samuel Augustus Stevens), of Portland, Me., where she resides; Mrs. Stevens is a writer of marked ability, known to the world as Harriett Pennawell Belt, whose two novels, "Marjorie Huntington" and "A Mirage of Promise," have been published by Lippincott & Co.; IV. James Ferris, doing business as a pharmacist in Covington, Ky., and married to Eleanor Burke, of that city.

John Pennawell, son of Charles and Mary Pennawell, and father of Mrs. Belt, was born in Sussex county, Del., January 4, 1806, and died in 1891; he was a ship carpenter. His wife, Ann K. Reed, daughter of James and Mary Reed, was born near Milford, Del., October 20, 1807, and died in 1858. Their children are: I. William J.; II. Harriett A.; III. Mary J.; IV. E. James; the only survivor of the family is William J. Pennawell. The family were Methodists.

In 1895, Z. James Belt was married to Mary J. (Gray) Beggs, a widow, born in Moundsville, W. Va. Her father, Walter Gray, deceased, was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, a farmer and merchant, and a member of the Methodist church. His wife, who survives him, is Mrs. Amanda (Moss) Gray, who was born at White Post, Va. Mr. Belt is a member of the M. E. church, and has been treasurer and one of the trustees of Grace Church for more than a quarter of a century.

EDWARD YOUNG PARSONS, Wilmington, Del., son of Lewis and Ann E. (Young) Parsons, was born in Delaware county, Pa., July 21, 1840.

His ancestors on the paternal side were Welsh. His grandfather, Samuel Parsons, came to America from Wales in 1800. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was killed in battle in 1814. By both his grandmothers, Mr. Parsons is lineally descended from the Great Tribe of Six Nations, Indians of the states of New York and Ohio. His maternal grandmother was the daughter of one of the sons of Chief Young, of the Six Nations.

Lewis Parsons was born in Chester county, Pa., August 22, 1812, received a good common school education and followed agricultural pursuits in that county during his early life. In 1848 he removed to Wilmington, Del., and was for some time in the employ of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. He was a firm adherent of the Democratic party. Lewis Parsons married, October 12, 1837, Ann Eliza, daughter of Jesse and Eliza Young, of Delaware county, Pa. They had children as follows: I. Mary Ann (Mrs. William Wyel), of Wilmington, widow; II. Edward Young; III. Morris L., died at the age of nine; IV. Lewis, died when three years old. Mr. Parsons died January 17, 1878, and his widow May 16, 1888, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Parsons was nearly all his life a member of the Baptist church.

Edward Young Parsons received his early education in Delaware county, Pa., and in Wilmington. His parents removed to this city when he was eight years old, and when he was twelve he became a clerk in a chinaware store. Later he secured employment in a confectionery establishment, and soon afterwards entered the office of the *Delaware Gazette*. On April 2, 1855, he apprenticed himself to the machinist trade in the shops of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co., and worked nine months in the boiler department, and five years in the machine shops. In April, 1860, Mr. Parsons was assigned to a position as fireman on a locomotive, and in March, 1862, was promoted to engineer. He was a thorough mechanic and faithful employee, and quickly gained the esteem and confidence of his superiors. He is now engineer of the New York and Washington express between Philadelphia and Washington, and is the oldest and one of the most competent engineers in the company's service.

He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Association and of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.

On September 27, 1860, Edward Young Parsons was married to Rachel S., daughter of John T. and Elizabeth Hyatt, of Wilmington. Their children are: I. Anna Eliza (Mrs. Charles D. Hartman), of Wilmington; II.

Harry Askew, machinist in the employ of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co.; III. Morris Llewellyn, locomotive engineer, P., W. & B. R. R.; IV. Jennie Estella (Mrs. Harry E. Dugan), of Wilmington; V. Edward R., machinist in the employ of P., W. & B. R. R. Co.; VI. Eleanor Ranetta, at home; VII. Elsie May, at home. Mr. Parsons and his family attend the Second Baptist church.

ALFRED ATTER REDMILE, Wilmington, Del., son of Thomas and Sarah (Atter) Redmile, was born in Lincolnshire, England, November 16, 1844.

His father was a native of England, and a carpenter by trade. In February, 1852, he brought his family to America, and settled in New Castle county, Del., where he found employment at his trade until his death, which occcurred in 1892.

Alfred Atter Redmile was educated in the schools of Lincolnshire and of New Castle county, Del. When he was eighteen years old, he secured a position as brakeman on the Delaware division of the P., W. & B. R. R. After eight months of service in that capacity, he became fireman, and three years later, in 1867, was made an engineer. In 1869 Mr. Redmile became a passenger engineer on the Wilmington & Northern railroad. Two years later, he returned to the Delaware division of the P., W. & B., and remained there until 1881, when he was transferred to the Maryland division, where he remained for seventeen years. He is now an engineer on the New York and Wilmington Express between Philadelphia and Washington. Mr. Redmile is a member of Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., and of Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., of Wilmington.

On May 13, 1868, Alfred Atter Redmile was married to Minerva, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Weatherby, born October 5, 1849; her parents were natives of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Redmile have children: I. John W., born March 8, 1869, book-keeper and cashier for Armour & Co., Philadelphia; II. Harriet B. (Mrs. Lawrence Crow), of Washington, D. C.; III. Josephine W. (Mrs. George F. Lowry), of Wilmington, Del.; IV. Minerva (Mrs. R. Edward Hayes); V. Alfred Atter, Jr., born December 5, 1878; VI. Charles K., born May 27, 1880, died June 16, 1881; VII. Lula M.; VIII. Sarah A. Mr. Redmile and his family attend the M. E. church. He resides at No. 516 West Fourth street, Wilmington.

JAMES MURPHY, 619 East Fourth St., Wilmington, Del., son of John and Catherine (Cody) Murphy, was born in County Carlyle, Ireland, July 28, 1848.

His grandfather was Pierce Murphy, a ship builder of Newfoundland who emigrated to Ireland, and there became landlord of a public house. John Murphy, father of James Murphy, was born in County Carlyle, Ireland. He married Catherine Cody, born in the same county, and came to America in 1856, making his home in Wilmington, Del., where he established himself in business as a coal dealer. He died May 1, 1888.

James Murphy was eight years old when he came to this country. He was immediately entered as a pupil in the public schools of Wilmington and remained there until 1862, when he secured a position as fireman on the P., W. & B. R. R. Four years later he was promoted to engineer, and is now in charge of one of the New York and Washington express trains between Philadelphia and Washington. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. On April 26, 1866, James Murphy was married to Eliza, daughter of Patrick Duffy, of Wilmington. They had fourteen children, of whom the survivors are: I. Mary (Mrs. John Shearon), of Wilmington; II. James Francis; III. John J., fireman on the P., W. & B. R. R.; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Hayes), of Wilmington; V. George, brakeman on the P., W. & B. R. R.; VI. William; VII. Margaret, at home; VIII. Edward, at home. Mrs. James Murphy is deceased. Mr. Murphy and family are members of St. Mary's R. C. church.

James Francis Murphy, of 506 East Fourth St., Wilmington, Del., was born in Wilmington, December 5, 1868, son of James and Eliza (Duffy) Murphy. He was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, and when eleven years old secured a situation in a car wheel foundry. Afterwards he was employed by the Kennebec Ice Co., and in 1885 entered the service of the P., W. & B. R. R. Co. as fireman. In June, 1892, he was promoted to engineer, and now runs on the Maryland division of the road. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. On

October 27, 1891, James Francis Murphy was married to Mary E., daughter of Mark O'Day, of Wilmington. Their children are: I. James; II. Albert; III. Mary. Mr. Murphy and family are members of St. Mary's R. C. church.

EDWARD JAMES GORDON, Wilmington, Del., son of James and Mary (Armstrong) Gordon, was born in Wilmington, September 8, 1865.

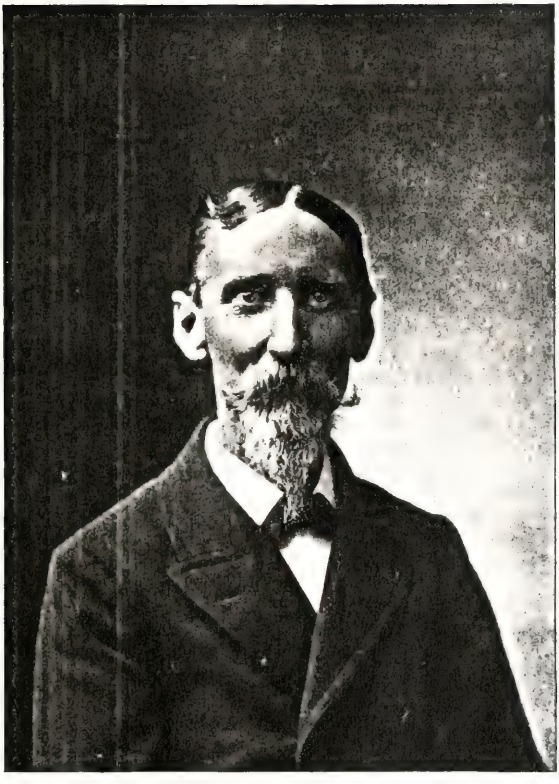
He received his education in the public schools of Wilmington and Philadelphia, and at the age of twelve, secured a position with the Diamond State Iron Co. Five years later, in August, 1882, he obtained employment as fireman on the P., W. & B. R. R., and in October, 1889, was made an engineer on that road. He now runs on the Maryland division of the line. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., of Wilmington.

On June 22, 1887, Edward James Gordon was married to Mary C., daughter of James and Jane (Collins) Williams, of County Meath, Ireland, born in Ireland, June 29, 1869. They have children: I. Jennie, born October 8, 1888; II. Elsie Marie, born January 24, 1890; III. Eleanor, born February 24, 1892; IV. Edward James, 2, born May 19, 1894; V. Marie, born April 21, 1896. Mr. Gordon and his family are members of St. Mary's R. C. church. Their home is at No. 806 Spruce street, Wilmington.

THOMAS DEAKYNE, Blackbird, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas and Ann (Barlow) Deakyne, was born February 19, 1823, in what was then known as Thoroughfare Neck, now Deakyneville, Del.

The Deakyne family belongs to that nationality which gave its first settlers to the state of Delaware; their ancestors came among the early emigrants from Sweden. Honorable and upright in principle and conduct, healthful and industrious, moderate and self-controlled, although of a lively and active temperament, the Swedes have left their impress for good upon the population of this state. A worthy representative of the nation was George Deakyne, grandfather of Thomas Deakyne, 2, who was born and spent his entire life in Thoroughfare Neck, making farming his principal occupation. His farm of 150 acres was in Appoquinimink hundred; the tract is now a part of Blackbird hundred. He was a Democrat, a disciple of the illustrious Thomas Jefferson. George Deakyne married a lady of English descent, but born in Delaware, Mary Wickerson. Their children were: I. Thomas; II. George; III. John; IV. Baymore; all these, now deceased, were regarded as substantial and useful citizens. George Deakyne and his wife were both members of the M. E. church; they lived long and happily together, died on their farm, and the remains of both rest in the family burial plot of the cemetery at Deakyneville.

Their son, Thomas Deakyne, was born in 1786, on the homestead, where he spent his early days. He was an intelligent and ambitious lad, desirous of a good education; this the schools of his day were not in a condition to afford; he was therefore obliged to make up for their deficiencies by his independent efforts; and so well did he succeed that he was noted among the young men his contemporaries for his general information. His hours of relaxation from the laborious duties of a farmer were principally occupied in reading and in hard study. His history clearly proves that there is no necessary antagonism between study and business; for he became one of the largest land-owners in the county, as well as one of the first merchants. He owned more than 1000 acres of land; one of his tracts, comprising 200 acres, was in Thoroughfare Neck; here he made many improvements, including a fine dwelling and barn, and the setting out of peach orchards; he was one of the first to cultivate that fruit with success in his section. On one of his farms, he erected a fine brick dwelling. His store, one of the first in that neighborhood, was in the Neck, and was a successful enterprise. Mr. Deakyne always supported Democratic principles, and was active not only in the service of his party, but in promoting the public welfare. He was an advocate of the free school system, and was one of the first school commissioners. He served several terms in each branch of the state legislature. During the session of the senate in 1841, he was at home, suffering with a severe cold; but eager to be at his post of duty, he left his sick bed and travelled eighteen miles to Dover, to attend the session, an exposure which resulted in his death, in the same year. His wife, Ann (Barlow) Deakyne, to whom he was married in Appoquinimink, now



Geo Rommel

Blackbird hundred, was a native of the same place with himself, and of English descent. Their children are: I. George, who died in infancy; II. Thomas; III. Albert G., resides on the homestead; IV. Napoleon B., died in New Castle in 1897; V. Charles B., of Wilmington, Del.; VI. Mary A., wife of J. W. Denney, druggist of Smyrna, Del.; VII. Bathsheba (Mrs. Richard Ferguson), deceased. Mrs. Deakyne survived her husband six years, dying in 1847; both were interred in the family burial place at Deakyneville.

At the age of eighteen, Thomas Deakyne, 2, having had the misfortune to lose his father by death, found himself, as the eldest of the family, laden with the responsibilities of business. He had enjoyed a good common school education in his native hundred; to the culture and information thus acquired, he has since added by his own unaided efforts. For the three years before he attained his majority, he continued to superintend the management of the farm and store in the interest of the family. On the day when he was twenty-one, he married, and at once began farming the homestead, on which he lived for more than forty years; during the same period, he conducted the store at Deakyneville. In 1860, during the administration of President Lincoln, Thomas Deakyne was appointed postmaster, and the postmaster-general honored him by naming his post-office Deakyneville, he being the first to have charge of it. He filled the office satisfactorily for six years. In 1883, he removed to Blackbird hundred, where he bought a home, and where he and his wife have since led a tranquil and pleasant life. While at Deakyneville, Mr. Deakyne received from Gov. Burton, in 1861, the appointment of justice of the peace; he has held the office ever since with great credit; his last appointment was conferred by Gov. Watson. In cases where appeal has been made to higher courts, Squire Deakyne's judgment has nearly always been sustained. He is a man of sound judgment and much knowledge of human nature, is well informed on a variety of topics, and has many friends. He has always been a stanch supporter of Democratic views and measures, but not for the selfish end of securing office for himself. He takes a deep interest in the maintenance and improvement of the public schools. Squire Deakyne is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., at Smyrna.

The first marriage of Thomas Deakyne, February 19, 1844, was with Catherine J., daughter of John Wright, a farmer of Blackbird hundred, where she was born. The only child of this lady, born in 1845, died in infancy, and was buried, with its mother, in Deakyneville cemetery. Thomas Deakyne married, June 14, 1848, Lydia A., one of the two daughters of Henry and Elizabeth (Short) Hartup, of Blackbird hundred. Mr. Hartup, who was a farmer, was of Irish descent; he supported the Whig party, and was a member and class leader of the M. E. church. Both he and his wife are dead, and were interred in the Friends' burial ground in Blackbird hundred. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Deakyne are as follows: I. Thomas, in the livery business in Tenth street, Wilmington, Del.; II. Virginia (Mrs. Abram Haydon), has children, i. Addie (Mrs. H. Reynolds), ii. Emma (Mrs. William Anderson), iii. Bertha, residing with Squire Deakyne, iv. Abraham, v. Gilbert, vi. Virginia, vii. Seba, died young; III. Kate (Mrs. Elmer Caths), of Wilmington, had one child, which died young; IV. Adelaide (Mrs. George H. Warren), of Wilmington, has children i. Edgar H., ii. Harry D., iii. Beulah L., iv. Mary D.; V. Harry H., graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, is a druggist at Atlantic City, N. J. Squire Deakyne and his family are members of the M. E. church; he is a participator in church work, and acts as secretary of the Sunday-school. His wife is his coadjutor in all good works.

BENJAMIN B. FERGUSON, M. D., Blackbird, New Castle county, Del., son of Bassett and Susan T. (Weldon) Ferguson, was born in Blackbird hundred, August 23, 1853.

Benjamin B. Ferguson attended the public schools of Blackbird hundred, and studied for three terms at the Felton Academy, Del. At the age of fifteen, he became clerk in the drug store of J. W. Denney, of Smyrna, Del., with whom he spent three years. At the expiration of this time, in 1874, Mr. Ferguson, although still in his teens, was placed in charge of the drug department of the University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and proved so efficient that he retained the position for nine

years, leaving it then to assume the duties of superintendent of the drug department of the Polyclinic Hospital Dispensary, in the same city. Nine months later, he opened a drug store in Camden, N. J., which he conducted for six years. Mr. Ferguson then began reading medicine, having as his preceptor Dr. Ashbridge, of the U. S. Navy; in 1890, he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1893. Dr. Ferguson settled soon after obtaining his diploma in Blackbird hundred, and here, in his native place and among the friends of his boyhood, he has secured general confidence and established an extensive practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society; has served the hundred as school commissioner, and is connected with the A. O. U. W., of Camden, N. J.

Dr. Benjamin B. Ferguson was married in Philadelphia, in 1883, to Alice E. Perkins. Their children are: I. Bessie B.; II. Susan E.; both are attending school; III. Alice V.; died in infancy. Alice E. (Perkins) Ferguson was born in London, England. Her grandfather, George Perkins, was an officer in the British army, and fought in the Crimean war; he died in England. His son, George J. Perkins, Mrs. Ferguson's father, was an employee of the Great Eastern Car Manufacturing Company, of London, in which his whole life was passed. The Perkins family enjoyed a position of honor and respect for many generations. George J. Perkins married Eleanor Wesley, who was of the same family with the distinguished preacher, John Wesley, and was also distantly related to General Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were members of the Established Church of England; both died in London. Their children are: I. Sarah Ann (Mrs. James Wise), of London; II. Alice E. (Mrs. Benjamin B. Ferguson); III. Charlotte E., chief nurse at the Allegheny Hospital, Pa.; IV. Annie J. (Mrs. Thomas Lindsay Turton), of New Jersey; V. Ada (Mrs. Charles Shaw), of London; VI. Benjamin, of London; VII. Walter T., of New Jersey; VIII. Minnie. Mrs. Ferguson came to America in 1880, and first met Dr. Ferguson in Philadelphia. She is active in good works, and is a faithful member of the Episcopal Church.

ISAAC R. STAATS, Taylor's Bridge, New Castle county, Del., son of Isaac and Ann (Vanpelt) Staats, was born near Taylor's Bridge, September 11, 1838.

The Staats family, originally of Scotland, were among the early settlers of that part of the state in which they reside. Peter Staats, grandfather of Isaac R., was born in that part of Appoquinimink hundred from which Blackbird hundred was formed in 1875. Here he passed his life, cultivating his own farm, a homestead which he so improved by the erection of a dwelling and barn, and the addition of other facilities, as to render it both convenient and valuable. He was a stanch member of the old line Whig party, and was much respected as a neighbor and as a citizen. Peter Staats died on the farm, and was buried in the Friendship M. E. cemetery, in the Blackbird hundred. He was the father of a large family.

Isaac Staats, son of Peter Staats, was born on the homestead near Taylor's Bridge in 1809. Although he enjoyed but limited opportunities, he succeeded by hard study in becoming fairly well educated. His life, spent on the home farm, was one of tranquil and successful diligence. He not only managed the cultivation of the homestead, but became the owner of several other tracts of land in Blackbird hundred, which he improved with the necessary buildings, etc., and rendered productive. Mr. Staats was noted for his industrious habits and his honesty of purpose; he was actively interested in the welfare of the state and the community in which he lived. Sympathizing with the desire of young people of limited means to acquire an education, he lent his best endeavors to the establishment of the free school system, in order that they might enjoy advantages that had been denied to himself. For many years he was school commissioner of the hundred. He was too modest to seek political honors; when they came to him, he tried to do what appeared to him to be his duty, even though he felt assured that defeat awaited him. Thus he was more than once nominated for the state legislature by the Republican party, whose ranks he joined on the disappearance of the Whig party from the political field; he always accepted the nomination, and contended for the principles in which he believed, although his failure to be elected was no surprise to him. The same result followed the same course of conduct when the nomination was for the state senate; but then, as

ever, he cheerfully accepted defeat, satisfied with having done what he felt to be his duty. Isaac Staats was married in his native hundred; his wife, Ann (Vanpelt) Staats, was also a native of that hundred. Her ancestors came among the early settlers from Holland, and founded a widely connected and substantial family. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Staats are; I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry A. Wood Keeper), of Blackbird hundred; II. John W., deceased; III. Sarah J. (Mrs. C. W. Jarrell), of Blackbird hundred, deceased; IV. Isaac R.; V. Peter, died young; VI. Mary A., resides in Philadelphia; VII. Emily, wife of C. W. Jarrell, her late sister's husband; VIII. James H., farmer of Blackbird hundred; IX. Fanny; X. Abraham, of Taylor's Bridge, merchant and postmaster; XI. George, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Ann (Vanpelt) Staats died on the farm, and was buried in the family lot in Friendship cemetery, belonging to the M. E. church, of Blackbird hundred. Isaac Staats afterwards married Catherine (Armstrong) Collins, widow of Morris Collins. Mrs. Catherine Staats still resides in the hundred; but Mr. Staats died in 1894, after having for some years led a life of retirement and leisure. His remains were interred in the Friendship burial ground. He was an excellent man, faithful in the performance of both public and private duties; he and his family were members of the M. E. church.

The fourth child of the family, Isaaac R. Staats, was educated in the public schools in the neighborhood of Taylor's Bridge. He remained on the farm with his father until he reached his majority; then, renting one of his father's farms, he cultivated it until, in 1862, a call being made by the U. S. government for volunteers to aid in putting down the Rebellion, Mr. Staats enlisted in the First Delaware Cavalry, Company A, Col. Knight, and Captain, afterwards Major Loard. In this regiment he served until June, 1865, participating in all the engagements in which the regiment, as a part of the Army of the Potomac, was engaged. Mr. Staats was never off duty; he spent no time in the hospital, although he was cut in the head by the bursting of a shell, and received a sunstroke, from the effects of which he still suffers. Nor has he ever asked a pension, nor received any, although his faithful services, as well as his injuries, might be regarded as giving him a fair title to it. Mr. Staats was mustered out at Baltimore. He then returned to the business of farming, which he has made the occupation of his life. He bought a farm of his father's, to which he has since added other tracts, and now cultivates about 287 acres. He has made much improvement upon his land, and has cultivated the strawberry extensively, besides raising stock and grain, and carrying on the dairy business. By his enterprise and diligence, he has increased the limited means with which he began life to a comfortable competence. Mr. Staats is interested in several public enterprises; he is a shareholder and director of the Philadelphia and Smyrna Transportation Company, of Smyrna. Being an active and intelligent Republican, he was nominated for the state legislature on the ticket of that party, but was defeated, the majority being Democratic. He is a comrade of Col. J. W. Andrews Post No. 14, G. A. R., Odessa, Del.

Isaac R. Staats was married, December 28, 1870, in Smyrna, to Margaret, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Smith) Stephenson; she was born in Blackbird hundred. Their children are: I. Wilmer C., farmer, of Blackbird hundred, married Martha Webb; II. Horace W., florist, of Chadd's Ford, Pa.; III. Clarence, at home; IV. Irvin R., blacksmith, of Jenkintown, Pa.; V. Elsie, at home. Mrs. Margaret (Stephenson) Staats died in 1891. Mr. Staats was again married, in Wilmington, Del., to Eliza, daughter of John Talley, farmer, of Brandywine hundred, where she was born. Isaac R. Staats is a respected member of the M. E. church.

Jonathan Stephenson, father of Mrs. Margaret Staats, was born at Swanland, near Hull, Yorkshire, England, May 7, 1806. About 1831, he married Hannah Smith, and some years later came to America, and settled near New Castle, Del., on one of the Common farms. This place he cultivated until he had saved enough to purchase a tract of land in Blackbird hundred, near Smyrna, on which he resided until his death. Mr. Stephenson was a man of purpose and of action. His time and attention were almost exclusively devoted to the two main interests of his life, the service of God in the church, and the pursuit of his honorable and useful vocation. His diligent attention to business gave

him a prominent and influential position among the farmers of his vicinity, and as a man of business, his distinguishing traits were industry and probity. He was a member of the M. E. church from his youth; and it is said of him that "but few men could more nearly throughout half a century appropriate the language of Joshua when he declared, 'But as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.'" So long as his children continued to be inmates of their father's house, they went regularly with their parents to church. Few services of any character were held in the church, to which the family carriage did not bring its ample load. Jonathan Stephenson died, deeply regretted by his neighbors, friends and fellow members of the church, leaving seven children, with their mother, to mourn his loss. One of his daughters, Charlotte, wife of Rev. William R. McFarlane, was already deceased; the survivors were Mrs. Joseph Stephenson, Mrs. William A. Hukill, Margaret (Mrs. I. R. Staats), since deceased, Mrs. F. F. Bogia, one unmarried daughter, and two sons, John W. and Joseph Stephenson. Mr. Stephenson's death was described by friends who witnessed it, as a signal triumph of Christian faith; his face, one said, was "lit up with a glow as if he had already beheld a vision of the future life." His remains were interred at Glenwood Cemetery.

ABRAM STAATS, Taylor's Bridge, New Castle county, Del., son of Isaac and Ann (Vanpelt) Staats, was born on the old Staats homestead, near Taylor's Bridge, February 17, 1852.

In the public schools of the hundred, Abram Staats obtained a fair English education, a foundation for subsequent additions of general information, gleaned by observation, experience and reading. He remained on the home farm with his father until 1877; during four years of that time, he rented the homestead from his father, and managed its cultivation. In January, 1877, Mr. Staats made a beginning in mercantile business in the store which he still occupies, and which his father had built. For two years, he rented it from his father, after which he bought the store, and has transacted business there ever since with success. He began without experience, and with a very limited stock; at the present writing he is considered one of the most prosperous merchants of the region, carrying all the abundance and variety of stock to be found in a first class country store; and his success is due not only to his ability as a business man, but to the kindly disposition and courteous manner which render him popular. He enjoys a steady and extensive county trade. He is also postmaster of Taylor's Bridge, to which office he was appointed in 1877; his duties in this service are faithfully and satisfactorily performed. Mr. Staats is a Republican, and a steady supporter of the principles of his party, but by no means a wire-puller, or a seeker after political preferment. He is interested in educational progress, is school commissioner of the hundred, and clerk of the board.

On February 22, 1877, Abram Staats was married in Blackbird hundred to Euphemia, daughter of Daniel R. and Elizabeth (Reeves) Johnson, a native of Mercer county, N. J. Their children are: I. Jessie R., assistant in her father's store and in the post-office; II. Walter J., an accountant, now clerk on the steamer *Clyde*, at Odessa; III. Oliver M., at home; IV. Herbert W.; V. Elmer S.; VI. W. Hamilton; VII. Daniel, died when six months old. Mr. Staats and his family are members of the Friendship M. E. Church, of Blackbird hundred.

Daniel R. Johnson, father of Mrs. Staats, was of Scotch descent, and was born in Monmouth county, N. J., where he was educated and began life as a farmer's boy. When a young man, he removed to Mercer county, N. J., where he was still engaged in farming, and where he was married. Some years later, when his daughter Euphemia was five years of age, he removed to Delaware, and for several years cultivated a farm in the vicinity of Smyrna. His last removal was to Collins' Beach, in Blackbird hundred; here he spent the remainder of his life. He enlisted for the defence of the Union in the First Regiment Delaware Infantry, and having performed his military duty with courage and fidelity, was mustered out with the rank of corporal, after three years' service. The children of Daniel R. and Elizabeth (Reeves) Johnson are: I. Isaiah, who died in infancy; II. Euphemia (Mrs Staats); III. Clara, died young; IV. Isaiah, 2, deceased, an ordained minister of the M. E. church; V. Martha, died young; VI. Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Laughlin), of

Philadelphia. The mother died near Smyrna, in 1879. She was a member of the M. E. church, and was interred in Bethel cemetery. Mr. Johnson afterwards married Margaret Collins, who survives him, still residing in Blackbird hundred. Mr. Johnson died in 1889, and was buried in the Friendship burial ground. His politics were Republican; his religious profession, which he honored by his life and conduct, was in the M. E. church.

JAMES H. STAATS, Taylor's Bridge, neighborhood during his early years, James and Ann (Vanpelt) Staats, was born December 4, 1847, on the Staats homestead, near Taylor's Bridge.

Having attended the public schools of his neighborhood during his early years, James H. Staats continued to live and to work on the farm with his father until he reached the age of twenty-three. He then purchased of his father a farm near Taylor's Bridge, comprising 115 acres; on this place he has made various judicious improvements, among which not the least important is a frame dwelling in modern style, one of the finest in that part of the country. Here Mr. Staats was for many years engaged in tilling the soil and conducting a profitable dairy business. A few years ago, he retired from business, and is enjoying his well earned leisure and repose. Mr. Staats is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, but is liberal in political affairs, always voting for such candidates for local offices as he believes to be the best men, irrespective of differences of opinion. He was for eight years school commissioner at Taylor's Bridge.

James H. Staats was married, November 7, 1872, in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., to Anna M., daughter of Albert J. and Mary J. (Stidham) Lynam; she was a native of Christiana hundred. Their children are: I. Ida L. (Mrs. William F. Elliott), of Laurel, Del.; II. Carrie J., at home; III. Edna M., died young. The family of Mr. Staats are members of the Friendship M. E. church. Their family life is cheerful and attractive, and they enjoy general esteem and respect.

The Lynam family, from which Mrs. Staats is descended, had its origin in Sweden; her ancestors were among the first settlers of Delaware. Her grandfather, Thomas Lynam, passed his entire life in Christiana hundred, his native place, receiving his education in its old-fashioned schools, and learning farming according to the primitive methods of his times. This became his vocation for life, and through unremitting diligence, he was prosperous. Thomas Lynam married Eleanor Robinson; two of their children died in infancy; those who lived to mature years, but are since deceased, are as follows: I. William; II. John R.; III. Thomas; IV. James K.; V. Lewis; VI. Albert J.; VII. Eleanor; VIII. Sarah; IX. Christiana. Mr. Lynam and his wife both died in Christiana hundred, and their remains were buried in the graveyard of the historic "Old Swedes' Church," at Wilmington. Mr. Lynam voted with the Democratic party, but sought no public office.

His son, Albert J. Lynam, was also a native and a life-long citizen of Christiana hundred, and devoted his attention to farming. He lived and died upon his farm of 120 acres in Christiana hundred. His wife, Mary J. Stidham, was born in the same hundred, and was the daughter of David and Catherine (Lynam) Stidham, both deceased. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Lynam, four are deceased, as follows: I. Emma S. (Mrs. James F. Porter), of Christiana hundred; II. Marion C. E. (Mrs. Samuel C. Derrickson); III. Albert T., died in infancy; IV. Atwood D., died at the age of forty. Those surviving are: I. Anna M. (Mrs. James H. Staats); II. Joanna; III. Gilpin P., morocco dresser, Wilmington, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Lynam are both deceased; they were members of the M. E. church, but Mr. Lynam, who died in 1875, was interred with his wife in the Episcopalian cemetery at Newport, Del. Mr. Lynam was a Democrat of the same type as General Jackson.

JOHN W. PRATT, P. O. Green Springs, New Castle county, Del., is a son of Henry and Eliza (Staats) Pratt, and was born in Appoquinimink, now Blackbird hundred, February 25, 1838.

His grandfather, Henry Pratt, Sr., was born in Sussex county, Del., and was a farmer, first in Sussex county, afterwards in Kent county, near Dover, Del. He was an old line Whig; was elected sheriff of Kent county, and filled the office with efficiency. Retiring at last from active life, Henry Pratt spent

his declining years with his son, at Smyrna, Del., where he died; he was buried at Dover. His wife, Lydia Ann (Hickman) Pratt, died and was buried at Dover. They were members of the M. E. church. Their children were: I. Henry; II. Ruth (Mrs. G. W. Jester); III. Thomas, died in Kent county, Del.; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Hudson); V. William, deceased; VI. Lydia (Mrs. Thomas Hilyard); VII. Celia Ann (Mrs. William Denney); VIII. Nathaniel, retired, Smyrna, Del.; IX. Mary, widow of N. Boggs. The family is well known in the state, honorable and respected.

The eldest of this family, Henry Pratt, 2, was born in Sussex county in 1812, received his education there, and became a farmer. Removing to New Castle county when a young man, he farmed for more than forty years in Appoquinimink hundred; the rest of his life was passed in Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., upon a small farm which he had bought. Here he died in August, 1889, and was interred in the cemetery of the Blackiston Chapel, Kenton hundred. Mr. Pratt was in early life a Whig, but afterwards became a Democrat. He was for several years a school commissioner, in which capacity he was efficient and popular. Henry Pratt was married in Appoquinimink hundred, to Eliza, daughter of Jacob Staats, a farmer of that hundred, in which she was born, July 31, 1816. Their children are: I. Henry, a farmer of Kent county, Del., enlisted in the U. S. army in the war of the Rebellion, Company E, Second Delaware Volunteer Infantry, died in 1884; II. Susan (Mrs. George Ingraham), of Middletown, Del.; III. John W.; IV. Thomas, a farmer of Maryland. The excellent mother of this family, now an octogenarian, still resides in Kent county, Del.

During the winter months, John W. Pratt, when a child, attended the public schools of Appoquinimink hundred; in the summer, he assisted the farmers of the neighborhood by such work as a small boy can do, by which he contributed twenty-five cents a day to the support of the family. At the age of eight, he was hired out on the Wells farm, now his own property, for $2.50 per month: on that place he worked for a year. He continued doing farm labor at home and for neighboring farmers until he was twenty-two years of age; he then started out for himself, owning no capital but his youthful strength and hopefulness, his willing hands, and a horse which his father had given him. For one year, he rented the 250-acre truck farm of Peter Deram, in Saint George's hundred, near Odessa; for the next year, the Lamb farm of 300 acres, in Kenton hundred; he then spent six years on the Irving farm in the same hundred. After that time, Mr. Pratt bought 237 acres of land in Kenton hundred, which he improved liberally, and cultivated for twenty-two years, making grain and fruit his staples. At the end of this time, he rented his farm and spent two years at Clayton, Del.; after which he bought the William Bell farm, 158 acres, in Kenton hundred, improved and cultivated it for eleven years, raising stock and producing fruit and grain. Mr. Pratt's latest removal was to his present farm of 178 acres, the Daniel Wells farm, which was, as we have said, the scene of his early industry, and which he bought in 1894, and has improved at a cost of about $2,000. He has cattle of superior breeds, and is profitably engaged in the dairy business. Mr. Pratt now owns 550 acres of land, besides a fine frame dwelling in Clayton, all of his property being the fruits of his own diligence. His life has been uniformly one of temperance, uprightness and devotion to his serviceable calling. He is a plain-spoken man, whose word is ever the true expression of his opinion and belief. As a business man, his management is excellent. Nor are his aims selfish; from the time when his childish hand helped to bear the burdens of his parents, he has ever shown kindness and liberality towards others; not only to his own family, but to those who work for him, to the church, and to all worthy objects. He enlisted for the defence of the Union in 1863, in Company E, Second Delaware "Home Guards," for nine months; he was engaged in active duty for two months, at Havre de Grace, and was mustered out at Smyrna. Mr. Pratt is a Democrat; he does not seek, and would not accept public office. He has several times served on juries, both grand and petty, at Dover and Wilmington.

John W. Pratt was married, January 14, 1864, at Blackiston Cross Roads, Kenton hundred, to Sarah E., daughter of John and Sarah (Boggs) Wright; she is a native of Appoquinimink hundred. Mrs. Pratt's

father was a farmer; both he and Mrs. Wright were members of the M. E. church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are: I. Harry, died April 7, 1867; II. John N., farmer, of Kenton hundred, married Mary Davis, has children i. Emma, ii. Davis, iii. Elmer, iv. Elsie; III. George E., farmer of Kenton hundred, married Anna Jones, of Sussex county, Del., has one child, Elsa; IV. Emma (Mrs. John W. Houston), of Kent county, Del., has children i. Liston, ii. John; V. Mollie P. (Mrs. Benjamin H. Boggs), has children, i. Sarah P., ii. Pearl; Mr. Boggs farms with Mr. Pratt; VI. Herman; VII. Perkin. The family are members of the M. E. church; Mr. Pratt is very liberal in his religious views.

JOHN L. SEEMANS, P. O. Clayton, Del., is the son of Lambert M. and Permelia (Reynolds) Seemans, and was born in Appoquinimink, now Blackbird, hundred, August 30, 1846.

Rev. Solomon Seemans, his grandfather, a descendant of an English family, was born and reared in Kent county, Md. He was educated for the ministry of the M. E. church, and after his ordination, preached for several years in his native county, where his entire life was spent. Besides preaching, he cultivated a small tract of land of which he was the owner. Mr. Seemans labored faithfully for the good of his neighbors and parishioners. Before any church had been erected in his locality, his house was opened for religious services. Rev. Solomon Seemans was first married to a lady of the same family name, a native of the state of New York; they had two children, both now deceased: I. Lambert M.; II. Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Morris). Both they and their mother died in Kent county, Md. Rev. Mr. Seemans afterwards married Miss Starkley; their children are: I. Mary, wife of Benjamin Wells, a grocer, of Wilmington; II. Susan (Mrs. George T. Townsend), of New Castle. Mrs. (Starkley) Seemans died in Kent county, Md., where Mr. Seemans also died in 1827; his remains were interred with those of his first wife in the family burial place, a walled enclosure on the farm. Mr. Seemans was a preacher of ability, as well as a devout and conscientious pastor.

His son, Lambert M. Seemans, born in Kent county, Md., in 1808, received a good education, attending the high school of Charleston, Md., and chose the profession of teaching, to which he devoted his whole life. At the age of nineteen, he came to Delaware, and taught the first school in District No. 11 of Appoquinimink hundred, receiving sixty dollars as his quarterly salary. In his leisure hours, he added to this slender income by doing clerical work for the county, copying wills, deeds, &c. After more than forty years of labor in his useful and self-denying vocation, Mr. Seemans retired to a farm of 100 acres at Price's Corner, in Blackbird hundred, which he had bought. Here he died not very long after, in 1869; his remains were buried with those of his father and mother, in Kent county, Md. Like his father, he was a Democrat, of the Jefferson school; he served the hundred as tax collector, assessor, road commissioner, &c. Lambert M. Seemans was married first to Lydia, daughter of William H. Roberts, an extensive land owner and farmer of that hundred. The children of that marriage were: I. Mary, wife of William Crough, of St. George's hundred, both deceased; II. Annie (Mrs. John Harris), of Chestertown, Kent county, Md.; III. Emeline, wife of Andrew J. Faulkner, of Kent county, Md., both deceased; IV. Lambert, died young. Mrs. Lydia Seemans died, and was interred in the burial lot belonging to her father. The second wife of Lambert M. Seemans was Permelia, daughter of James and Sarah (Cole) Reynolds, who was born in 1818; her father was a farmer. The children by this marriage are: I. Sarah, wife of Benjamin Bond, of Baltimore, Md., whose son-in-law, Dr. Hill, was murdered several years ago, in Kent county, Md.; II. George Ann, deceased, wife of Capt. Daniel Steadham, of Wilmington, Del.; III. John L. Mrs. Permelia Seemans, after the death of her husband, married David Clayton, of Appoquinimink hundred; she died in Kent county, Del., in 1875. She was an estimable lady, and her death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

The early education of John L. Seemans was obtained in the schools taught by his father. It was not until he reached the age of eighteen that he left home; he then went to Middletown, Del., where he was engaged for one year as grain buyer for Richard Rothwell. At the age of nineteen, he married, and began farming on his father's land, which

he cultivated for seven years. In 1873, he bought the James Powell farm, of 101 acres, on which he made improvements costing over $2,000; he built a dwelling, a barn, and other necessary structures. On this homestead he has ever since resided, a skilful and prosperous farmer. Mr. Seemans has been entrusted with much of the business of the hundred, and is zealous and conscientious in promoting public interests. He is a Democrat; in 1878, he was elected assessor of Blackbird hundred; for more than thirty years he was school commissioner, and clerk of the board; and in 1884, he was elected road commissioner, in which capacity he has labored faithfully for the maintenance and improvement of the public roads. He was formerly a member of the K. G. E.

John L. Seemans was married, December 13, 1865, in Smyrna, Del., to Mary E., daughter of John W. and Rebecca (Blackstone) Thomas; she was born in Blackbird hundred. Mr. Thomas was a farmer. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Seemans are: I. Elizabeth, died when two years old; II. Andrew C., contractor and builder, Clayton, Del.; III. Ida (Mrs Jacob Haldeman), of Blackbird hundred, died in 1889; IV. Missouri (Mrs. George McClain), of Philadelphia; V. J. Edward, farmer, married Maria Hayes, of Wilmington, Del.; VI. Elva R., dressmaker; VII. Minnie; VIII. E. Poe, at school; IX. Bessie M.; X. Henry W. Beecher; XI. Raymond T. Three children died in early infancy.

RICHARD S. MARIM, P. O. Clayton, Del., is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Blackiston) Marim, and was born in Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., December 13, 1827.

The Marim family were among the earliest settlers of Delaware. John Marim, grandfather of Richard S. Marim, was a native of Kent county, Del., and was all his life a farmer. He owned the properties styled "Cherbourg" and "Chipping Norton," in Little Creek hundred, where he passed his life. During the Revolution, he fought bravely for the liberty of his country. John Marim was married to Hannah Stevens, of Kent county, Delaware; their children were: I. Thomas; II. Charles; III. Ruhamah, wife of Gov. C. P. Comegys, of Delaware; IV. Mary (Mrs. Richard Seemans); V. Mrs. Susan Bateman. Mr. John Marim was an adherent of the Whig party. He and his wife were honored members of the M. E. church.

The eldest of their family, Thomas Marim, was born in Little Creek hundred, in 1795, and was carefully educated in the Friends' schools of his neighborhood. Educational advantages were so far from being universal in those days that it is said there were only three men in that section of the state who could read and write. Mr. Marim devoted his attention to agriculture; he cultivated a farm of his father's in Little Creek hundred until 1834, when he bought the Blackiston farm, then in Appoquinimink hundred, now in Blackbird hundred; this farm he improved, and spent forty years in its cultivation. Mr. Marim was for twenty-five years a grand juror. Like his father, he was a faithful member of the M. E. church; but he did not inherit his father's political convictions, being a supporter of Democratic views. Thomas Marim married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Blackiston; she was born in Appoquinimink hundred. Their children are: I. Amelia (Mrs. C. M. Cary), of Wilmington, Del., deceased; II. Henry, died at the age of nineteen years; III. John T., of New York; IV. Richard S.; V. Cornelius P., deceased; VI. Charles, deceased; VII. Mary E. (Mrs. Charles G. Ross), deceased; VIII. Ann Maria (Mrs. Charles E. Jones), of Middletown, Del. Five other children died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marim died on their farm, and were interred in the Methodist cemetery at Smyrna, Del.

Richard S. Marim attended the public school taught by Lambert Seemans, in Appoquinimink hundred, now in Blackbird district No. 71. He remained on the farm with his parents until he was eighteen years old; he then spent three years with Messrs. Wright & Humphrey, of Smyrna, learning carpentry. This trade continued to be his vocation for more than forty-two years. During part of that time, he was a contractor and builder, taking a high rank in the trade. He was engaged to construct buildings not only in various parts of his own state, but beyond its limits, as far as the state of New York. In 1865, he bought a farm of 84 acres in Blackbird hundred, formerly the property of James Powell; there he settled down to farming, im-

proved his land by erecting a house and barn, and adding other conveniences, and resided upon it, raising grain and other products, until 1883. In this year, Mr. Marim sold his land, and bought the Thomas farm, containing 103 acres; here he has planted a peach orchard, and here he still resides, engaged in his honorable and useful calling, and enjoying the regard of many friends and neighbors. In his youth, Mr. Marim was a Whig, but he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, and has ever since adhered to the Republican party. He has been a member of the Junior O. U. A. M.

In 1853, Richard S. Marim was married in Steuben county, N. Y., to a native of that county, Catharine, daughter of A. C. Bryan. Their children are: I. Asenath (Mrs. Vinson Moore), of Saint George's hundred, whose husband is a farmer, and who has had fourteen children, seven now living; II. Thomas, died at the age of thirty-three years. Mrs. Catharine Marim died in Smyrna in 1873. Mr. Marim was married the second time in Smyrna, in 1875, to Elizabeth (Hunter) Clark, widow of Thomas Clark. Of this marriage there are four children, as follows: I. Elizabeth, died in infancy; II. Clarence; III. Carrie; IV. Jennie, all at home. Mr. Marim is a member of the M. E. church.

David Hunter, father of Mrs. Elizabeth Marim, was born in Ireland in 1800; he was married in his own country to Jane Smith, a native of Coleraine. Their children are: I. Robert J., deceased; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. R. S. Marim); III. (Mrs. John McCauley); IV. David J., conductor, of Baltimore, Md.; V. Jane, died when three years old. On coming to this country, the family first settled in Bucks county, Pa., and afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where Mr. Hunter gained a maintenance by daily labor. Later, he removed to Smyrna, Del., where he died in 1860, and his wife in 1891. Both were buried in the same place. They were members of the Presbyterian church. In political views, Mr. Hunter was a Democrat.

Thomas Clark, first husband of Mrs. Marim, was a resident of Smyrna, and a carpenter. He was an excellent and respected citizen. He was married to Elizabeth Hunter in 1867; their children were: I. David H., died in 1897; II. William B., of Philadelphia. Mr. Clark died in Smyrna in 1874.

BENJAMIN C. COLLINS, Green Spring, New Castle county, Del., son of George D. and Wilhelmina Collins, was born in Smyrna, Kent county, Del., July 12, 1852.

Benjamin C. Collins was educated in the public schools of district No. 70, Green Spring, Del., then under the charge of Mr. Hilbert. He remained at home, learning practical farming under his father's careful supervision until he was twenty-two, when he leased the homestead and assumed the entire management. In 1884, Mr. Collins was appointed agent of the P. R. R. Company at Green Spring, succeeding his brother-in-law, Daniel Wells. This position he still holds, having proved himself an efficient manager, giving entire satisfaction both to the company and to the public. In the same year Mr. Collins also received, from President Arthur, the appointment of postmaster of Green Spring. Mr. Collins' ability, patience, and genial manner have made him a general favorite. He is also energetic and enterprising and is very successful in buying and shipping fruit. Mr. Collins is a member of the Democratic party and an active worker, but has never sought political preferment; he was, however, chairman of the Democratic committee in 1894.

Benjamin C. Collins was married in Blackbird hundred, April 15, 1883, by the Rev. T. H. Haines, to Mary Etta Middleton, of Blackbird hundred. Their only child died in infancy.

Mrs. Collins' father, Thomas Middleton, a native of Delaware, was born in 1805. He devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil. After farming for a number of years on rented land, near Thoroughfare Neck, Appoquinimink, now Blackbird hundred, Mr. Middleton purchased a farm of 211 acres in New Castle county, Del. This land he improved and cultivated until the time of his death. Mr. Middleton was a good citizen, active, energetic, interested in all that concerned the improvement of the community, and served the county faithfully on the school board and as commissioner of roads. He was a Democrat, an efficient worker, always ready to support his party. He was a member of the Levy Court for one term, and also represented his district in the state legislature. Thomas Middleton was married in Thoroughfare Neck, Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle

county, Del., to Elizabeth Black, who was born in Sussex county, Del., in 1819. Their children are: I. Emily C. (Mrs. H. Davis); II. Sarah B.; III. Benjamin F., butcher; IV. Thomas J., farmer; V. Annie, at home; VI. Mary Etta (Mrs. Benjamin C. Collins). Mr. Middleton died at his farm in New Castle county in 1893. His widow is living in Smyrna, Del.

William T. Collins, son of George D. Collins and brother of Benjamin C. Collins, was born in Smyrna, Del., March 8, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Green Spring and, profiting by his father's instruction, became an intelligent farmer. At the age of twenty-four he began farming in Kenton hundred, Kent county, on land owned by his father-in-law, Thomas Davis. Ten years later he returned to Green Spring, Blackbird hundred, and since then has cultivated the homestead, a farm of 130 acres of arable land, in excellent condition. Like his brother, Mr. Collins is a member of the Democratic party, and is interested not only in the political, but in the general welfare of his county. He is a clerk of the board of school commissioners, and is well liked and respected in the community.

William T. Collins was married in 1875, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Thomas Davis, of Kenton hundred. Their children are: I. Ida C.; II. Davis; III. George; IV. Lucy; V. Mary; and two who died in infancy.

WILLIAM G. PRYOR, P. O., Smyrna, Kent county, Del., son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Hart) Pryor, was born in Blackbird hundred, then Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 4, 1842.

Mr. Pryor's ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Delaware. His grandfather, William Pryor, a native of New Castle county, Del., owned and cultivated a farm of 100 acres in Appoquinimink, now Blackbird hundred, New Castle county. He improved this land, building a house and barn, and making it a desirable property. Mr. William Pryor was married to Martha, daughter of John Reynolds, a farmer of Blackbird hundred. Their children are: I. William, died in youth; II. John, died in youth; III. Jeremiah; IV. John (2) died in 1856; V. James R., a farmer of Blackbird hundred. Mr. Pryor died at the homestead in 1823, and is buried in the family burial ground, on the levels in Blackbird hundred. His widow married Elisha Crouch; she died in 1844, and is buried beside her first husband.

Jeremiah Pryor was born in 1815, at the homestead in New Castle county. He received his education in the schools of the district, and learned farming with his father. In 1854 he purchased the farm of Samuel H. Holding. Mr. Pryor devoted all his energies to improving the land, and soon began to reap the reward of his patient, unceasing labor. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, actively interested in political affairs, and served as school tax-collector of his district. Jeremiah Pryor's first wife was Margaret Hart, a native of New Castle county. Their only surviving child is William G.; a second child died in infancy. Margaret (Hart) Pryor died at the farm near Smyrna, Del., and is buried in the cemetery at Bethel church. Mr. Pryor's second wife was Susan Clouds, of Kent county, Del. Their children are: I. John, died in youth; II. Martha, died in youth; III. Benjamin, of Wilmington, Del.; IV. Joseph H., of Scranton, Pa.; V. Mary E. (Mrs. B. Young), of Wilmington. Mrs. Susan (Clouds) Pryor died at the homestead and is buried in the P. E. churchyard near Smyrna, Del.

Mr. Pryor's third wife, Elizabeth (Glendon) Scott, was the widow of James Scott. Their only child died in infancy. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Pryor died in Wilmington and is buried in the Glenwood cemetery in Smyrna. Jeremiah Pryor died at his home in 1877; he is buried in the Methodist cemetery at Bethel church.

William G. Pryor was educated in the public schools of district No. 70, Green Spring, New Castle county, and has spent his whole life on the homestead. After his father's death, Mr. Pryor assumed the management of the place. He is an energetic, progressive farmer, has made many improvements, and besides general farming, has paid some attention to market gardening. Mr. Pryor's intelligence and ability are well known and appreciated by his fellow-citizens. In April, 1888, he was appointed road commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Lockerman, and so efficiently did he perform the duties of the office that he was elected to the office in the same year, re-elected in

1892 for four years, and again re-elected in 1896. Mr. Pryor is actively interested not only in the political, but in the general welfare of the county.

William G. Pryor was married, February 27, 1872, to Annie Catherine (Jenell) McClain, daughter of Pariett and Isabella (David) Jenell, of Blackbird hundred, and widow of John McClain. Their children are: I. William, at home; II. Jeremiah, of Kent county, Del., married Mary Stevenson, of Kent county; III. Margaret, residing in Wilmington, Del.; IV. and V. twins, Katie, at home, and Maud, died in youth; VI. Oliver, at home. Mrs. Pryor is highly esteemed for her friendliness and hospitality. Mr. William Pryor, his wife, and family are members of the M. E. church.

The children of John and Catherine (Jenell) McClain are: I. Sarah, died in youth; II. John E., a farmer of Duck Creek hundred; III. Archibald, of Duck Creek hundred; IV. Thomas, of Duck Creek hundred; V. one who died in infancy.

ANDREW W. WEBSTER, P. O., Clayton, Kent county, Del., son of Dickinson and Mary A. (Brown) Webster, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, now Blackbird hundred, June 5, 1831.

The Webster family is of Scotch descent, and is one of the oldest in the state of Delaware. Mr. Webster's paternal grandfather was born in Scotland, where he spent his youth. Long before the colonies had struck a blow for independence, Mr. Webster, his two brothers, and their widowed mother sought a home in America. They settled on the borders of Pennsylvania, but afterwards removed to Fieldsboro, Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., where Mr. Webster established a blacksmith shop. He was a sturdy, industrious workman, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors. During the struggle for independence, he was ever ready to serve his adopted country, fighting bravely in the ranks.

Dickinson Webster was born in Fieldsboro, in 1775. His childhood was passed amid the stirring scenes of the Revolutionary war, and his educational advantages were limited. After spending several years as clerk in a store, he turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil; purchasing a farm of 365 acres in Appoquinimink hundred. Mr. Webster made this his homestead, improving the property and cultivating it until the time of his death. In his youth, Mr. Webster was a Whig, but afterwards his convictions led him to identify himself with the Democratic party. He was elected to represent his district in the state legislature and discharged the duties of his office very satisfactorily. During the war of 1812, Mr. Webster was drafted, but on account of his wife's illness he procured a substitute. Dickinson Webster's first wife was Mrs. Rachel Fields, a widow. Their children are: I. Lydia, born November 6, 1802; II. Joseph, born July 12, 1804; III. Jacob, born July 7, 1806. Mrs. Webster died on the farm and is buried in Union church cemetery, in Appoquinimink hundred. Dickinson Webster afterwards married Mary Jones. Their children are: I. John W., born November 23, 1807; II. Rachel J., born in March, 1807. Mrs. Mary (Jones) Webster died and is interred in Union church cemetery. Mr. Webster's third wife, Susan Naudain, is also buried in Union church cemetery. Their children are: I. Rebecca W., born November 11, 1813; II. William W., born September 26, 1819. Mr. Webster's fourth wife was Mary A. Brown. Their children are: I. Henry D., born August 13, 1827, resides in Wilmington, Del.; II. Sarah A., born March 20, 1829; III. Andrew W.; IV. Mary W., deceased, born May 4, 1834; V. Susan E. (Mrs. William Thompson), born August 12, 1836; VI. Anna Maria (Mrs. Reuben D. Rutledge), deceased, born June 10, 1839; VII. Sarah J. (Mrs. Joseph Layman), deceased, born January 24, 1842; VIII. James T., born January 14, 1845; IX. Samuel A., born September 8, 1848. Mr. Dickenson Webster was a consistent member of the M. E. church in which he was an exhorter. He was an intelligent gentleman, well-read, and interested in current events as well as in religious questions. He was moreover a diligent student of the Bible and an eloquent speaker on Biblical subjects. He died at his home in Blackbird hundred, December 19, 1848, and was buried in Union church cemetery. Mrs. Mary A. (Brown) Webster, died at the home of her daughter, Susan, near Odessa, Del., and is buried beside her husband.

Andrew W. Webster received his education in the public schools of district No. 71, Blackbird hundred. He remained at home, working with his father, until he was twenty. He then served one year's apprenticeship with Benjamin Shaun, of Blackbird hundred. After working at his trade for five years, he abandoned it and returned to country life. For twenty years he farmed on rented land; spending two years on the homestead in New Castle county, five years on a farm of 100 acres belonging to John Needles, in Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., and thirteen years in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, on a farm of 277 acres, also owned by John Needles. Industry and strict economy had enabled Mr. Webster to save a small sum of money, and he was now able to purchase 77 acres of the farm which he had rented. He is not only energetic and industrious, but a thoroughly practical and progressive farmer. By his intelligent management he has so improved his property that it fully equals if not surpasses many of the farms of the hundred. He has planted a peach orchard and erected a dwelling house and barn at a cost of more than $3,000. Mr. Webster's quiet, unassuming manner has made him many friends, who have shown their appreciation of his intelligence and ability by electing him to fill the office of assessor, tax-collector, and school commissioner. Mr. Webster was a stanch supporter of the Know Nothing party, but afterwards identified himself with the Democracy, in whose ranks he is an active worker. He is a member of the I. O. R. M.

Andrew W. Webster was married in Blackbird hundred, in 1857, to Rachel (Rutledge) Naudain, widow of Michael Naudain. She died in 1867, and is buried in Union cemetery. In 1869, Mr. Webster was married to Maria, daughter of William Clayton, of Appoquinimink hundred. She died November 1, 1883. Mr. Webster was married in 1885, to Josephine, daughter of Thomas P. and Lydia A. (Bagwell) Jefferson, who was born in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del.

Her family is one of the oldest in Delaware, and traces its descent to Thomas Jefferson, the "Father of Democracy," and the founder of the Democratic party. Mrs. Webster is an intelligent, well-educated lady, and for some time before her marriage was engaged in teaching. Mr. Webster and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a trustee for thirty years. Mr. Webster is highly esteemed for his faithfulness, and unswerving adherence to principle. He is strictly temperate in all his habits, and never drinks liquor, or uses tobacco in any form. Like his father, Mr. Webster is fond of reading, and a diligent student of the Bible.

EDWIN F. THOMAS, P. O. Clayton, Kent county, Del., son of William W. and Sarah E. (Holt) Thomas, was born in Cecil county, Md., May 28, 1853.

Mr. Thomas' great-grandfather, William Thomas, tailor, passed the greater part of his life in Fieldsboro, Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del. His grandfather, John Thomas, a native of Chestertown, Md., owned and cultivated a farm of 100 acres in Appoquinimink, now Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, Del. In recognition of his service as a soldier in the war of 1812, Mr. John Thomas was granted a pension with arrears to date; but the matter had been delayed so long that the papers did not arrive until after his death. He was married to Isabella Clark, who was born in Queen Anne county, Md. Their children are: I. William W.; II. John W.; III. Mary E., married Abraham Packard, both deceased; IV. Sarah (Mrs. David King), of Camden, N. J.; V. Martha, married Henry L. Packard, both deceased. Mr. Thomas' family were members of the M. P. church. Mrs. Thomas died at the homestead in Blackbird hundred, in 1872; Mr. Thomas in 1873. Both are buried in the cemetery at Salem church.

William W. Thomas was born in Chestertown, Md., but grew up on his father's farm in Blackbird hundred, remaining at home until he attained his majority. He received a good education and for some time attended the night schools of Philadelphia, Pa. After spending several years in Chester county, Pa., as traveling agent for James Holt, wool manufacturer, Mr. Thomas removed to Maryland and rented a farm in Cecil county. In 1875 he returned to the scenes of his boyhood, and settled on the homestead in Blackbird hundred. Mr. Thomas was a good father and a kind, considerate husband. He was also an active citizen, interested in all that concerned

the welfare of the county and the state, and was loved and respected by his many friends. He was a Whig, but afterwards identified himself with the Republican party, and although an active worker, never sought office.

William W. Thomas was married at Smyrna, Kent county, Del., to Sarah E., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hill) Holt, who was born near Newark, New Castle county, Del. Her parents were natives of Lancashire, England; her father was a wool manufacturer of New Castle county. The children of William W. and Sarah E. (Holt) Thomas are: I. Frances, died in infancy; II. Mary J., died in 1891; III. Marion V.; IV. John H., farmer; V. James C., fruit grower, Los Angeles county, Cal.; VI. Elizabeth H., died in childhood; VII. William C., of Kansas; VIII. Edwin F.; IX. Anna I., died in 1879; X. Catherine V. (Mrs. E. G. Russell), of Kansas; XI. Winfield Scott, graduate of Johns Hopkins University, class of '39, principal of the high school at Petaluma, Sonoma county, Cal.; XII. Elizabeth (Mrs. Burgison Young); XIII. Henry C., died in infancy. Mrs. Thomas and the family are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Thomas died at the homestead in the spring of 1875, only a few months after his return to Delaware; he is interred in the cemetery at Salem church. His widow resides in Kansas with her son, William C. Thomas.

Edwin E. Thomas attended the public schools of Cecil county, Md., and during the summer worked with his father on the farm, until 1875, when his parents removed to the homestead in Delaware. After assisting on the farm for a short time, he went to Wilmington, Del., and for two years worked in the carshops of Jackson & Sharp. Returning to Blackbird hundred, Mr. Thomas leased the farm of James Reynolds for three years. In 1886 he removed to his present home, a farm of 60 acres, which he still cultivates, raising grain and paying particular attention to the rearing of fine cattle. Mr. Thomas is intelligent, well-read, a student of political economy, and has directed his attention particularly to the interests of the farmer. In 1890 he was elected on the Republican ticket of New Castle county to a seat in the State Legislature. During his term of office he represented his constituents faithfully and efficiently, supporting all measures which, in his judgment, would benefit the state; and carefully guarding the interests of agriculture. He served on several important committees, discharging his duties conscientiously. In caring for the interests of the state, Mr. Thomas has not neglected those of the community. Always active and energetic, he has served as judge of elections, and as clerk of the board of school commissioners of Blackbird hundred, and by his honesty and ability has won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Edwin F. Thomas was married in Smyrna, Del., in 1881, to Lucy P., daughter of James and Mary (Field) Reynolds, of Blackbird hundred. Their children are: I. Harry R., at home; II. Edith May, at home. Mrs. Thomas died in 1894, deeply mourned by her family and many friends; she is buried in the cemetery at Salem church. Mr. Thomas' sister Marion makes his house her home, and cares for him and his motherless children.

CHARLES W. JARRELL, P. O. Taylor's Bridge, New Castle county, Del., son of John W. and Ann Cornwell (Butler) Jarrell, was born in Appoquinimink, now Blackbird hundred, October 13, 1837.

The family is one of the oldest in Delaware. Mr. Jarrell's grandfather, John W. Jarrell, a native of Delaware, was educated for the ministry and was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was for several years pastor of Asbury Methodist church, in Wilmington, Del. John W. Jarrell married Elizabeth Serverson. Their children were: I. Freeborn, born September 14, 1785; II. John W., born April 16, 1788; III. Susanna F., born May 19, 1790, all deceased. Mr. Jarrell died at his home in Wilmington, Del., May 22, 1796, and is buried in that city, under the church in which he officiated. His widow married Peter Hardup. She died in Blackbird hundred and is buried in the cemetery of Friendship church.

John W. Jarrell was a native of New Castle county, and received his education in the public schools of the district. He chose his father's occupation, and owned and cultivated a farm in Appoquinimink, now Blackbird hundred. Mr. Jarrell's first wife was Sarah Hart. Their children are: I. John, deceased; II. Eliza, deceased; III. Martha. Mrs. Jarrell died and was buried in the cem-

etery of Friendship church. His second wife was Elizabeth Staats; their only child died in infancy. Mrs. Elizabeth (Staats) Jarrell died at her home in Blackbird hundred, and was interred in Friendship cemetery. Mr. Jarrell's third wife was Dorcas Thompson; their only child, James, died in youth. Mrs. Dorcas (Thompson) Jarrell, is buried in Friendship cemetery. Mr. Jarrell's fourth wife was Ann (Cornwell) Butler, daughter of John and Sarah (Fenimore) Cornwell, of New Castle county, and widow of John Butler. Their children are: I. Fannie B., deceased; II. William H., died in Indiana; III. Susan, died in Indiana; IV. Charles W. Mr. John W. Jarrell died in 1850; his wife in Indiana, in 1860. She and her family were members of the M. E. church.

The children of John and Ann (Cornwell) Butler are: I. George W., an inmate of a Soldier's Home in Virginia; II. and III. Charlotte and Mary, twins, the latter deceased; IV. Sarah A. (Mrs. William Taylor).

Charles W. Jarrell received his education in the Walker school in Blackbird hundred. He remained at home, working on the farm, until his father's death. In 1852 he went with his mother to Indiana, where he found employment as a laborer. After his mother's death, Mr. Jarrell returned to Delaware, and learned carpentry with his brother, John Jarrell. At the end of three years he abandoned his trade and returned to farm labor. In 1869 Mr. Jarrell began farming on his own account, on rented land, spending one year on the Ginn tract, a farm of 200 acres; nine years on the Gardner tract, a farm of 100 acres; and seven years on the Gardner farm of 200 acres. In 1886 he bought his present home, a farm of 97 acres, formerly owned by Capt. T. J. Cooper. Mr. Jarrell is a practical and progressive farmer; he has improved his property, and without neglecting the ordinary grain crops, has devoted some attention to raising fine cattle, in which department he is very successful. Mr. Jarrell was a member of the Republican party, but his principles have led him to identify himself with the Prohibitionists. He is a firm advocate of the temperance cause, and never uses liquor or any intoxicants.

Charles W. Jarrell was married in February, 1869, to Sarah J., daughter of Isaac Staats, of Blackbird hundred. She was born near Taylor's Bridge, Appoquinimink hundred, and is a sister of Isaac, Abraham, and James Staats, of Blackbird hundred. Their only child died in infancy. Mrs. Sarah Jarrell died in 1870, and is buried in the cemetery at Friendship church. Mr. Jarrell was married in 1872, to his sister-in-law, Emily Staats. Their children are: I. Annie J., of Philadelphia; II. Ella, of Philadelphia; III. Harvey D., at home; IV. Florence, at home; V. Ira, died in youth. Mr. Jarrell is a member of the M. E. church, in which he is an active worker, and holds the office of class-leader and trustee.

CHARLES SHREFFLER, P. O. Clayton, Kent county, Del., son of Joseph and Catharine (Mitchel) Shreffler, was born in Rockland township, Venango county, Pa., September 14, 1842.

The Shreffler family is of German descent and its members are widely scattered in the counties of Pennsylvania. Mr. Shreffler's great-grandparents were natives of Germany, who sought a home for their children in the land of freedom. Their son, Charles, Mr. Shreffler's grandfather, was born during their voyage across the Atlantic. Charles Shreffler grew up in Central Pennsylvainia. He received a good education in the subscription schools of the district, in which German only was used, and learned cabinet making. He settled in Centre county, Pa., where he found employment at his trade until the time of his death. Charles Shreffler was married in Centre county to Miss Martz. Their children are: I. Daniel; II. Samuel; III. Charles; IV. Catharine (Mrs. Weaver); V. Sophia (Mrs. Stover); VI. Joseph; VII. Mary, died in youth. Mr. Shreffler and his family were members of the Evangelical church. He and his wife died at their home and are buried in Centre county, Pa.

Joseph Shreffler was born in Centre county in 1815. He received a good education in German, and could also read and write English. After serving an apprenticeship in tailoring, he removed to Rockland township, Venango county, Pa., and devoted his attention to his trade. Mr. Shreffler cast his first vote for a Whig candidate, but afterwards became a Republican. He was married in Rockland township, to Catherine Mitchel, a native of Union county, Pa. Of their twelve

children, three died in infancy. Those who reached maturity are: I. William, deceased; II. Charles; III. Sophia (Mrs. Simon Wise), of Clarion county, Pa.; IV. Rebecca (Mrs. Hamson Mong), of Clarion county; V. Joseph, of Rockland township, Venango county, Pa.; VI. Mary (Mrs. George Shreffler); VII. Jane (Mrs. John Shreffler), deceased; VIII. John, of Clarion county, Pa.; IX. Andrew, of Franklin City, Venango county, Pa. Joseph Shreffler and his family are members of the Evangelical church. He died in 1881, at his home in Venango county, where his widow still resides.

Charles Shreffler's educational advantages were very limited. Until he was fourteen he attended the public schools of Rockland township; but the winter terms were very short, and he was obliged to work during the summer. Charles was a bright lad, quick to see and imitate, yet patient to overcome difficulties. These qualities enabled him to learn shoe-making without serving an apprenticeship. He worked for one year in his native county, and having mastered the details of his trade, was employed as a journeyman. In 1862, Mr. Shreffler removed to Clarion county where he worked at shoemaking for sixteen years. At this time, failing health obliged him to abandon his trade. His industry and frugality had, however, enabled him to save a small sum of money, and finding that land was cheaper in Delaware than in Pennsylvania he resolved to try his fortunes in the Diamond State. Therefore in 1883 he purchased the farm of James Powell, situated in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, and established his family in their present home. Mr. Shreffler has been very successful; he is industrious and enterprising, and, not content with general farming, has spent over $1,000 in improvements, planting apple and peach orchards. He also pays great attention to his cattle, and his live stock is of fine quality and in excellent condition. Mr. Shreffler enlisted, February 9, 1864, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company A, Col. Speer, Capt. Ringland, and was sent at once to Camp Copeland, at Pittsburg, Pa., and thence to Williamsburg, Va. During his term of service he took part in thirteen engagements and was in the hospital at Point of Rocks for six weeks. At the close of the war, he was mustered out at Manchester, Va. Mr. Shreffler is an active worker in the Republican ranks, and greatly deplores the want of unity in the party. He has served his county as school commissioner for several terms, and has won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Shreffler is a member of Hancock Post, No. 29, G. A. R., Smyrna, Del.; of the I. O. O. F.; and of the Grange of Clarion county, Pa.

Charles Shreffler was married in 1868, in Clarion county, Pa., to Lavinia J., daughter of J. M. and Eliza (Barlett) Best, of Clarion county, Pa. Their children are: I. Frances, widow of John Lorah; II. Orpha (Mrs. J. C. Pryor); of Blackbird hundred, New Castle county; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Herbock), of Kent county, Md.; IV. Mertie; V. Alice, died in youth; VI. Addie; VII. Estella; VIII. Pruna. Mr. Shreffler and his family attend the M. E. church.

ABRAM S. REEDER, P. O. Clayton, Kent county, Del., son of Abram and Jane (Mott) Reeder, was born in Deerfield township, Portage county, Ohio, January 8, 1842.

Mr. Reeder's grandparents were of English descent, and were among the pioneer settlers of Ohio. His father, Abram Reeder, a native of Ohio, owned and cultivated a farm of 100 acres in Deerfield township, Portage county. Besides general farming, Mr. Reeder dealt in live stock, and owned and managed a flax-mill. During the Civil War, he was wagon master in the quartermaster's department; and his death was caused by the exposure he endured while in the service. Mr. Reeder was a Whig, but afterwards became a member of the Republican party. His first wife was Rebecca Ferrah. Their only child was Mary (Mrs. J. Sawyer), deceased. Mrs. Rebecca Reeder died in Portage county, Ohio. Abram Reeder's second wife, Jane Mott, was of English descent, and a member of one of the oldest families of Portage county. Their children are: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Baldwin); II. Harretta (Mrs. John Barrow), of Ohio; III. Clara, married Henry Robb, a farmer of Portage county; IV. Cora, widow of Mr. M. Oswald; V. Annie, widow of J. D. Peterson; VI. Abram S.; VII. Daniel, killed in the oil fields. Mr. Reeder was a moralist; his wife was a member of the Presbyterian church. Both died and are buried in Deerfield township.

Abram S. Reeder attended the public schools of Deerfield township, and the graded schools of Alliance, Ohio. He joined the quartermaster's department, June 16, 1861, and during the Civil War drove an ammunition team. After spending two and a half years with the army, Mr. Reeder returned to Deerfield township, Portage county, Ohio, and for three years farmed the homestead. In 1867 he went to Iowa, but after eleven years removed to Clarion county, Pa., and became interested in the oil fields. He was fairly successful and dealt in oil for years. In 1882 Mr. Reeder removed to Delaware, and bought a tract of unimproved land in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county. By intelligence, energy and enterprise, he has turned a barren waste into a fertile productive vineyard, and has given much attention to the cultivation of strawberries, raspberries and small fruits, increasing the yield and at the same time improving the quality. His 4,000 vines produce over fifteen tons of grapes annually, and his fruit is so fine, that it finds a ready market in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the cities of the Eastern and Atlantic states. Mr. Reeder is a member of the Republican party, affable in manner, liberal in his views, and deeply interested in everything that will benefit the state and promote industrial growth.

Abram S. Reeder was married in Gustavus township, Trumbull county, Ohio, to Mary J., daughter of the late James and Jane (Dunlap) Shaw. Their adopted daughter, Rosa (Mrs. H. C. Smith), resides in Green Spring, Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, Del. Mrs. Reeder is well educated, friendly in manner, interesting in conversation, and has proved herself a veritable helpmate to her genial and enterprising husband. After her parents' death, Miss Shaw found a home in the family of Mr. Reeder's uncle, where Abram Reeder learned to know and appreciate her worth. Mr. Reeder and his wife are members of the M. E. church, at Clayton, Del.

Mrs. Reeder's father, James Shaw, a native of England, was married to Jane Dunlap, who was born in Scotland. A few years after their marriage they emigrated to America and settled in New York City. Of their six children, three died in youth. Those surviving are: I. Mary J. (Mrs. Abram S. Reeder); II. John, of Iowa; III. James, of Iowa. Mr. Shaw was a marble-cutter and granite polisher; his last work was done on the National Capitol at Washington, D. C.; he died in New York City in 1857, and is buried in Greenwood cemetery; his wife died in Brooklyn, in 1856, and is also buried in Greenwood cemetery.

HON. RICHARD FERGUSON, deceased, of Blackbird, New Castle county, Del., son of Bassett and Susan T. (Weldon) Ferguson, was born on the old Ferguson homestead near Blackbird, New Castle county, Del., May 11, 1832.

Bassett Ferguson, farmer and merchant, was of Scotch descent. He was one of the first merchants in Blackbird, where he afterwards managed a hotel, and at the same time filled the office of post master, using one of the rooms of the hotel as a post office. Mr Ferguson was of quiet and unassuming manner, of sound judgment, and a benevolent disposition. His fellow-citizens testified their respect and confidence by electing him to represent his county in the General Assembly of the state. Two of his sons were afterwards honored as members of the same body. Bassett Ferguson was married to Susan T. Weldon. Their children are: I. Richard; II. Martha, married T. A. Moore, M. D., of Felton, Del.; III. Colen; IV. Susan (Mrs. Chas. B. Satterfield), Blackbird, Del.; V. Mary Ellen, married Mortimer Ricords, a farmer of Blackbird hundred; VI. Temperance, married Richard Brockson, merchant, Blackbird, Del.; VIII. Benjamin B., M. D., engaged in the pharmaceutical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ferguson and his wife were members of the M. E. church. He died in November, 1853. His widow was married to Vincent O. Hill, of Blackbird hundred.

Colen Ferguson, brother of Richard Ferguson, was born at Blackbird, Del., October 25, 1835. He attended the public schools of the district, and for one year studied at the New Jersey Conference Seminary. After spending two years in the store of Crouch & Davis, at Odessa, Mr. Ferguson returned to the homestead. He is an intelligent farmer, and observer of the needs and growths of special grains. His peach orchards, on which he has bestowed careful attention, contain thousands of trees, and each year amply repay him for the care and investment. Mr. Ferguson is

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actively interested in the educational agencies of the neighborhood, and is one of the directors of the district school. He is a member of the Democratic party and was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, an honor entirely unsought. He resides on the homestead, a fertile farm of 200 acres. Colen Ferguson was married, June 3, 1868, to Cordelia, daughter of Joseph A. Lord, of Odessa, Delaware.

Richard Ferguson attended the public schools of the district, but his opportunities were so limited that he might be called self-educated. He was a thoughtful reader and a diligent student, not only of history, but of current events, and intelligent and instructive in conversation. Mr. Ferguson remained at home, working with his father on the farm, and for years devoted his whole time to husbandry. In 1852, when only twenty years old, he was appointed postmaster of Blackbird, being the youngest postmaster in the United States. Mr. Ferguson received from Governor Burton the appointment of justice of the peace, in Blackbird, and for seven years discharged the duties of his office promptly and efficiently. Mr. Ferguson was a Democrat, an active worker, interested in all that concerns the welfare of the state. In 1857 he was elected to the State Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Bayman Deakyne. Possessing marked ability and judgment, and being an eloquent speaker and debater, Mr. Ferguson also brought to his public duties the patient and conscientious attention which had made him successful in private life. He was a member of several important committees, and his course was so satisfactory both to his constituency and to the public that he was re-elected in 1888. During this term, Mr. Ferguson was chairman of the Committees on Elections and on the Adulteration of Foods, and a member of the Committees on Crime and Punishments, Printing, and the Enrolling Bill. In 1890 Mr. Ferguson removed to Middletown, New Castle county, where he opened a flour and feed store. In 1891 he received from Governor Biggs the appointment of justice of the peace of St. George's hundred, New Castle county. He filled this office for seven years. His knowledge of law and equity proved invaluable, and his judgments were almost invariably sustained by the higher courts. Mr. Ferguson's kindness and sympathy won for him many friends, who relied upon him as their trusted adviser and helper. For seven years he was trustee, and for two years treasurer of the poor, receiving both appointments from the Levy Court.

Hon. Richard Ferguson was married at Blackbird, Del., in 1864, to Bathsheba H., daughter of Thomas and Ann (Barlow) Deakyne, and sister of Thomas Deakyne of Blackbird hundred. Mrs. Ferguson was born in Blackbird hundred. Their only child died in infancy. Mr. Ferguson and his wife were members of the M. E. church. She was a benevolent Christian woman and a devout wife; she died in 1892, at Middletown, Del., and is buried in the cemetery of the M. E. church. Hon. Richard Ferguson died in February, 1898.

JOHN B. MAHONEY, Kirkwood, New Castle county, Del., son of John C. and Catherine (McCann) Mahoney, was born in New Castle, Del., August 12, 1858.

John C. Mahoney, father of John B. Mahoney, was born in County Cork, Ireland. His parents died when he was a child, but he found a home with his uncle, Daniel Mahoney. His educational advantages were very limited; he was, however, an intelligent boy and made good use of the time allowed him. John C. Mahoney remained with his uncle, assisting with the general farm work until he was twenty. In 1850 he left Ireland on a sailing vessel bound for America, and landed in New York City. He obtained employment as longshoreman, working for Mr. Glidden, the well-known stevedore. Mr. Mahoney was industrious and reliable, qualities which command success, and which his employer was quick to recognize and to reward, by making him foreman of a gang. For five years he was employed in this capacity by Mr. Glidden, unloading English railroad iron in winter, and spending the summer months between New Orleans, La., and St. Louis, Mo., superintending loading and unloading of cotton. In 1855 Mr. Mahoney, still in the employ of Mr. Glidden, removed to New Castle, Del., to superintend the unloading and boring of English railroad iron for the Delaware railroad. In 1857, he was sent to Kirkwood, Del., to take charge of the packing and shipping of the apple crops of the Merritt Paxton

orchards. For two successive seasons Mr. Glidden purchased the entire crop, paying $5,000 each year. These apples were sold in the markets of New York, and foreign cities. In 1859 Mr. Mahoney was employed on the Delaware railroad as construction foreman, handling wood and fruit trains. In 1861 he was made supervisor of Section No. 1 of the Delaware division of the P., W. & B. R. R. This position he has held for thirty-seven years, discharging his duties promptly and efficiently, giving entire satisfaction to the company. During this time he has made his home in New Castle, Del., where he is well-known and respected. Mr. Mahoney is self-educated, well-read, interesting in conversation, genial and agreeable, fond of a joke and always ready to meet jest with jest. Knowing the value of education he is deeply interested in the question of public instruction and has amply provided for his children those advantages which were denied to himself. Mr. Mahoney is a prosperous business man, owning twenty houses and building lots in New Castle. He is a reliable citizen, popular in the community, and has been for some time trustee of the Commons of New Castle, of which body he is the oldest living member. He is a member of the Democratic party, and although actively interested in local affairs, has never sought political preferment. John C. Mahoney was married in New Castle, in 1857, to Catherine McCann, of New Castle. Mrs. Mahoney is a native of New Castle, Irish by descent; she still lives in the house and sleeps in the room in which she was born. The children of John C. and Catherine (McCann) Mahoney are: I. John B.; II. Katie P., well-educated, was for some time a teacher; III. Ellen (Mrs. George McDaniel), died leaving two children, i. Marie, ii. Helen, both of whom live with their grandfather; IV. Margaret, received a fine education; V. Regina, M. S., a talented musician, and a teacher in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa.; VI. Anne M., assistant postmistress of New Castle, Del.; VII. Cecelia I., an efficient teacher at Summit Bridge, Del. Mr. Mahoney and his family are devout members of the Roman Catholic church.

John B. Mahoney was educated in the public schools of New Castle, graduating under Professor Hay, now Prefect of Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa. He was an energetic, industrious boy, and at fourteen, having completed his education, he began to earn his own living. He secured a position as errand boy, carrying water for a construction gang, receiving $1.25 per day. Three years of service proved his industry and ability, and his reward was a position on a construction gang. For five years he worked with this gang and is a track walker. He was not only a reliable workman, but was intelligent, studious, and anxious to take advantage of every opportunity for improvement. He therefore began to study telegraphy under John Colbourne in the railroad office at New Castle, February 14, 1879. Unremitting industry enabled him to make such rapid progress that in September of the same year the company appointed him extra operator at Clayton and other points along the line.

In 1880 Mr. Mahoney was promoted to the position of principal agent and telegraph operator at Porter, Del., where he remained until 1883, when he was transferred to Kirkwood, Del. For sixteen years he has held this important position, giving entire satisfaction both to the company and to its patrons by the fidelity, punctuality, and consideration with which he has discharged the duties devolving upon him. He is now general station agent and also the agent for the Adams Express Company, and for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Mahoney owes his rapid promotion to his sobriety, industry and courteous demeanor. He has won for himself not only popularity, but the respect and confidence of the community. He is also a successful business man, and besides his comfortable home in Kirkwood, owns a well cultivated and fertile farm in Pencader hundred, New Castle county. Mr. Mahoney is interested in local affairs and has identified himself with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Railroad Relief Corps, and of the I. O. H., of Summit Bridge, of which society he is secretary.

John B. Mahoney was married in New Castle, in 1885, to Mary B., daughter of Samuel J. McCall, ex-Levy Court Commissioner, and proprietor of a livery establishment in Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Mahoney is a native of Red Lion hundred, New Castle county. They have one child, Regina, at school. Mr. Mahoney is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

CHARLES H. SALMON, J. P., Summit Bridge, New Castle county, Del., son of John 2, and Mary (Plummer) Salmon, was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 1, 1852.

The Salmon family, which is of English extraction, has long resided in Pencader hundred. John Salmon, grandfather of Charles H. Salmon, was a native of New Jersey, and the son of an Englishman. While he was yet a young man, he came to Delaware, and going into Pencader hundred selected there a place for the house he was to occupy until his death. His first employment was driving the stage between Frenchtown and New Castle, and for several years he was engaged in this work, which in that early time had so much fascination about it. Afterwards he threw aside the cracking whip and taut reins and devoted all his energies to growing grain and other farm crops in Pencader hundred. He was a Democrat, but never held any office. John Salmon married Keziah, daughter of George Batten, born in Pencader hundred. Her father established the widely known Batten's Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Salmon had children: I. George; II. Daniel; III. William; IV. John, 2; V. Rachel (Mrs. Charles W. Bigger), of Summit Bridge; VI. James; VII. Joseph. Mr. Salmon died in Pencader hundred in 1839, and Mrs. Salmon died near Elkton, Md. Both were members of the M. E. church. Mrs. Salmon was very amiable, and had many friends.

John Salmon, 2, was born in Pencader hundred in 1827. He was a pupil in the district schools, and aided his father on the farm for a number of years. He then learned plastering and worked at his trade in Delaware and Maryland. The last twenty years of his life he spent in Pencader hundred. He was a Democrat, but had no desire to hold public office. In 1849, John Salmon, 2, married Mary, daughter of Philip and Sarah Plummer, born at Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md. Their children were: I. Charles H.; II. Laura and III. Georgiana, twins, the former married T. H. Armstrong, of Middletown, Del., the latter, who is deceased, was the wife of George Clark, of Red Lion hundred; IV. John E., plasterer of Middletown; V. Evelyn (Mrs. James H. Kane), of Newark, Del. Mr. Salmon died on his farm in 1881, and was buried in Bethel churchyard, Cecil county, Md. Mrs. Salmon resides in Middletown. Mr. Salmon and his family were members of the M. E. church.

Charles H. Salmon attended the public schools in Cecil county, Md., at Dover and in Pencader hundred, Del. From his father he learned plastering, and gave his attention to that trade for fourteen years, principally in New Castle county. In 1885, Mr. Salmon came to Summit Bridge and established himself in mercantile business. His capital was small, but he exercised prudence, adopted practical business ideas, and in the thirteen intervening years has made his venture profitable. He owns now, in addition to his store, a farm of 115 acres in Pencader hundred, on which he has made many improvements and upon the cultivation of which he spends much time and labor. The various offices he has filled and the many enterprises in which he is interested demonstrate his versatility and capability. He has been a stockholder and manager of the Summit Creamery Co. since 1896, and has conducted its affairs in such a manner that large dividends have been earned; he was elected assessor of Pencader hundred and filled the office four years; was school commissioner, and clerk to the board for three years; was register of the voters of Pencader hundred and Judge of Elections for six years; was appointed postmaster of Summit Bridge in 1885, under the first Cleveland administration, and filled the office for four years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the patrons; was re-appointed to the office in 1893, and served the public four more years; was appointed justice of the peace of Pencader hundred by Governor Biggs in 1888, and made a record rarely equaled, in that only one appeal from his decision was taken to the higher courts in seven years; was re-appointed justice in 1895 by Governor Watson for another term of seven years; was appointed trustee of the poor of New Castle county by the Levy Court in 1894, and has been president of the board of trustees for two years. Mr. Salmon is a member and trustee of Summit Conclave, No. 362, I. O. H., of Pencader hundred, member and treasurer of Buck Council, No. 18, Jr. O. U. A. M., and member of St. George's Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Red Lion hundred. Justice Salmon is an

unswerving Democrat, and an earnest advocate of the principles of his party.

On June 13, 1878, at St. George's, New Castle county, Charles H. Salmon married Belle, daughter of Daniel and Josephine Kelty, born in Pencader hundred. Her parents are old residents of Delaware. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Salmon are: I. Henry E., died young; II. Jacob B.; III. Josephine; IV. Charles H. (2). Mr. Salmon and his family are members of the M. E. church.

PETER B. ALRICHS, Summit Bridge, New Castle county, Del., son of Wessel and Mary Ann (Bowers) Alrichs, was born at Glasgow, New Castle county, Del., November 7, 1847.

The Alrichs family is descended from the first Dutch governor of the colony in Delaware, under whom the settlement whose centre was New Amstel, now New Castle, grew in numbers and prosperity. A sketch of Jacob Alrichs' life and services will be found in our chapter on the Governors of Delaware. Wessel Alrichs, grandfather of Peter B. Alrichs, was throughout his life a farmer of New Castle county, Del. His children were: I. William; II. Rebecca (Mrs. Samuel Pogue); III. Wessel, father of Peter B. Alrichs. Wessel Alrichs was born in 1800; his parents died while he was young, and he was reared by his aunt, Mrs. Peters. He learned tailoring, and worked at this trade for some years at Odessa, then Cantwell's Bridge. Later in life, he became a farmer of Pencader hundred, having bought a farm near Glasgow, on which he resided during the remainder of his life. Mr. Alrichs supported the Whig party.

Wessel Alrichs was married at Odessa to Mary Ann Bowers, a native of that town. They had children: I. William, died in middle age; II. Elizabeth, died an infant; III. Margaret, also died in infancy; IV. John, of Fredericksburg, Va.; V. Charles W., merchant; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. John R. Gonce); VII. Samuel, merchant, has served as state senator; VIII. Rebecca, died young; IX. Mary Ann; X. Peter B. Mrs. Wessel Alrichs died at the home of her son, Samuel Alrichs, in Glasgow, Del., November 26, 1887, in her eighty-fourth year; both she and her husband are buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at that place; they were members of the Presbyterian church.

Peter Alrichs was only six years old when his father died. During the short winter sessions, he attended the public schools of Pencader hundred, and remained with his mother, assisting with the farm work, until he was eighteen. In 1864 Mr. Alrichs secured a situation in New York, with his uncle, who was engaged in manufacturing extract of hemlock. In 1868 he returned to Glasgow, Del., and soon after began business for himself as a general merchant at Summit Bridge, Del. For twenty-nine years, Mr. Alrichs has been a merchant in this place, and has built up an extensive and still increasing trade. His ability, unremitting industry and enterprise, have been amply rewarded by success, while his pleasing, accommodating manner, and conscientious regard for the interests of his customers have won him not merely popularity, but respect and confidence. In 1889, Mr. Alrichs was appointed postmaster of Summit Bridge, under President Harrison. Mr. Alrichs has conducted the business of his office so satisfactorily, both to the department and the community, that he was re-appointed by President McKinley. A staunch Republican, Mr. Alrichs is an active and efficient worker for the success of the party. He is a member of Summit Bridge Conclave No. 262, I. O. H., and of Summit Bridge Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Peter B. Alrichs was married in Philadelphia, December 27, 1876, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel M. and Ruth (Batton) Enos, who was born in Odessa, New Castle county, Del. Their children are: I. George E.; II. Price B.; III. Ruth C.; IV. Nevada B. Mr. Alrichs and his wife and family are members of the M. E. church.

Mrs. Alrichs' grandfather, Archibald Enos, farmer, was of French lineage, and was one of the earliest settlers of Delaware. He was married to Jane McCoombs. Their son, Samuel M., father of Mrs. Alrichs, was born in New Castle county, Del., March 4, 1822. Samuel Enos was educated in the public schools of New Castle county. When he had attained his majority, he removed to Reading, Pa., and became a plasterer, serving his apprenticeship with his uncle, Thomas McCoombs. Mr. Enos worked for several years at his trade in Delaware and Maryland, and some years later bought a small place near Odessa, Del. He also dealt in live stock, and for many years bought cattle extensively, for

shipment to the eastern markets. For some time, he was an auctioneer in Odessa. A few years ago, Mr. Enos retired from business and removed to his present home in that city, to enjoy the comfort and ease which he has fully earned by his unremitting industry and economy. He now lives in Christiana hundred. Mr. Enos is a Republican, and has held various offices in the district, winning the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens by prompt and conscientious discharge of his duties.

Samuel Enos was married to Ruth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Batton, who was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county. Their children are: I. Henry A., of Odessa; II. Elizabeth, died in youth; III. Rush A., died in youth; IV. Mary E. (Mrs. Peter B. Alrichs); V. Ruth Ella, died in youth. Mr. Enos and his wife and family are members of the M. E. church. Mrs. Enos died at her home at Odessa, in 1876, and is buried in the cemetery of the M. E. church. She was a devout Christian, beloved and honored in the community.

JOHN W. DAYETT, P. O. Cooch's Bridge, New Castle county, Del., son of Adam and Eliza (Hendrickson) Dayett, was born in Pencader hundred, March 10, 1837.

His grandfather, Adam Dayett, Sr., was a well known citizen of New Castle county, where he was during all his life engaged in farming. He married Sarah Wiley; their only children were twins: I. Adam; II. Mary (Mrs. Thomas C. Bradley), deceased. Mr. Dayett died, and was buried in New Castle. Mrs. Dayett was married a second time, to Thomas Bradley, a farmer residing near Newark, Del.; she died on the Bradley farm, and was buried in the churchyard of the Presbyterian church at Head of Christiana, of which she had been a member.

Adam Dayett, Jr., was born in New Castle county, June 12, 1809. Being very young when his father died, he was reared in the home of his stepfather, Mr. Bradley. When he became a young man, he began farming on his own account, on rented properties; he spent five years on a farm at Chestnut Hill, Pencader hundred, five years on McCoomb's farm at Cooch's Bridge, fifteen years at Kirkwood, on the Morgan farm, and two years on the Thomas Bradley farm, in the same hundred. In 1853, Mr. Dayett bought the McNamee farm, of 80 acres, and a grist mill, now known as Dayett's mill, which he conducted for thirty-five years, and then retired from business. He is now spending the evening of his days in well earned repose at Wilmington, Del., being almost a nonagenarian, but enjoying the sound physical health that is best obtained by a life of moderation and industry. Mr. Dayett cast his first presidential vote in 1832, for the Whig candidate, and his last for the present chief magistrate of the nation, President McKinley. He has filled the offices of school commissioner and tax collector for Pencader hundred, and has been a member of the Levy Court of New Castle. Adam Dayett, Jr., was married near Newark, Del., by Rev. Thomas Waterton, to Eliza, daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Tyson) Hendrickson; she was born at Newark, Del., January 5, 1813, and is still living, the sharer of her husband's tranquil home in Wilmington. Their children are: I. Thomas, farmer and miller, of Pencader hundred; II. Nathan, farmer, of White Clay Creek hundred; III. John W.; IV. Margaret (Mrs. William P. Tull), of Wilmington. Mr. Adam Dayett has for seventy years been a faithful member of the M. E. church, and has served his congregation as steward, trustee and class-leader.

Not content with scholastic training in the public schools, John W. Dayett has been all his life a reader and a close observer, and has thus gained a useful fund of practical wisdom, and kept himself well-informed upon current topics in general. He has also been diligent in business, working early in life on his father's farm, and as apprentice in the grist mill, learning the trade from William Salmon, then miller for Adam Dayett. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, he worked for his father in the capacity of journeyman, and some time later entered into an agreement with his father to conduct the mill on shares. This arrangement was continued until 1888, when John W. Dayett rented the mill, and managed it successfully and profitably until 1894. He then bought the well known Cooch's mill, one of the finest in the state, situated near Cooch's Bridge, in Pencader hundred. To this mill he had added all the latest improvements, including new rollers; the mill now has a ca-

pacity of 300 bushels per day. Mr. Dayett employs five men as helpers, but gives his whole attention, personally, to the business. This painstaking care, together with his upright and honorable business character, and his affable manner, has won for Mr. Dayett general respect and confidence, and secured the success of his enterprises. He has always given his support to Republican principles, and was elected, on the ticket of that party, to the office of assessor of Pencader hundred.

John W. Dayett was first married in 1858, in Pencader hundred, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Ann Wright, of that hundred. Mrs. Dayett's brother, J. Thomas Wright, is the coroner of New Castle county. The children of that marriage are: I. Elwood, a baker, of Wilmington, Del.; II. Henry L., hotel keeper, Glasgow, Del.; III. John Sherman; besides one child that died in early infancy. Mrs. Elizabeth Dayett died in 1878, and was interred in the cemetery of Salem M. E. church, in White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. Dayett's second wife was Emma, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vandegrift) Groves, of White Clay Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Lillie R., a pupil in the Newark Academy; II. J. Irvin, studying at Delaware College. Mrs. Dayett is a lady of good taste and intelligence; and, with her husband and family, is a member of the M. E. church. Besides being a class-leader, Mr. Dayett is active in the Sunday school, which he has served as both teacher and superintendent.

EDWIN S. ARMSTRONG, Cooch's Bridge, New Castle county, Del., son of Horatio Gates and Margaret (Stroud) Armstrong, was born near Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., December 13, 1842.

The Armstrong family is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania. Early in the last century some of its representatives settled in Montgomery county.

Edward Armstrong, stone-mason, grandfather of Edwin S. Armstrong, was born at Bryn Mawr, Montgomery county, Pa., and was educated in the public schools of that district. Mr. Armstrong was a skilled workman and from a master-mason became a builder and contractor. Some edifices which bear witness to his clever workmanship are still to be seen in Bryn Mawr, among them the old Bryn Mawr Baptist church. Mr. Armstrong was an old line Whig, interested in the affairs of the county, a good citizen, highly esteemed in the community. Edward Armstrong was married to Ruth Everhardt, who was descended from one of the old families of West Chester, Pa. Their children are: I. John; II. Hannah; III. Horatio G.; IV. Peter; V. Margaret, widow of Joseph Bailey, resides in Philadelphia, Pa. All are dead except Margaret, who is a nonagenarian. Mr. Armstrong and his wife were devout members of the Baptist church. Both died at Bryn Mawr and are buried there, in the cemetery of the old Baptist church.

Horatio Gates Armstrong, father of Edwin S. Armstrong, was born at Bryn Mawr, Pa. He received his education in the district schools and learned papermaking. He worked at his trade in Montgomery county, Pa., until 1849, when he removed to Philadelphia, and began business for himself, first as a retail and afterwards as a wholesale dealer in paper. In 1861 Mr. Armstrong began manufacturing paper, buying a plant at Trenton, N. J., but still retaining the establishment in Philadelphia. He was not only a skilled papermaker and a progressive business man, but also a thoughtful, scientific mechanic. He was very ingenious, fond of experimenting, and finally invented a machine for making paper bags, which was patented in 1858, and proved a financial success. Mr. Armstrong was an old line Whig and afterwards became a Republican. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Henry Clay and a stanch supporter of the party, but not an office-seeker. Mr. Armstrong's honesty and ability won the respect and confidence of the community, while his kindness and genial manner made him a general favorite. Horatio G. Armstrong was married, in Montgomery county, Pa., to Margaret Stroud, a native of Norristown, Pa., who was a descendant of one of the old Welsh families of Montgomery county. Of their seven children four died in youth. Those living are: I. Thomas S., paper dealer, Camden, N. J.; II. Edwin S.; III. Samuel S., chief clerk, with the rank of captain, in the quartermaster's department of New Jersey. Mrs. Armstrong died in 1860, in Philadelphia; she is buried in the cemetery of the Baptist church, at Bryn Mawr. Mr. Armstrong's second wife was Mary Cathcart. Their children are: I. Frank P., Trenton, N.

J.; II. Mary (Mrs. Frank Smith), of Trenton. In the latter part of his life Mr. Armstrong was a Second Adventist. He died in 1879, at his home in Trenton, N. J., where he is buried in Riverside cemetery.

Edwin S. Armstrong attended public school for a short time, but his opportunities were so limited that he may be called a self-educated man. He is a thoughtful reader and an intelligent observer. His studies have covered a wide range of subjects including the advanced English branches, higher mathematics and the classics. Music also has claimed a share of his attention. Talent and practice have made him a fair performer on the violin, his chosen instrument. Mr. Armstrong remained at home, assisting his father until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in September, 1862, for three years, in Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel J. Irvin Gregg, Captain William H. Fry. The regiment formed part of the army of the Potomac and took part in most of the battles in which that army was engaged. He was also for some time detailed for service in the quartermaster's department. Mr. Armstrong was mustered out at Washington, D. C., in July, 1865. Returning to his home in Philadelphia, he became his father's partner in the paper store, and after his father's death managed the business for two years. In 1880 Mr. Armstrong became a stock-holder in the Pennsylvania Pulp and Paper Company, at Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa., and was elected secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1882 he retired from business, and removing to Delaware, purchased his beautiful home, situated in Pencader hundred, New Castle county. Mr. Armstrong owns several other farms in New Castle and Kent counties, Del., besides his personal property and real estate in Philadelphia. He began his business career without a dollar, but with industrious habits, and an energetic, enterprising disposition. Economy, with prudence and good judgment in making investments, have brought him financial success and have enabled him to devote his time to literature, music and the quiet pleasures of domestic life. His genial, unassuming manner makes him a favorite in all circles. Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, interested in local affairs, but has always declined to accept office.

Edwin S. Armstrong was married in Philadelphia, June 5, 1868, to Miriam, daughter of Jacob Mayer, a merchant of Philadelphia. Their children are: I. Florence, married James O. G. Duffey, lawyer and author, assistant editor of the *Philadelphia Press;* II. Arthur, in the wholesale department of Strawbridge & Clothier's store, Philadelphia, married Nettie Schlessinger, an Austrian lady; III. Allen, died aged twenty-one; IV. Miriam, a musician and skilful pianist, married Frederick A. Weihe, Ph. D., who occupied the chair of physics and electrical engineering, North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Raleigh, N. C.; V. Edwin S., Jr., of Philadelphia; VI. Raymond E., of Philadelphia; VII. Howard M., a student in the State College of Delaware; VIII. Warren O., at home; IX. Eugenie V., a fair violinist, a student at Delaware State College; X. Frederick D.; XI. Ellis M.; XII. Philip E. Mrs. Armstrong is an intelligent, well-educated woman, refined in manner, and very hospitable. Some of the children have inherited their father's musical talent and the variety of instruments adds to the attraction of this delightful home. Society has little charm for Mr. Armstrong, who prefers the joys of his home to all its allurements. He has himself educated his children, preparing them for college and instructing them in his much-prized art.

J. THOMAS WRIGHT, Cooch's Bridge, New Castle county, Del., son of Samuel and Ann (McCaslin) Wright, was born on the farm on which he now resides in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., January 30, 1839.

Mr. Wright's grandfather, John Wright, farmer, was born and educated in New Jersey. After farming for some time in his native state, Mr. Wright removed to Delaware and bought 150 acres of land situated near Salem Church, White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county. This land he cultivated and improved, raising abundant harvests. He was so successful that he was able to retire from farm labor, and removed to New Castle, where he spent the last five years of his life. Mr. Wright was an old line Whig, interested in local politics and a staunch supporter of the party. John Wright was married in New Jersey to Miss Casperson. Their

children were: I. Richard; II. Isaac; III. Samuel; IV. Mary; V. Elizabeth; VI. Rebecca. All are now dead. Mr. John Wright was a hardworking, honorable man. He died at his home in New Castle, in 1860. His widow was an earnest Christian; she died in New Castle, one year after her husband's death; both are buried in the cemetery at Salem church.

Samuel Wright, father of J. Thomas Wright, was born and educated in New Jersey. When he was a young man his parents removed to Delaware. Samuel went with them and remained at home assisting his father on the farm. After his marriage, Mr. Wright removed to his wife's property, a farm of 148 acres in Pencader hundred, where his son, J. Thomas Wright, now resides. Here he spent the remainder of his life, cultivating and improving the property. He was not only a successful farmer, but also raised fine cattle. Mr. Wright was an old line Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He was interested in political affairs, and held various local offices. Samuel Wright was married to Ann McCaslin, a native of Maryland. Their children are: I. William, died in the prime of life; II. Anna Eliza, deceased, married John W. Dayett, miller; III. Abraham, a farmer of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county; IV. J. Thomas; V. Caleb, resides with his brother, J. Thomas; VI. Samuel W., Newport, Del.; VII. Amanda (Mrs. William Collins), of Wilmington, Del.; VIII. Franklin, Wilmington, Del.; IX. George E., resides with his brother, J. Thomas. Mr. Wright died at his home in Pencader hundred, in 1868, and is buried in the cemetery at Salem church. His widow died on the farm in 1880, and is buried beside her husband.

J. Thomas Wright attended the public schools of Glasgow, Del., in winter, and spent the summer months working with his father on the homestead. After his father's death in 1868, he assumed the entire charge of the farm, and cultivated it for his mother until her death. In 1880, having bought the interests of the other heirs, Mr. Wright began farming for himself, and for the past eighteen years has been improving his property. He is a very successful farmer and pays particular attention to his live-stock, raising none but fine cattle. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted for thirty days' service, in the Seventh Delaware Volunteers, Company B, Captain Henry, and was detailed for guard duty. Mr. Wright is a Republican, a life-long worker, and a firm supporter of the party ticket. His fellow-citizens have recognized his ability and integrity, and have elected him to various local offices. For six years he was a member of the board of school commissioners, and for two years was assessor of Pencader hundred. In 1896, Mr. Wright was elected coroner of New Castle county, Del., by a majority of one thousand, receiving not only Republican, but the popular vote. He has discharged the duties of his office promptly and efficiently, giving general satisfaction. Mr. Wright is a member of the I. O. O. F., of New Castle.

J. Thomas Wright was married at Wilmington, Del., in 1881, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas J. and Harriet Moore, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wright's father was a blacksmith; he died on the Wright farm, Pencader hundred. The children of J. Thomas and Mary H. (Moore) Wright are: I. Lola, at school; II. Samuel E.; III. Delaplain; IV. Raymond; V. Myrtle. Mr. Wright is a member of the M. E. church.

Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, died within twelve hours of each other and were buried on the same day in the graveyard at Salem church.

JOHN BARBER, P. O. Iron Hill, Md., son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Pollett) Barber, was born in Manchester, Lancashire, England, July 19, 1842.

His father, Ezekiel Barber, was born at Boulton, Lancashire, England, September 4, 1818. There he learned nail, nut and bolt making, and for a number of years was an extensive manufacturer in Manchester and Boulton. He was successful in his business until the great panic of 1842, when he shared the harsh fate of many and was financially embarrassed. In 1846 he disposed of his business and sailed for the United States on the *Monongahela*. His wife, his son, John, and his daughter, Mary Hannah, accompanied him. On the trip across the Atlantic a daughter was born to him. Four weeks after leaving Liverpool Mrs. Barber died and her body was buried at sea. Three weeks later Mr. Barber arrived in Philadelphia, without his faith-

ful helpmate and with two orphaned children, one four and the other two years old. He quickly found employment as a machine smith and after remaining for six years in Philadelphia, removed to Newark, Del., and for ten years worked in the machine and agricultural implement shops of William Johnson & Co. While a resident of Newark he purchased from William Slack, a tract of land in Pencader hundred. This place is now owned by his son. After cultivating his farm until 1872, he went to Philadelphia, where he re-established himself in the manufacturing business, which he continued until his death. He was a man of untiring energy, and was fairly successful in his American business ventures. Mr. Barber was a Democrat but never an aspirant for an office at the hands of his party. Ezekiel Barber married, at Stop Port, near Manchester, England, Hannah Pollett, who was born at Stop Port. They had children: I. John; II. Mary, married Edmund Butterworth, of the Kiamensi wool mills, Delaware. Mrs. Hannah Barber died at sea in 1846. Mr. Barber married the second time, Mary Pilling, a sister of the Hon. John Pilling, of Newark, Del. Their children were: I. Jonathan, died young; II. William, manufacturer, Bridgeport, Pa.; III. Ann; IV.. Ezekiel, 2, of West Chester, Pa.; V. Ella (Mrs. Spencer Swain), died in Philadelphia; VI. George, of Philadelphia; VII. Susan (Mrs. Andrew Smith), of Philadelphia; VIII. Jonathan, deceased; IX. Charles, deceased. Mr. Barber died in Philadelphia in 1875. His body was buried in the graveyard of the M. E. church at Newark, Del. Mrs. Mary Barber is a resident of Philadelphia. She is a member of the P. E. church and an estimable woman.

John Barber attended the public schools of Philadelphia until he was ten years old. Then his father removed to Newark, where the boy completed his studies. Afterward he learned iron-rolling at Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa. He spent four years there, and then worked in Easton, Pa., for three years, after which he returned to Pencader hundred, New Castle county, and purchased the "Chestnut" farm owned by his father. There he has resided for the past twenty-five years, cultivating his land and giving particular attention to growing of fruits and market produce. In fruit growing, especially, he has achieved gratifying success. Mr. Barber owns, also, a farm of 100 acres in Cecil county, Md., near the Pennsylvania state line, considerable real estate in Wilmington, and a large amount of personal property, all acquired by his industry and economy and clear perception of the marketable value of certain farm products. He gave his undivided attention to his business and made each venture profitable. Mr. Barber has been clerk of his school district for fifteen years. He is a Republican and has voted his party's ticket since he cast his first ballot for Lincoln for president.

On July 31, 1874, at Kemblesville, Chester county, Pa., John Barber married Ella, daughter of John and Jane (Bucher) Benge, born in Chester county. They had children: I. Emma (Mrs. William McCluskey), of New Castle county, has two children, i. William, 2, ii. Ralph; II. Lilly, student at Newark Academy, a talented elocutionist, with a promising future, and a very clever imitator of birds' notes. Mr. Barber and family are members of the Disciples' church.

John Benge, father of Mrs. Barber, was born near London, England, August 23, 1805, the son of William Norton Benge, M. D., of Kent county, England. He was a store-keeper of Tunbridge Mills until 1840, when he came to America and settled in Cecil county, Md., near Kemblesville, Pa. He was engaged in farming there until 1873, in which year he removed to White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del. A year later he took up his residence in Newark and lived there until his death. Until the Civil War, Mr. Benge was a Democrat; afterward he voted with the Republicans. John Benge married, in Tunbridge Wells, England, Jane Bucher, born in that place. They had children: I. Sarah (Mrs. Thomas Strayhorne), of Virginia; II. Jane, died at the age of 18; III. William, of Kemblesville, Pa. Mrs. Jane Benge died in Wilmington. Mr. Benge afterwards married Mary A. Woodhoms. Their children are: I. Henry, of Chester county, Pa.; II. James; III. Mary (Mrs. Dr. Geo. Simmons), of Belle Centre, O.; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Berger), of Philadelphia; V. Ella (Mrs. John Barber); VI. Rachel (Mrs. Charles R. Sharer), of Philadelphia; four children died in infancy. Mrs. Benge died in Newark, 1886; Mr. Benge died in

Newark in February, 1887; both were buried in the Union cemetery of that place. Mr. Benge was a member of the Disciples' church.

GEORGE L. BATTEN, P. O. Porters, New Castle county, Del., son of Mahlon and Harriet A. (Mercer) Batten, was born near Batten's Mills, in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 7, 1856.

He attended the public schools of Pencader hundred, and there prepared himself for entrance to Delaware College, at Newark. In that institution he pursued the general course of studies, under Dr. Purnell, and was graduated in the class of 1877. After leaving college he turned his attention to farming and milling, and was his father's assistant until the death of the latter in 1889, since which time he has operated the flouring mill, and cultivated a farm of 100 acres. He has made improvements in the long established mill and upon the farm. He is a scholarly man, of genial manner, and thorough in his business methods. He devotes his time to his books, his mill, his live stock, and his dairy. He is a member of the K. G. E., of Christiana and has filled all the chairs. In politics he is a Republican, and has rendered his party good service.

Mr. Batten is unmarried, and his household is cared for by his sister, a lady of much force of character and refinement. He is a brother of James Batten, of Red Lion hundred, New Castle county.

HON. CHARLES WALTON, P. O., Iron Hill, Md., son of Elijah and Rosanna (Kleisz) Walton, was born in Philadelphia county, Pa., November 27, 1840.

Members of the Walton family settled in Pennsylvania more than a century ago, and their descendants have been prominent in political and commercial affairs in the "Keystone State" during the many intervening years. Three brothers Walton came to this country from England and selected Philadelphia county as their home in 1760. In their English home they had attained distinction as able, progressive men, and as members of the Society of Friends. Charles Walton is a descendant of one of these pre-Revolutionary settlers.

Elijah Walton, father of Charles Walton, was born in Philadelphia county, in 1810. He attended subscription schools there and afterwards engaged in farming. In 1854, he sold his property and removed to Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., where he purchased a large tract of land, and cultivated it until his death. He was first a Whig and in his later years a Republican, but never sought office. In 1833, Elijah Walton married Rosanna Kleisz, a native of Philadelphia county. They had children: I. Mary (Mrs. William A. Bache), widow; II. Charles; III. Margaret (Mrs. Henry L. Connor), her husband was wounded in the civil war; IV. John E., died in middle age; V. Caroline (Mrs. Nathaniel Davis), of White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county; VI. Stephen, of Indiana; three children died in infancy. Mr. Walton died on his farm in 1872, and Mrs. Walton in White Clay Creek hundred, in 1889; both were buried in the M. E. graveyard at Newark, Del. Mr. Walton died a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Walton was twelve years of age when his parents removed from Philadelphia county to Delaware. He had attended the public schools in Pennsylvania, and completed his school term in Pencader hundred. Mr. Walton was married in 1862, then cultivated the farm on which he now lives, and which was then owned by Mr. Fletcher Williamson, of Newark. For four years he was tenant there "on shares." From that place he went to the Ott farm for a year, and then to the Jones farm for two years, and in 1870, he was able to purchase his present farm of 100 acres in Pencader hundred, near the Maryland line. During the past twenty-eight years he has made many improvements upon his land, erecting a large house, fitted out with modern comforts, such as steam heat, etc.; a barn and other buildings, at an expenditure of more than $5,000. He also purchased another farm in Pencader hundred, containing 150 acres, and this has been developed under his personal supervision. Since 1862, Mr. Walton has given much attention to the raising of live stock and to the dairy business. He has a large herd of Jersey cattle on his farm and the output of milk and butter from his dairy is large. His homemade butter is considered by many as the most palatable in the state of Delaware. Mr. Walton is a self-educated and self-made man, and stands high

in the esteem of his community, for his life has been marked by vigorous labor, temperate habits, and strict regard for his word and the rights of other people. Mr. Walton has been a consistent and zealous advocate of temperance. From his youth he has not used liquors and tobacco, and he has been foremost in the endeavor to abate the rum evil. He has always been an active supporter of the Republican party. In 1890, he was elected to the State Legislature and served his constituents faithfully. He was made chairman of three committees, and was a member of several of the most important. Mr. Walton is a member of the Hiram Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M., of Newark, and was a trustee of the organization; is a member of Oriental Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Newark, and a Past Grand of that order; a member of Newark Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., of Lodge No. 4 A. O. U. W., of Newark, and of the Grange.

On December 31, 1862, Charles Walton was married to Margaret Jane, daughter of Rev. Stephen and Jane (Krewson) Ott, born in Philadelphia county. They had children: I. Lewetta May (Mrs. Wilbert Layton), of Bridgeville Del.; II. William B., merchant and postmaster at Iron Hill, Md.; III. Alice L. (Mrs. Thomas S. Smith), of White Clay hundred; IV. Mary L., at home, a woman of culture and education; V. Charles E., farmer of Pencader hundred; VI. Edward O., at home; VII. Irvin K., at school; VIII. Herbert, died young. All these children received a good public school and academic education and are esteemed in their communities. Mrs. Walton is a woman of refinement an entertaining in conversation.

The Ott family is well-known in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. The first of the name to come to America was Andrew, who was born in Germany and settled in what is now Philadelphia county, Pa., before the Revolution. He became an ardent advocate of the revolt of the colonies from the tyranny of King George's rule and was aide-de-camp to General Washington, during the Revolutionary struggle. He suffered the same privations that made the fight for freedom so sore a trial for the soldiers of the file, and his enforced diet of black snake's flesh at one time during the war, to save himself from starvation, tells how enormous was the distress of the gallant Continental army. Mr. Ott died in Philadelphia county, Pa., at the age of one hundred and two years and was buried in the Pennypacker church yard. His death was mourned by many, for he had always been a valued adviser and a helpful friend to those who applied to him. He had several children, one of whom was Leonard Ott, grandfather of Mrs. Charles Walton.

Leonard Ott was born in Philadelphia county, Pa., and there he died. He received a good English education. His life was devoted to the cultivation of his farm. In his political views he was a follower of Jefferson and Jackson. He was twice married. His children were: I. Edward; II. Augustus; III. Andrew; IV. Stephen; V. William; VI. Ann; VII. Elizabeth; VIII. Leonard (2); IX. James; all of whom became useful citizens. Mr. Ott was buried in the Pennypacker churchyard. He was a member of the Baptist church.

Stephen Ott, father of Mrs. Charles Walton, was born in Philadelphia county Pa., in 1819. He received a good English education, and assisted his father on his farm until he reached his majority, when he learned brick and stone masonry. That trade he followed in the city of Philadelphia until 1852, when he removed to Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., and purchased a tract of 130 acres near Iron Hill, Cecil County, Md., from Corgus Maney. The land was a wilderness. Mr. Ott was a pioneer in that section, and he proceeded to clear off the timber, cultivate the ground, and gather abundant crops, that yielded large money returns. He was the first to introduce into his section the growing of fruit. As for his acres, he planted them chiefly in small fruits, and he was the first man to sell a wagon load of strawberries in the Wilmington markets. Mr. Ott was a pioneer in the profitable development of the soil of Pencader. He was zealous in the cause of religion; full of missionary spirit, and an effective preacher. In his early days he was a member of the M. E. church, and for a long time was an exhorter and local preacher. Afterwards he became identified with the Christian church, and having been ordained a minister of that denomination labored earnestly for it throughout the rest of his life, preaching from its pulpits week after week without remuneration. He was the

first to move for the erection of a church edifice known as the Ott chapel, in Pencader hundred, was the largest contributor to it, and preached in it for many years. Mr. Ott was the first to agitate the temperance question in Pencader hundred. He gave freely of his means for the promotion of this cause, and brought many orators into the hundred to plead for its adoption by the people. He organized a temperance society for the adults of the neighborhood and a band of hope for the young, and for a quarter of a century was president and spiritual adviser of the former. He was widely known because of his activity in the church and the temperance cause. In his political views he was originally a Democrat, but during the Civil war he became a Republican, and continued to support that party until his death.

Stephen Ott married Jane Krewson, who was born in Philadelphia county, Pa. They had children: I. Catharine (Mrs. Stephen Ash); II. Sarah A., died young; III. Mary A. W., married Rev. D. J. R. Strayer, a Baptist minister of Philadelphia; IV. Margaret J. (Mrs Charles Walton); V. Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Gentry). Mr. Ott died in 1875 and was buried in the Ott chapel graveyard; Mrs. Ott died in Wilmington in 1881; she also was buried at Ott's graveyard. Mrs. Ott was a very capable help mate to her husband in his church and temperance work, and was a good wife and mother.

DANIEL SLACK, P. O. Iron Hill, Md., son of William and Mary Ann (Fisher) Slack, was born at Chestnut Hill, Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 6, 1839.

Uriah Slack, grandfather of Daniel Slack, was born in Bucks county, Pa., March 19, 1761. He was a soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary war and participated in a number of battles. After the war he came to Delaware and settled at Chestnut Hill, Pencader hundred, where he purchased a tract of 150 acres of land and where he resided until his death. He made his farm one of the most productive in the hundred, and erected substantial buildings upon it. In his political views he was a Federalist. Uriah Slack married in Bucks county, Pa., Jane Job, born in Bucks county, April 6, 1761. They had children: I. Amos, born February 3, 1780; II. Mary, born January 29, 1782; III. James, born April 1, 1784; IV. Enos, born June 21, 1786; V. Rebecca, born July 26, 1788; VI. John, born February 16, 1791; VII. Uriah, 2, born November 11, 1793; VIII. Daniel, born September 9, 1796; IX. Lewis, born January 2, 1799; X. Richard, born July 2, 1801; XI. William, born June 23, 1804. Mr. and Mrs. Slack died on their farm, and were buried in the Welsh Tract Baptist churchyard; they were members of the Baptist church, kindly and respected people.

William Slack, father of Daniel Slack, was born at Chestnut Hill, Pencader hundred. He attended subscription school and assisted his parents on the home farm until he reached his majority, when he learned augermaking. That trade he followed for several years in in Pencader hundred. As he was the youngest member of the family he took charge of the homestead farm on the death of his parents and cultivated it until his own death. He devoted much of the land to peach culture, and became one of the most successful growers in the county. He paid much attention, also, to market gardening and made it profitable; in these lines he was a pioneer. The large returns which he obtained leading many others to follow his example, served in a great measure to give prominence to peach culture and market gardening in northern Delaware. Mr. Slack was esteemed for his enterprise and for his attractive personal qualities. He was for three terms a commissioner of the Levy Court for New Castle county, and was also road commissioner, school commissioner, assessor, etc., in Pencader hundred. He was originally a Whig, but in his later years was a stanch Republican. William Slack married Mary Ann Fisher, a native of Chestnut Hill, and a member of an old Delaware family. They had children: I. Joseph, died young; II. Sarah J. (Mrs James Miggett), deceased; III. Daniel; IV. John; V. Uriah, died young; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. James McCullough), deceased; VII. William, and VIII. Zachariah, twins, died young; IX. Samuel, of Chester, Pa. Mrs. Slack died on the farm in 1879; Mr. Slack died in 1882, both were buried in the family lot in the Welsh Tract Baptist churchyard. They were members of the Welsh Tract church.

Daniel Slack attended the public schools

of Pencader hundred and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years old. Then he secured employment as brakesman on the P., W. & B. R. R., and was shortly after promoted to fireman. Two years later he was made engineer, and for twelve years piloted passengers and freight on the tracks operated by the P. & R. Co. After sixteen years of railroad work he relinquished it and in 1888 returned to the homestead. For the past ten years he has devoted his time and energy to raising stock and growing fruit, grain and garden produce. He is a very industrious man and this in a great measure accounts for his prosperity. Mr. Slack was a road commissioner in Pencader hundred. Politically he is a Republican.

On May 15, 1870, in Philadelphia, Daniel Slack was married to Alice Buckley, of Philadelphia, a native of Cheshire, England. Their children are: I. Harriet, died 1872; II. Mary (Mrs Charles F. Walton), of Pencader hundred; III. Elizabeth, deceased; IV. Alice; V. Mary H.; VI. Sarah, died young; VII. Ben H., at school; VIII. Daniel. Mr. Slack and his family are members of the Baptist church.

Mrs. Daniel Slack is of English descent. Her father was John Buckley, a stone-cutter, who was born in Brickton, Cheshire, England, came to America in 1854 and worked at his trade in Philadelphia. In 1856 he was employed by the United States government at Fort Delaware, and was drowned there. He was a member of the P. E. church. John Buckley was married in his native shire, to Ann Howard. They had one child, Alice, also born in Brickton, Cheshire, England. Mrs. Buckley came with her child one year before her husband's death. She afterwards married Ben Hanson, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson had children: I. Anna, died young; II. Mary, died young; III. (Mrs. George Webb), of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hanson died in Philadelphia.

John Slack, P. O. Iron Hill, Md., son of William and Mary Ann (Fisher) Slack, was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 30, 1841.

He attended the public schools of Pencader hundred, and remained with his father on the farm until the death of the latter. After that he conducted the farm until 1888. In that year he removed to the farm of 165 acres in Pencader hundred, which he had purchased and has spent the last ten years in the development of this property. In addition to his grain crops, Mr. Slack has large annual yields of peaches, and market produce, and rears fine cattle. He is a good farmer and a genial gentleman, and is happy in the esteem of his neighbors. He is a Republican, and an earnest supporter of his party's candidates.

In 1883, in Chester, Pa., John Slack was married to Anna E., daughter of John and Hettie (Philips) LeGates. They have children: I. Sarah A.; II. John L.; III. Jennie D.; IV. Samuel S.; V. Joseph W.; VI. Hettie P.; VII. Helen G. Mr. Slack and family are members of the Baptist church.

Mrs. Slack was born near Laurel, Sussex county, Del. Her father was a soldier in the Union army in the Civil war, and it is thought was killed and buried in an unmarked grave. Mrs. LeGates makes her home with Mrs. Slack. She is seventy-six years old, but of a sunny disposition and a general favorite in a large circle of acquaintances.

T. ROSEBY McMULLEN, P. O. Newark, Del., son of James and Sarah Louisa (Boulden) McMullen, was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 9, 1861.

The McMullen family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the name is an honored one in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. James McMullen, father of T. Roseby McMullen, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1824. When James McMullen was five years old his father died, and he came to Pencader hundred to make his home with Daniel Cann, a farmer. His opportunities for acquiring an education were few, but he improved them, devoting himself to study when not employed at farm duties. He remained with his foster-father until he was twenty-one years old and then became a tenant farmer in various parts of Pencader hundred. For twenty-one years he occupied the farm of Richard T. Cann, a brother of his foster-father, and died there. He was an energetic, intelligent gentleman who deserved and enjoyed the esteem of those who knew him. In his political opinions he was a Democrat but never sought nor would accept an office.

James McMullen married Sarah Louisa

daughter of Thomas R. Boulden, and niece of Jesse Boulden, a highly respected citizen of Pencader hundred. Her father was the last surviving person who witnessed the burning of Frenchtown, Md., by the British during the war of 1812. Mrs. McMullen was born in Pencader hundred. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen had children: I. Catharine (Mrs. Henry George), of Cecil county, Md.; II. David B., farmer of Pencader hundred; III. Margaret (Mrs. John T. Boys), of New Castle hundred; IV. T. Roseby; V. Rachel (Mrs. William George), of New Castle hundred; VI. James, 2, of Pencader hundred; VII. Richard, of Wilmington; VIII. Lilly (Mrs. Reese George), of Chester county, Pa.; IX. Caroline; X. Clement, of Red Lion hundred; New Castle county; Laura, Lydia, and an infant died young. Mrs. McMullen died on the farm in 1879; she was a consistent member of the M. E. church of Glasgow, a good wife and mother. Mr. McMullen died in 1886; he was an attendant of the M. E. church. He and Mrs. McMullen were buried in Bethel cemetery, Maryland.

T. Roseby McMullen attended the public schools of Pencader hundred, as a youth, and received there a good education. Until he was twenty-two years old, he remained with his father, and then began his career independently. He obtained employment on the farm of Delaware Clark at Glasgow, and after four years there, leased a farm in Pencader hundred. Progressive, untiring in his work and careful of his finances, he made and saved money, and in 1891 purchased from G. W. Evans, of Newark, the farm at Chestnut Hill, Pencader hundred, on which he now resides. For the past seven years he has given his attention almost exclusively to the growing of fine varieties of peaches and has met with very gratifying returns from his orchards. Mr. McMullen is a popular man in his community. He has filled the office of school commissioner for three years, and was elected by the Democrats in 1894 assessor of Pencader hundred and re-elected in 1895. He has proved a capable officer and has discharged his difficult duties to the satisfaction of the tax payers. Mr. McMullen is a member of Minnehaha Tribe, No. 23, I. O. R. M., of Newark.

On November 5, 1886, in Newark, Del., by Rev. Dr. Vallandigham, T. Roseby McMullen was married to Hannah P., daughter of William E. S. and Eliza J. (Foard) Barr, and born in Elkton, Md. They have children: I. Edgar; II. Wilber; III. Thomas Raymond; IV. Robert Hamilton. Mr. McMullen and family attend the M. E. church.

William E. S. Barr, father of Mrs. McMullen, was born in Pencader hundred, June 21, 1840, the son of Captain William S. Barr, who was for many years, agent at Frenchtown, Md., for the Frenchtown R. R. Mrs. Barr is a member of a well-known Pencader hundred family.

THOMAS McINTIRE, P. O. Elkton, Md., son of Samuel and Matilda (Boulden) McIntire, was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 24, 1859.

The McIntire family is an old and esteemed one in Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Andrew McIntire, grandfather of Thomas McIntire, was born and educated in Scotland. When he had completed his term of school he came to America, choosing Frenchtown, Cecil county, Md., for his home. He was in the service of the Frenchtown Packet Co. for a time, and was afterwards employed by the Frenchtown R. R. Co. He was in Frenchtown when it was burned by the British during the war of 1812 and narrowly escaped injury from a British rifle bullet. After the abandonment of the Frenchtown R. R., Mr. McIntire purchased a tract of more than 1000 acres of land in Cecil county, Md., and Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., and began its cultivation. It was an unpromising wilderness, but under his energetic attack forests soon gave way to waving fields of grain, and herds of cattle browsed where foxes, wolves, and catamounts had disported themselves unmolested. He was a successful farmer, frugal and industrious, temperate in his habits, charitable, and always fair in his dealings. He was well-read and informed on all the questions of the day. Mr. McIntire gave to each of his sons a large farm. In his political views he was first a Federalist and afterwards a Whig, but never sought office. Andrew McIntire was twice married. His first wife was Polly Simpers. Their children were: I. George; II. James; III. Samuel; IV. Andrew, 2; V. Thomas; VI. Mary (Mrs. George W. Boulden) of Cecil county, Md. All are dead except Mrs. Boulden. Mr. McIntire

married as his second wife Mrs. Sarah (Ferris) Moore, widow of Dr. Moore. Their son is Henry, deceased. Mr. McIntire died, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Elkton, Md. His wives and his children were also interred in the Elkton graveyard. Mr. McIntire was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years, and had been active in the establishment of the church at Elkton. In the edifice at that place is a memorial window commemorative of him.

Samuel McIntire, father of Thomas McIntire, was born in Frenchtown, Md., January 31, 1820. He received a good education in the public schools and the Elkton Academy. When he attained his majority he began farming on a tract of 170 acres in Pencader hundred, Del., owned by his father, of which he afterwards became possessor. On it he made many improvements, erecting a dwelling house, barn, etc. He was engaged in farming for more than forty years; he raised much live stock, and devoted a large part of his land to fruit culture. For his own gratification he cultivated many varieties of flowers; his flower gardens were not only his delight but the pride of the community. He was an active Republican, but did not care to accept any office. Samuel McIntire married in Cecil county, Md., Matilda Boulden, born near Glasgow, Del., sister of Jesse Boulden, a much respected citizen of Pencader hundred. They had children: I. Andrew, born November 11, 1844, farmer of Kansas; II. Sophia (Mrs. J. W. Price), widow, born September 6, 1846; III. Florence (Mrs. William J. Brown), of Cecil county, Md., born January 30, 1848; IV. Samuel, 2, born July 16, 1850, died July 3, 1854; V. Mary Ann, born July 23, 1852, died April 11, 1853; VI. Amelia, born September 16, 1853, died April 19, 1855; VII. Samuel H., born July 19, 1855, farmer, of Indiana; VIII. Matilda, born September 23, 1857, died March 10, 1891; IX. Thomas; X. John C., born August 26, 1861, farmer of Kansas; XI. Mary H., born March 24, 1863, trained nurse in Philadelphia. Mrs. McIntire died January 30, 1880, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Elkton, Md. Mr. McIntire died on his farm July 11, 1883, and was buried in the Elkton cemetery. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and for many years a trustee at Elkton.

Thomas McIntire attended the public schools of Pencader hundred and remained on the homestead farm with his parents until he was twenty-two years old, when he removed to Cecil county, Md. There he cultivated his sister's farm on Elk river till March, 1890, when he returned to the homestead, and has resided there for several years. He has given much attention to the cultivation of fruits and many of his acres are covered with peach, pear and apple trees. Mr. McIntire is a member of Elkton Lodge, No. 22, Jr. O. U. A. M., and of Elkton Conclave, No. 319, I. O. H., of Elkton. He is a Republican but has never desired to hold office.

On December 16, 1885, Thomas McIntire married Mary Ann, daughter of William T. and Margaret (Boulden) Boulden (cousins), who was born in the third district of Cecil county, Md. Their children are: I. Margaret B., born December 12, 1886; II. Henry M., born December 13, 1888; III. Elsie M., born January 6, 1892; IV. Charles Marion, born January 28, 1894; V. Thomas N., born March 12, 1896. Mr. McIntire and family attend the Presbyterian church.

JAMES McINTIRE, deceased, son of Andrew and Mary (Simpers) McIntire, was born in Frenchtown, Md., January 18, 1818.

He attended the district schools of Cecil county, Md., and the Elkton, Md., Academy. He began farming on what is known as the "Greenwood farm" of 190 acres in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., near the Maryland line, and there he spent his lifetime. The tract of land was covered with timber when he undertook to cultivate it, but by hard and ceaseless work he converted it into a fertile plantation. He made many improvements upon it, one of them a brick dwelling house, which was the most ornate and complete in that section. He devoted much time to stock raising. Mr. McIntire was also a surveyor, and his services as such were frequently in demand. He settled up a number of large estates to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. McIntire had a wide acquaintance in New Castle county, Del., and Cecil county, Md., and he was respected wherever known. He was a well-educated and well-read man and to him his neighbors for many miles around went for information on current events, historical, scientific, or agricul-

tural subjects. In politics Mr. McIntire was originally a Whig, and cast his first vote in 1840 for William Henry Harrison for president. After the dissolution of that party, he joined the Republican ranks, and his last ballot was for Benjamin Harrison for chief executive of this country, in 1888. He was never an office-seeker.

On April 15, 1862, in Cecil county, Md., James McIntire was married to Mary, daughter of Henry H. and Margaret (Ricketts) Gilpin. They had children: I. Margaret Gilpin; II. Anna Maria; III. James; IV. Henry M. Gilpin. Mr. McIntire died on his farm July 13, 1890, and was buried in the Elkton Presbyterian graveyard. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was an active laborer in the congregation. Mrs. McIntire continues to reside on the farm of her deceased husband. She is a member of two of the most distinguished families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. She was born in Cecil county, Md. Her brother, Thomas Gilpin, is a well-known dentist of Middletown, Del., and son-in-law of ex-Governor J. P. Cochran, of Delaware. Mrs. McIntire is a woman of much culture and force of character, who has a strong hold upon the affections of those who know her. Her children are all graduates of Elkton Academy, and intelligent, refined young men and women. They reside with their mother, and their home is blessed with material comfort and the happiness ensured by a helpful spirit.

JESSE BOULDEN, P. O., Glasgow, New Castle county, Del., son of Jesse and Hannah (Griffith) Boulden, was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 20, 1826.

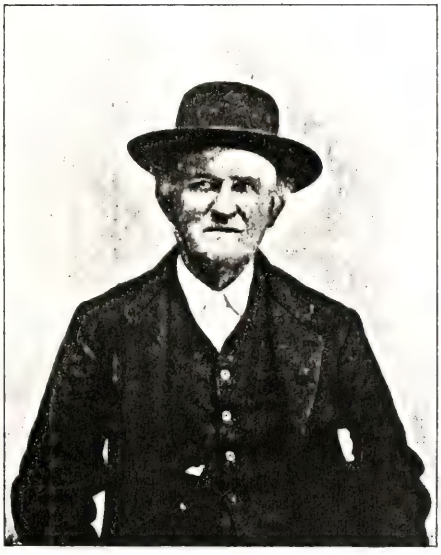
His ancestors, who came from Wales, were among the first settlers in the Welsh tract in Pencader hundred. Jesse Boulden, Sr., was born in Pencader hundred in 1774. He was educated in the district schools and in later years, supplemented the limited knowledge he obtained there, by close study and well-directed reading. He was the owner of a farm of 180 acres and cultivated it until his death. He was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and was elected by his party a Levy Court commissioner for New Castle county. He filled, also, a number of offices in Pencader hundred, discharging all his duties creditably. Jesse Boulden married Hannah, daughter of Griffith Griffith, born in New Castle county. They had children: I. Eliza (Mrs. John Gooding); II. Sarah (Mrs. William Taylor); III. Thomas; IV. John; V. Charles; VI. George; VII. Levi; VIII. Mary (Mrs. James Stewart); IX. Harriet (Mrs. George Boulden); X. Matilda (Mrs. Samuel McIntire); XI. James; XII. Jesse, 2. All are dead except Jesse, 2. Mrs. Boulden died on the farm in 1843; she was a good woman and a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Boulden died on his farm in 1855; he and Mrs. Boulden were buried in the graveyard of the Welsh Tract Baptist church. Mr. Boulden and family were members of the Welsh Tract Baptist congregation.

Jesse Boulden, 2, attended the public schools of Pencader hundred and assisted his father in the cultivation of his farm. Upon the death of the latter he took charge of the property and was engaged in stock raising and grain growing on an extensive scale, until 1864, when he disposed of it and removed to Glasgow. There he lived in retirement until 1897. In that year he purchased the Dr. Vasey farm of 150 acres in Pencader hundred, near the Maryland line, and has made it his home for the past year. He is in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. Boulden has held the office of road commissioner in Pencader hundred, and is a popular citizen. He is a Democrat.

On December 22, 1853, in Pencader hundred, Jesse Boulden, 2, was married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Frazer, an old settler of Pencader hundred, where Mr. Boulden was born. They had one child, Mary, who died at the age of twenty years. Mrs. Sarah Boulden died in Glasgow, Del., in 1886 and was buried in the graveyard of the Glasgow Presbyterian church. Jesse Boulden's second wife was Eugenia, daughter of Evan W. and Sarah (Merritt) Lynch. The marriage occurred in 1890 in Glasgow. Mrs. Boulden was born in Chestertown, Md. Her father was a shoemaker and is now dead. Her mother is still living. Mr. Boulden and his family attend the M. E. church.

JAMES T. BROOKS, P. O., Newark, Del., son of William W. and Mary S. (Coverdale) Brooks, was born in Perryville, Kent county, Md., November 26, 1842.

The Brooks family settled long ago in



JOHN P. M. DENNEY.

Maryland and Delaware, and its members have been well-known and respected in both states. Christopher Brooks, grandfather of James T. Brooks, was a farmer in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., all his life.

William W. Brooks, son of Christopher Brooks, and father of James T. Brooks, was born in New Castle county, January 6, 1801. He acquired a fair education in the subscription schools of the neighborhood and while quite young became a sailor. He loved the sea and rapidly advanced from grade to grade until he reached that of captain. For a number of years he had charge of boats plying between Smyrna, Del., and Philadelphia, Pa., and was a skilful navigator in the days when vessels depended upon their sails and the winds to carry them across the waters. Later in life he abandoned the business of navigation, leased the Stump farm at Perryville, Kent county, Md., and spent several years in its cultivation. Then he removed to New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., and was, for a few years, a tenant on a farm there. He afterwards purchased the Wright tract, of 167 acres, in White Clay Creek hundred, on which he made many improvements. Capt. Brooks was widely known as an upright man and was popular with all classes of people. He was a Whig and afterwards a Republican. At one time he was collector of taxes for White Clay Creek hundred, and was the nominee of his party for coroner of New Castle county, but was defeated. William W. Brooks married in Milford, Del., Mary S. Coverdale, a native of Sussex county. They had children: I. Sarah, died young; II. Smithry, died young; III. Joseph, farmer of Pencader hundred; IV. William, deceased; V. Rachel J. (Mrs. Robert Armstrong); VI. James T.; VII. Henry L., deceased; VIII. Alfred G., farmer, of White Clay Creek hundred; IX. Mary Gold Ivy (Mrs. Robert Comely); X. Francis, deceased; two died in infancy. Mrs. Brooks died on the farm in White Clay Creek hundred, in August, 1873. Mr. Brooks died June 6, 1880, on the farm of his son, Alfred G., in White Clay Creek hundred, having removed thither not long before. He and his wife were buried in the churchyard of Christiana Presbyterian church.

James T. Brooks was a pupil in the public schools at Salem, White Clay Creek hundred, Until he reached his majority he assisted his parents on the farm, and afterwards leased the Reese tract in the same hundred. Two years later he removed to the Booth farm, in New Castle hundred, where he spent two years. After renting the Cornog farm, in White Clay Creek hundred for a year; the Major Rothwell tract in Appoquinimink hundred for three years, during which time he began the culture of peaches; the Jefferson farm in Blackbird hundred for one year; and the Cornog place in White Clay Creek hundred for a like period; in 1873 he rented the Armstrong farm of 240 acres in Pencader hundred, where he has lived for the past twenty-five years, devoting his attention principally to stock-raising and dairy farming. Since he has held the lease of the farm, it has had seven different owners and it is a proof of Mr. Brooks' capable husbandry that to each he has given entire satisfaction. The house in which he resides, one of the oldest in the hundred, is of brick and its walls were built before the Revolutionary War. A pleasant fact in its history is that General Washington slept beneath its roof one night while his army was encamped in Pencader hundred near Iron Hill, Md. Mr. Brooks was a soldier in the Civil War. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Captain Ellison, Ninth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Levi Bird, and served until the close of the war, doing guard duty at Fort Delaware. He was mustered out at Wilmington. Mr. Brooks is a Republican and gives hearty support to the platform and candidates of his party. He is not an office seeker.

In 1863, at Marcus Hook, Pa., James T. Brooks was married to Anna, daughter of James Kendall, of Lancaster county, Pa. They had children: I. Frank, died young; II. Alice Gray (Mrs. Dr. William Sherwood), of Wilmington; III. Benjamin B., deceased. Mrs. Anna Brooks died May 28, 1869, and was buried in the cemetery of Christiana Presbyterian church. She was a very estimable woman. In 1871, in Middletown, Del., James T. Brooks married Julia A., daughter of Levi Johnson, of Kent county, Del. Their children are: I. William Cornog, farmer, married Millie Johnson, has one child, Claude B.; II. Angelina Gray, educated in the pub-

lic schools of Pencader hundred, was graduated from Newark Academy in class of 1892, has taught for the last six years in the schools of New Castle county, is a talented young lady and a social favorite; III. Robert, died young; IV. Mary, died young. Mrs. Julia A. Brooks lost her life by a terrible accident. She was crossing the P., W. & B. R. R. track at Farnhurst, Del., in 1893, on her way to Wilmington, when she was struck by a train. Her horrible death was the cause of inexpressible grief to her family, and deep sorrow to her many friends. Her body was buried in the graveyard of the Christiana Presbyterian church. Mrs. Brooks was a member of the M. E. church.

CHARLES LEAK, P. O., Newark, Del., son of Thomas and Mary (Walker) Leak, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 5, 1841.

Thomas Leak, father of Charles Leak, was born in England in 1788. When he was seven years old his parents died, and he immediately began a successful effort to provide for his wants by the labor of his hands. He went to Liverpool, and was there taken on board a British man-of-war; for several years he served in the navy of the English sovereign. After he had completed his apprenticeship, he continued on the sea, and for thirty years was a sailor on merchant vessels and in the royal navy. In this long period he visited every sea on the globe, and when he had tired of the exacting and dangerous work, he came to America. Landing in Philadelphia, he engaged in painting and glazing, and for several years followed that business, in partnership with Mr. Dow. Having saved a small sum of money, he went to Cecil county, Md., in 1848, and purchased a farm which he cultivated for eight years. In 1856, he disposed of it, and bought the Morrison tract in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del. This property he cultivated for many years, and then relinquished farming because of ill health. For a year Mr. Leak was under surgical treatment in a Philadelphia hospital, after which he returned to Pencader hundred, and made his home with his son, Charles. In politics, Mr. Leak was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. He was a respected citizen, and popular. Thomas Leak was married in Philadelphia to Mary Walker, who was born in England, came to America with her parents when very young, and resided in Philadelphia for a number of years. They had children: I. Abraham, merchant of Jerseyville, Ill.; II. Charles; III. Joseph, died young; IV. Edward, miller of Hillsborough, Ill.; V. Samuel, deceased, of Lebanon, Mo., VIII. Henry, of Jerseyville, Ill.; IX. Frank, died young; X. a child who died in infancy. Mr. Leak died on the farm of his son, Charles, in 1870, and was buried in the Head of Christiana Presbyterian churchyard. Mrs. Leak died in Jerseyville, Ill., where she resided after her husband's death. She was buried by the side of her husband in the Head of Christiana graveyard. She was a member of the M. E. church.

Charles Leak attended school in the Jackson schoolhouse, Cecil county, Md., and the public schools in Pencader hundred. During the winter months he worked for his father on the farm until 1868, when he obtained employment as a track-walker on section No. 9, of the P., W. & B. R. R. For three years he was engaged in this work. In 1872 he began farming on the tract of land he now occupies and for the past twenty-six years he has been a prosperous grain grower and stock-raiser in Pencader hundred. He is genial and popular. For three years he served as school commissioner. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Newark, and in his political views is an unswerving Republican.

On the 14th of August, 1867, in the Newark M. E. church, by Rev. John Shields, Charles Leak was married to Henrietta, daughter of John and Mary J. (Burnite) Gamble, born in Cecil county, Md., and one of nine children. They had children: I. Howard, machinist, of Newark, Del., married Mary Lutton; II. Charles W., of the P., W. & B. R. R. shops, Wilmington, married Mary Pear; III. Walter, machinist, of Newark; IV. Ida (Mrs. John Wilson), of Pencader hundred; V. Wilmer, machinist, of Newark; VI. George, machinist of Newark; VII. Henry, at home; VIII. Edward, at home. Mr. Leak and family are members of the M. E. church.

The parents of Mrs. Leak were born in Cecil county, Md. Mr. Gamble was a shoemaker; both he and his wife were buried in the M. E. churchyard at Newark, Del.

GEORGE M. D. HART, Townsend, New Castle county, Del., son of Garrett M. and Ann Zellah (Willis) Hart, was born at what is now Fairlee, Kent county, Md., August 20, 1844.

The Hart family is of English descent. Garrett M. Hart, father of George M. D. Hart, was born and educated in New Castle county, Del., where he served his apprenticeship, becoming a skilled blacksmith. Mr. Hart afterwards removed to Kent county, Md., and opened a smithy near Tolchester. He was a good workman, and the forge was never idle. Diligent and thrifty, Mr. Hart was soon able to purchase a small farm which he cultivated and greatly improved. With characteristic enterprise, he soon afterwards opened a drug store on the farm, which was liberally patronized, and was a financial success. Mr. Hart was highly esteemed for his honesty and good judgment. For more than twenty years he was justice of the peace, and discharged the duties of his office promptly and conscientiously, his judgments giving general satisfaction. Mr. Hart was a firm supporter of the principles of Democracy as expounded by Thomas Jefferson, and was interested in every movement which he thought would benefit the community. Garrett M. Hart was married near Chestertown, Kent county, Md., to Ann Zellah Willis, a native of Kent county, Md. Their children are: I. William, a graduate of the Law Department of Washington College, Maryland, died at West Point, Va., from the effects of hardships endured while serving in the Confederate army; II. James Austin, killed by Indians in Washington Territory in 1862; III. George M. D.; IV. Henrietta, widow of J. H. Parris, M. D., of Middletown, Del.; V. Walter, dealer in livestock; VI. Garrett J., of Wilmington, Del.; VII. Wesley, deceased; VIII. Mary A., married Andrew Reynolds, ticket agent and telegraph operator at Golts, Md.; IX. Edward, farmer and lumber merchant, Townsend, Del. Mr. Hart died at his home near Chestertown, Md., in 1876, and is buried in the cemetery of the St. Paul's P. E. church, in Kent county, Md. His widow died at Townsend, Del., and is buried in the cemetery at Emanuel's church, in Townsend.

George M. D. Hart received no school training beyond that which could be obtained in the public schools of Kent county, Md., which were at the time poorly equipped. George was, however, an intelligent lad, and a diligent student. Thrown upon his own resources, he was forced to rely almost entirely upon reading and observation. He thus acquired habits of patient and independent thought which afterwards proved invaluable. He remained at home, assisting his father on the farm and at the forge, until he was seventeen. In 1863 Mr. Hart removed to Townsend, Del., and for five years was employed in the store of S. & R. Townsend, devoting his evenings to study. In 1868 he was appointed station agent for the P., W. & B. R. R., at Townsend. Mr. Hart held this important position for two years, performing his duties promptly and efficiently, and giving satisfaction to the company and to its patrons. In 1874, having accumulated a small capital, Mr. Hart began business as a dealer in grain and coal in Townsend. Honest dealing, strict attention to the needs of customers, and sound judgment, have enabled him to build up a profitable trade. A pleasant, unassuming manner makes him a general favorite. Progressive and enterprising, he is interested in every movement which he believes will advance the interests of the district. For years he has been president of the board of school directors, and has striven earnestly to increase the educational facilities of the county. Mr. Hart is a Democrat, interested in local politics. As trustee of the poor and a member of the town council, he has brought to the service of the public the intelligence and integrity which have made him successful in private life.

George M. D. Hart was married at Townsend, Del., in 1870, to Mary E., daughter of William and Hannah (Packard) Daniel, a retired farmer residing in Townsend. Mrs. Hart was born in Appoquinimink hundred. Their children are: I. James Austin; II. H. Allen, assistant book-keeper in his father's office, born in 1879, attended the public schools of Townsend, Del., and graduated from Goldey's Business College in 1896.

James Austin Hart was born in 1873. He attended the public schools of the district and completed his education at Goldey's Business College, graduating in 1893. He is an able accountant, and is employed in his father's office in Townsend. Like his father, he is a member of the Democratic party. James

Austin Hart was married in 1892, to Elva A., daughter of W. W. Naylor. Their children are: I. James A.; II. Dallas M. George M. D. Hart is a member of the M. E. church, and since 1874 has been one of its trustees. He is an active worker, and has been a teacher in the Sunday School for a quarter of a century. At present he is assistant superintendent of the school.

The Daniel family, to which Mrs. George M. D. Hart belongs, is of English descent; its name appears upon the roll of the earliest settlers of old Virginia. Mrs. Hart's great-grandfather was the owner of large plantations situated near Richmond, Va. Her grandfather, Abraham Daniel, was born on his father's plantation near Richmond. He received an excellent education and remained with his father until he reached manhood. Mr. Daniel afterwards removed to Delaware. He brought his slaves with him and purchased a large tract of land in Sussex county, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Daniel was a Democrat, an ardent admirer of Thomas Jefferson, a kind-hearted Christian gentleman, he was beloved and honored in the community. Abraham Daniel was married in Sussex county, Del., to Mary Hickman, of Sussex county. Their children are: I. Joshua; II. George, died in youth; III. William, died in youth; IV. James H., jeweler, died in Philadelphia, Pa.; V. Jacob; VI. Mary, married first to Joshua Bennett, and afterwards to Thomas Scaggs; VII. Stockley, died in youth; VIII. Elizabeth, married Nathaniel Ingram, both deceased; IX. William; X. David, deceased. Mr. Daniel and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. Both died and are buried in Sussex county.

Mrs. Hart's father, William Daniel, was born in Sussex county, in 1818. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and remained at home until he was eighteen. In 1836 Mr. Daniel removed to New Castle county, Del., and purchased a farm of 140 acres in Appoquinimink hundred. For forty-nine years Mr. Daniel cultivated this land, on which he made many improvements, building a dwelling house, barn, and suitable outbuildings, and planting a large peach orchard. In 1885, he rented the farm, and removing to his present home in Townsend, retired from active business, and now enjoys the fruits of his years of labor. He is interested in local affairs and is a member of the Democratic party.

William Daniel was married, in Appoquinimink hundred, to Hannah, daughter of Henry and Susan (Lancaster) Packard, who was born in Appoquinimink hundred. Of their nine children, three died in infancy. Those living are: I. Stockley, a farmer; II. William, deceased; III. Mary E. (Mrs. George M. D. Hart); IV. Andrew F., died in youth; V. William, 2, died in youth; VI. Lydia S. (Mrs. Frank Rhine), of Townsend. Mr. Daniel and his wife were members of the M. E. church; she died in 1888. Mr. Daniel is an active worker in the church, and was for some time trustee and steward.

THOMAS A. ENOS, M. D., Townsend, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas T. and Ann (Humphreys) Enos, was born at Odessa, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 6, 1854.

Thomas T. Enos was born near Smyrna, Del., in August, 1817, and learned cabinet-making with Alexander Ferris, in the same place, where he remained until 1840; he then removed to Odessa and began business as an undertaker and cabinetmaker. This venture was so successful that he built a home in which to spend the remainder of his life. Mr. Enos was a good citizen, highly esteemed in the community. In youth he was a Whig, but later identified himself with the Republican party. Thomas T. Enos was married in Smyrna, March 30, 1841, to Ann, daughter of Joseph Humphreys, of Smyrna. She was born in Smyrna, October 29, 1820. Their children are: I. Joseph, an undertaker in Odessa; II. Sarah, died aged twenty; III. Abraham, died in infancy; IV. Thomas A. Mr. Enos and his wife were members of the M. E. church; she died in Odessa in June, 1883. Mr. Enos died at the same place in 1889; both are buried in the cemetery of the M. E. church in Odessa.

Thomas A. Enos attended the public schools of Odessa and a private school taught by Prof. James H. Groves. He remained at home and read medicine under Dr. W. N. Hamilton. In 1876 he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., graduating in 1879. After his graduation, Dr. Enos returned to Delaware, and received the appointment of resident physician to the New

Castle county almshouse and hospital for the insane. After filling this position for one year, he removed to his present home in Townsend, Appoquinimink hundred, and began the practice of his profession. His services are in constant demand in a territory of more than twelve miles in circuit. His kind heart and genial manner have made him a general favorite, and his professional skill has won the confidence and respect of the community. Dr. Enos is practical and progressive, a member of the State Medical Society, and of the board of health of Townsend; he is also one of the school commissioners of the town. He belongs to the Republican party and to the K. of G. E., the Red Men, the Jr. O. U. A. M., and I. O. H.

Thomas A. Enos was married December 8, 1886, in Townsend, Appoquinimink hundred, to Martha E., daughter of John Staats, a farmer of that hundred. They have one child, Thomas S., who was born in 1890. Mr. Enos and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT, P. O., Townsend, New Castle county, Del., son of William and Angeline (Lattomus) Scott, was born in the old homestead of Bishop Scott, in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 5, 1853.

The Scott family is Irish by descent. Mr. Scott's great-great-grandparents, Thomas and Lydia Scott, were natives of Ireland. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Scott, was married to Anne (March) Lattomus, widow of John Lattomus, March 22, 1796. The parents of Mrs. Scott were emigrants from England who had settled in Kent county, Del. The children of Thomas and Anne Scott are: I. Thomas, died in 1874, aged seventy-four; II. Sarah, died in childhood; III. Levi Scott, A. M., D. D., late senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States. He was born in Kent county, Del. Bishop Scott was a profound theologian, and eminent historian, and an eloquent speaker, remarkable for his power in the pulpit. He was elected to the bishopric of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Boston, Mass., in 1852. A fuller account of his life is found elsewhere in this work.

Thomas Scott, grandfather of William Scott, was born on the old Scott homestead in New Castle county, Del. He owned and cultivated a farm of 150 acres in Appoquinimink hundred, on which he made many improvements. Mr. Scott was an intelligent farmer, honorable and upright in business, and a good citizen, whose kindly manner made him popular in the community. During the latter part of his life, he retired from business and removed to Townsend, Del. Mr. Scott was a Whig, but afterwards identified himself with the Republican party. He was prominent in political circles and served as commissioner of the Levy Court of New Castle county. Thomas Scott was married twice; by his first marriage he had one child, William. The first Mrs. Scott died at her home in New Castle county; she is buried in the cemetery at the old Union church. The children of the second marriage are: I. Thomas L., janitor of the court house at Wilmington, Del; II. Annie (Mrs. Edward Silcox), of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Scott and his wife were members of the M. E. church. Both died, and are buried in the cemetery at old Union church.

William Scott was born at the old Scott homestead, February 3, 1825. He grew up on the home farm, attending the public schools of the district, and learning farming under his father's careful supervision. Mr. Scott began farming for himself on rented land in Appoquinimink hundred, but afterwards removed to his present home in Middletown, St. George's hundred. Mr. Scott is a member of the Democratic party, actively interested in local affairs; a good citizen, anxious to advance the interests of the community. William Scott was married in Appoquinimink hundred, to Angeline, daughter of Robert McC. and Margaret (Price) Lattomus, of Appoquinimink hundred. Their children are: I. William A.; II. Margaret (Mrs. John T. Smith); III. Thomas, express manager of the P., W. & B. R. R.; IV. Clarence, agent of Adams Express Company at Middletown, Del.; V. Laura K.; VI. Elizabeth; VII. Andreas, died in youth. Mr. William Scott, his wife and family are members of the M. E. church.

William A. Scott was educated in the public schools of Appoquinimink hundred. He remained at home, working with his father on the farm, until he was seventeen. On leaving home he secured a position as clerk in his uncle's store in Clayton, Kent county, Del. Four years afterwards, he returned to New

Castle county, and for five years taught in the public schools of Appoquinimink hundred. In 1879 Mr. Scott opened a store near Taylor's Bridge, Appoquinimink hundred. In 1882 he sold his stand and removed to Townsend, where he engaged in business as a general merchant. Close attention to the wants of customers and good judgment in buying had enabled him to build up a profitable business, when, in 1890, his whole establishment was destroyed by fire. Although crippled by this heavy loss, Mr. Scott rebuilt his store, and bravely bent his energies to the work of repairing his finances. In the autumn of 1892 Mr. Scott was elected commissioner of the Levy Court of New Castle county for a term of four years. He accordingly sold his store and devoted his whole time to his office. The board of commissioners made Mr. Scott its president; and so efficiently and acceptably did he perform the duties devolving upon him that at the end of his term he was re-elected, both to the office and the presidency. In September, 1895, Mr. Scott was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Townsend, Del., and has held this responsible position for four years, giving entire satisfaction by the consideration and promptness which have characterized his administration. He is an active and efficient worker in the ranks of Democracy. His fellow-citizens have shown their confidence in his judgment and ability by electing him a member of the board of school commissioners, and of the town council. Mr. Scott is secretary of the Building and Loan Association of Townsend. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., of Middletown, Del.; and of the Jr. O. U. A. M., of Odessa, Del. Mr. Scott is an energetic and progressive business man, and besides his other interests owns and cultivates a farm of 175 acres in Appoquinimink hundred on which he raises fine fruit; he also deals in horses, and pays particular attention to the quality of his live stock. Mr. Scott is an intelligent man, whose benevolent disposition and affable manner have made him very popular.

William A. Scott was married in St. George's hundred, September 15, 1876, to Sarah E., daughter of Stringer S. and Sarah J. (Townsend) Tinley. Mrs. Scott's father was a farmer of Appoquinimink hundred, Scotch by descent. The children of William A. and Sarah E. (Tinley) Scott are: I. Nina G., teacher of vocal and instrumental music, who gives liberally of her time and talents to the M. E. church of Townsend, as a member of the church choir, and as organist of the Sunday school; II. Stringer Tinley, at school; III. William L., artist, at home. Mr. Scott and his family are members of the M. E. church.

ANDREW E. SKAGGS, P. O., Townsend, New Castle county, Del., son of William and Mary (Hawkins) Skaggs, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, on the farm on which he now resides, April 30, 1861.

The Skaggs family is of English descent. Mr. Skaggs' great-grandfather, Isaac Skaggs, was born near London, England, and when a young man, emigrated to America, seeking a home in the far new land. He settled on a farm in Salem county, N. J., where he spent the rest of his life. His son, John Skaggs, grandfather of Andrew E. Skaggs, was born in Salem county, N. J. In 1801 John Skaggs removed to Delaware, and purchased 137 1-2 acres of land in Appoquinimink hundred, paying $1,500, and counting out that amount in gold dollars. Mr. Skaggs devoted his time to raising grain and to general farming, making many improvements in the property. Mr. Skaggs was an old line Whig. John Skaggs was married in Salem county, N. J., to Miss Fisher. Their children are: I. John; II. Thomas; III. William; IV. Catherine (Mrs. William Hamilton). Mrs. Skaggs died at the homestead, and is buried on the farm. Mr. Skaggs died on the farm in 1832, and is buried beside his wife. The family are members of the M. E. church.

William Skaggs was born at the homestead in Appoquinimink hundred in 1812. He was educated in the public schools of the district and learned farming, working with his father until he was twenty-seven. In 1837, Mr. Skaggs visited Indiana and Ohio, making the entire journey on horseback. After spending two years in the west, he returned to the homestead, which he and his brother John cultivated in partnership. In 1846 Mr. William Skaggs bought the William Allee farm, situated near the homestead. Mr. Skaggs was a careful and intelligent farmer, and greatly improved his property. He was an accurate observer, and devoted his leisure moments to

reading and study. Kind and considerate at home and abroad, he was universally loved and respected. He was a Democrat; actively interested in local affairs, but never sought political preferment.

William Skaggs was married in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, Del., to Mary, daughter of Richard Hawkins, a miller of Blackbird hundred. Mrs. Skaggs was a native of Cumberland county, N. J. Their children are: I. Sarah F.; II. Martha J.; III. George W., a constable of Townsend, Del.; IV. Rebecca, deceased; V. Andrew E. The family are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Skaggs died at his home in Appoquinimink hundred in 1891, and is buried in Townsend cemetery. His widow resides at the homestead. She is an estimable Christian woman, greatly beloved by her many friends. Being sorely afflicted, she has for several years never left her bed.

Andrew E. Skaggs received his education in the public schools of Appoquinimink hundred. He has devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil, remaining on the homestead and caring dutifully and affectionately for his mother and sisters. He is an intelligent, scientific farmer, but has not confined his investigations to subjects which pertain to his business. He is a thoughtful reader and a diligent student, interested not only in science, but in history, poetry and art. Nor does Mr. Skaggs neglect the study of current events; well-read, and an accurate observer, he is thoroughly at home upon any of the important questions of the day. Mr. Skaggs is a member of the Democratic party, decided in his convictions and an active worker in the ranks. His ability and integrity are well-known and highly appreciated in the district. In 1892, he was elected commissioner of roads for Appoquinimink hundred, for a term of four years. The duties of his office were so satisfactorily discharged that he was re-elected in 1897. At the age of sixteen years, Mr. Skaggs learned and practiced telegraphy. He has also learned the drug business, in which he has at the time of writing concluded to embark.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, P. O., Townsend, New Castle county, Del., son of Samuel and Anna Martha (Hart) Townsend, was born in the village of Blackbird, New Castle county, Del., August 21, 1836.

The Townsend family, one of the oldest families of Delaware, is of English lineage, and belongs to the Society of Friends. The founders of the American branch of the family emigrated from England about the time when William Penn visited his colony in Pennsylvania. Mr. Townsend's great-grandfather, John Townsend, was born in Sussex county, Del. He learned coach-making, but afterwards became a sailor and, as captain, commanded his own vessel, which sailed from Leston's Landing. He married Sallie Leston, who inherited the Leston, afterwards known as the old Townsend estate. John Townsend died aged ninety; his wife died about the same time; both sleep in the Friends' burial place at Odessa, Del. Mr. Townsend's grandfather, Samuel Townsend, was born in Vance's Neck, St. George's hundred, New Castle county. He owned and cultivated 1,000 acres of land on which he made many improvements. He afterwards retired from active farm life and removed to Odessa, Del. He was a member of the Whig party. Samuel Townsend was married to Hannah Humphries. They had ten children, whose names, owing to the loss of family records, cannot be obtained. Mr. Townsend was true to the faith of his ancestors; he is buried in the Friends' burial place in Odessa.

Samuel Townsend, founder of the town of Townsend, and father of Samuel Townsend, was born at Vance's Neck, St. George's hundred, October 12, 1812. His educational advantages were very limited. He attended the subscription schools of the district until he was eleven, and afterwards spent two winters at a private school; but the schools were poorly conducted, the terms were short, and the teachers inefficient. At the age of seventeen, Samuel Townsend left the home farm on Vance's Neck, and in company with his brother, John, began working on the boats on the Schuylkill canal. He soon proved his efficiency and became a captain of a boat; he was afterwards captain of a coasting vessel, and when he abandoned the sea owned the vessel which he commanded. Returning to New Castle county, Mr. Townsend bought 400 acres of land, most of it covered with heavy timber, near Blackbird, Appoquinimink hundred. He and his brother, John, cut and hewed masts and other timber for vessels, which they shipped to New York and Philadelphia. Here by his unremitting indus-

try, promptness and reliability, Mr. Townsend laid the foundation for his future success. He cut the timber from which the well-known emigrant ships, the *Tonawanda* and the *Georgia*, of Philadelphia, were built. The brothers were very successful in their enterprises, and kept fifty men constantly employed. After felling the timber, Mr. Townsend improved the land, and having sold a part of it, opened a general store at Ginn's Corner, Appoquinimink hundred, still continuing to deal in lumber. Mr. Townsend afterward removed to the farm on which his son John now resides, and bought 300 acres of land, on a part of which stands the town that bears his name. He built the first house in what was to be Townsend. Mr. Townsend immediately began to improve his farm, erecting a comfortable dwelling, a barn and suitable out buildings. At the same time he purchased the Davis property, now the home of his son, Samuel, a farm of 250 acres, situated near Townsend, Del. Mr. Townsend also owned 300 acres in Kent county, Del., and 300 acres in Somerset county, Md. He was one of the first, as well as one of the most progressive fruit raisers and shippers of Delaware. Thoroughly acquainted with the science of fruit culture, Mr. Townsend spared neither labor nor expense in his efforts to improve the quality of the fruit and make the crops more abundant. His industry, patience and liberal management were amply rewarded. He frequently shipped in a single season 40,000 baskets of peaches alone. The value to the state of such an industry can only be estimated by considering the number of employees, and the healthful character of the work. Mr. Townsend's fair dealing and true benevolence won for him deserved popularity. His energy and enterprise blessed not only himself but all around him; it is said that no worthy object ever appealed to him in vain. Mr. Townsend was well-known as a Union Democrat. He was intelligent, well-read, and an eloquent speaker; his good judgment, self-reliance and force of character, made him one of the most prominent orators of that day. From early manhood, he was a member of most of the state conventions. Mr. Townsend was an uncompromising Union man, but opposed the enfranchisement of the negro, and was one of the organizers of the White Man's Party. He served in the state legislature, displaying great ability as a lawmaker and as a debater. Samuel Townsend was married in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1835, to Anna Maria Hart. Mrs. Townsend was an aunt of George M. D. Hart, of Townsend. She was born near Chestertown, Kent county, Md., in February, 1816. The children of Samuel and Anna Maria (Hart) Townsend are: I. Samuel; II. James, died in youth; III. Henrietta, died in childhood; IV. Richard, died in youth; V. Mary A. (Mrs. John D. Carter), of Kent county, Md.; VI. John, residing near Townsend. Mr. Townsend died at his home in New Castle county, in 1881; he is buried in the Friends' cemetery at Odessa, Del. Mrs. Townsend was a devout member of the M. E. church. She died in 1894, and is buried in the cemetery of the M. E. church at Townsend.

Samuel Townsend attended the public schools of the district, and completed his education at Middletown Academy. He remained at home working with his father until he attained his majority, when he began farming for himself on the Davis place. In 1863, Mr. Townsend removed to Kent county, Del., and took charge of a farm of 800 acres in East Murderkill hundred. He spent seventeen years on this place; and besides harvesting large crops of grain paid particular attention to raising fine cattle. Mr. Townsend also planted peach orchards, and joining with his father, became a cultivator and shipper of peaches. After his father's death, in 1881, Mr. Townsend returned to the Davis farm, near Townsend, where he now lives. For eighteen years he has been cultivating and improving this property, and has devoted much of his attention to his live stock. Like his father, Mr. Townsend is not only popular, but respected and honored in the community. He cast his first vote in 1860, for Abraham Lincoln and has identified himself with the Republican party; he is interested in local affairs, but has never sought political preferment.

Samuel Townsend was married in Chestertown, Queen Anne's county, Md., November 5, 1858, to Mary, daughter of Captain John Smith. Their children are: I. Samuel, commission merchant at Philadelphia, Pa., married Mary E. Gable of Philadelphia, has one child, Bessie; II. John, conductor on the electric street railway at Philadelphia, Pa.; III.

Ada, died in youth; IV. Annie C.; V. Mary V., book-keeper in Philadelphia; VI. Howard, clerk in a commission house in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Townsend's grandfather, James Smith, and his brother, Henry Smith, were emigrants from England. James Smith settled in Queen Anne's county, Md., where he spent his life in farming. He died in Queen Anne's county, and is buried in the cemetery near his home. The family were members of the M. E. church. Captain John Smith grew up on the home farm, but afterwards became a sailor, and was for some time captain of a vessel. The latter part of his life was spent in Queen Anne's county, Md. Captain Smith was married to his first cousin, Mary, daughter of James Smith. Their children are: I. Mary (Mrs. Samuel Townsend); II. James, of Denver, Col.; III. Annie V., widow of R. J. E. Bryan; IV. Sarah R. (Mrs. James Taylor); V. the Rev. John J., of Philadelphia. Mr. Smith and his wife died in Queen Anne's county, and are buried in the cemetery of the M. E. church. Mrs. Smith was a devout member of the M. E. church.

GEORGE WIGGIN, P. O. Townsend, New Castle county, Del., son of Ethan A. and Abigail (Prout) Wiggin, was born at Scarborough, Me., October 16, 1823.

The Wiggin family, one of the oldest in the New England States, is of Irish descent. Its members have always responded to the call of their country, and have freely shed their blood in the cause of liberty. Thomas Wiggin, the founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Ireland, and in 1600, emigrated to America and settled on a farm in the colony of New Hampshire. In 1630 Thomas Wiggin was appointed governor of New Hampshire, receiving his office from Charles I., King of England. His secretary, envious of the honor conferred upon him, plotted against him and succeeded in securing his dismissal. Mr. Wiggin was popular and highly esteemed in the colony. Benjamin Wiggin, grandfather of Captain George Wiggin, was a native of New Hampshire. He was a soldier in the Continental army, and served through the whole war under General Washington. He was a brave soldier and a true patriot, fearless and calm in battle, bearing privation and defeat with cheerful courage, counting no sacrifice too great for his country and for the sacred cause of freedom. Mr. Wiggin was a member of the Established Church of England. He lived to a green old age, and died at the home of his daughter in Cumberland county, Me.

Ethan A. Wiggin, father of Captain George Wiggin, was one of five children. He was born in Blue Hill, Hancock county, Me. More than forty years of Ethan Wiggin's life were spent on the ocean. He owned his vessel and in the merchant service visited the East and West Indies, and most of the markets of the world. In the prime of life, he abandoned the sea and settled near Scarborough, Me., where he purchased a farm of 300 acres. During the war of 1812, Mr. Wiggin, then a youth of eighteen, enlisted for the defense of his country. Mr. Wiggin gave his support to the Whig party. His genial manner made him very popular.

Ethan A. Wiggin was married at Scarborough, Me., to Abigail Prout, who was of Scotch descent, and a member of one of the oldest families in Maine. Their children are: I. John; II. Sarah; III. Alexander, a lieutenant in the Union Army, was killed in the Civil War; IV. Charles, died in youth; V. Joseph A., deceased; VI. and VII. twins, Jordan, died in youth, and Abigail, married Captain W. A. McNulty; VIII. Mary, widow of Charles Means, resides at Old Orchard, Me.; IX. Charles, of Freeport, Me., is county commissioner. Mr. Wiggin, his wife and family, were members of the Episcopal church. He died at his home in Scarborough, Me.; his wife died in 1885, and is buried beside her husband at Scarborough.

George Wiggin inherited his father's love for the sea, and spent half a century on the deep. He was only six years old when he made his first voyage on board his father's vessel. Until he was nine, George Wiggin attended the public schools of Scarborough; but his education was attained principally in the forecastles of ocean vessels. He was only nine years old when he secured a place as cook on one of the small fishing vessels, or rather boats, which swarmed out of the harbor of Scarborough. For seven years he was employed as cook on various small fishing vessels, and at the age of sixteen shipped before the mast in the merchant service, in the brig *Olive Thompson*, of Portland, Me., visiting

the East and West Indies, and many European ports. On attaining his majority in 1849, Captain Wiggin took charge of the Schooner *Mary Ann*, on a trip to the West Indies. As captain of a sailing vessel, he has served in all waters. In 1857 Captain Wiggin was put in charge of a United States vessel, belonging to the Coast Surveying Squadron, and spent four years in the Gulf of Mexico. When the Civil War broke out, Captain Wiggin was appointed to command a surveying vessel on the coast of Maine. In February, 1861, he returned to the merchant service, and made several voyages to Havana, Cuba. An able seaman and a careful, intelligent officer, Captain Wiggin, during the time spent on the vessel for coast survey, had gained much information that made his services valuable to the government. In July, 1861, he received from the Naval Department of the United States, the appointment of acting master of the frigate *Potomac*, on which vessel he was a shipmate and messmate with Admirals Sampson and Schley. He was afterwards promoted to the captaincy of the *New London*, with the rank of lieutenant. The *New London* was attached to the Gulf Squadron, and with the *Water Witch*, the *Mississippi*, the gun boats, *Kinsman* and *Pampas*, and the steamers *Tennessee, Estelle*, and *Lutonia*, took part in the engagements at Fort Pickens, Fort Jackson, the capture of New Orleans, and the battles of Brashear City, College Point, and Grand Gulf, in 1864, and Port Hudson and Mobile Bay in 1865. During this campaign Captain Wiggin proved himself to be a brave man and a prompt, efficient officer; his gallant conduct in action was observed and commended by his fellow officers, and was rewarded by promotion. At the close of the war, he was honorably discharged from the service, receiving his papers, March 25, 1866.

Captain Wiggin returned to the merchant service, and sailed to various foreign ports. In 1874 he bought a farm of 150 acres, known as the Jones tract, situated in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., intending to settle there. But his love of the sea, and the habits of almost fifty years were too strong for his resolution. He longed for a taste of the salt air, and having settled his family comfortably in their home in Delaware, returned to his mistress, the sea, and for eight months longer sailed as captain of the steamer *Lyra*. In 1882, Captain Wiggin took to the Isthmus of Panama the first barge for the construction of the Panama Canal. While at Panama, his whole crew died. Captain Wiggin now abandoned his profession, and returning to Delaware, devoted his attention to husbandry. In 1893 he began milling in Townsend, Appoquinimink hundred, and also conducted a creamery on his farm. This enterprise was a financial success; but four years after the entire establishment was destroyed by fire. Although he lost at least $10,000 by this disaster, Captain Wiggin was not discouraged; he has rebuilt his creamery, adding improved appliances, and is meeting with deserved success. He has now 400 acres of arable land, well cultivated and improved. Captain Wiggin is also a successful stockraiser. He is particularly fond of fine animals, his herd of forty milch cows are of the best breeds, as are also his horses. All his cattle are in fine condition and attest his careful attention and liberal management. Captain Wiggin is a member of the Democratic party. He is a progressive citizen, interested in the progress of the community. He has frequently served as grand juror. His companionable disposition and the entertaining manner in which he gives his friends the benefit of the stores of information acquired during his varied experiences, make him very popular in all circles. Captain Wiggin is a member of the F. & A. M., and was initiated at Queenstown, Ireland.

Captain George Wiggin was married in February, 1866, in New York City, to Edna, only child of Howell and Ann Hawkins, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Their children are: I. George, assisting his father at home; II. Daisy E. Captain Wiggin's family are members of the Episcopal church.

LEWIS FENNEMORE, P. O. Middletown, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas and Ann (Thompson) Fennemore, was born at Thoroughfare Neck, Appoquinimink hundred, January 23, 1837.

The Fennemore family, one of the oldest and most honored in the state, is of English descent. Mr. Fennemore's father was born on a farm in New Castle county, Del. Thomas Fennemore received a limited education, and devoted his life to the cultivation

of the soil. He owned a small farm in Thoroughfare Neck, which he greatly improved, giving his whole attention to increasing its value. Mr. Fennemore was a man of ability and good judgment. For many years he was a justice of the peace, and was regarded as an honest, fairminded judge and highly respected for the conscientious discharge of his official duties. Mr. Fennemore was a Whig, an active worker, and always supported the party ticket. Thomas Fennemore was married in Thoroughfare Neck, to Ann Thompson, daughter of a farmer of Blackbird hundred. Mrs. Fennemore was a native of Thoroughfare Neck. Their children are: I. Sarah, married Thomas Bratton, justice of the peace of Townsend, Del.; II. John, died in early manhood; III. Jesse, died in the prime of life; IV. Ann, married first to Reuben Wyett and afterwards to John Bruden, all of whom are now dead; V. Thomas, a farmer of Thoroughfare Neck; VI. Lewis; VII. Fannie (Mrs. Albert Sheldon), of Wilmington, Del.; VIII. Mary E., died in youth; IX. M. Elizabeth (Mrs. George T. Jones), of Kent county, Del.; X. William H., of Blackbird hundred. Mrs. Fennemore and her family were members of the M. E. church. She was a benevolent woman, and highly esteemed by her many friends; she died at the homestead and is buried in Friendship M. E. cemetery. Mr. Fennemore died at his home in Blackbird hundred in 18—.

Lewis Fennemore was only a boy when his father's death made it necessary for him to assist in the support of the family. He attended the public schools of the district when he could be spared, which was not often, as the support of the family depended almost entirely upon him. He was dutiful and affectionate, and did cheerfully all in his power to assist his widowed mother. Remaining with the family, he cultivated the land for his mother until he was twenty-six. Mr. Fennemore then began business for himself as a farm-laborer, and for four years found employment among the farmers of his native hundred. In 1867 he began farming on his own account, renting the Denney farm, a tract of 300 acres, situated near the Union church; but after one year removed to Squire Ferguson's farm, near Blackbird, which he cultivated for four years. For one year he rented 300 acres of the Jefferson farm at Blackbird Landing, where he raised grain and live stock. In 1874 Mr. Fennemore removed to Wilmington, Del., and opened a grocery store at the corner of Thirteenth and Walnut streets. This venture not proving successful after a trial of five years, he abandoned the merchant's counter, and returning to the cultivation of the soil, spent two years on a small farm near Blackbird. Mr. Fennemore then rented the Willitts farm near Bear Station, New Castle hundred, but at the end of the year, removed to a farm in White Clay Creek hundred, where he remained two years, raising grain, fruit, and live stock. In 1885 Mr. Fennemore removed to his present home, the Wilson property, a farm of 120 acres, situated in Appoquinimink hundred. He is an energetic, progressive farmer, and not content with his success in raising grain and live stock, has established a fine dairy. He is a member of the Republican party, an active worker, and has always supported the party ticket. He was for two years on the board of school commissioners of Blackbird hundred.

Lewis Fennemore was married in 1857, near Blackbird, to Mary J. Carpenter, who was born at Wilmington, Del., October 28, 1845. Their children are: I. Richard, a conductor on the electric street railway, Wilmington, Del., born in Appoquinimink hundred, December 6, 1867, married Martha Bowyer; II. Lewis Elwood, car conductor in Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Townsend, Del., February 28, 1874, was killed in 1894; III. George Carpenter, born in Wilmington, September 5, 1878, died in youth; IV. John Wilmore, born February 17, 1881, at King's Crossing, near Blackbird. Mrs. Mary J. Fennemore died January 1, 1893. She was a devout Christian; her death was deeply mourned by her husband and children. During the short space of one year and a half, death deprived Mr. Fennemore of his wife and two children. Mr. Fennemore was married in Townsend, Del., December 9, 1895, to Martha, daughter of William and Sarah (Hutcheson) Weldon, of Appoquinimink hundred. Mr. Weldon is deceased; his widow resides in Townsend. Mr. Fennemore and his wife are members of the M. E. church. He is generous, kind-hearted, honorable in all his dealings and strictly temperate in all his habits. He is an active and efficient worker in the church, in which he has been class-leader and

an exhorter for twenty-five years, teaching by precept and example.

ROBERT A. COCHRAN, P. O. Middletown, Del., son of Robert Thomas and Elizabeth R. (Moody) Cochran, was born in Saint George's hundred, July 19, 1836. After receiving his education in the public schools of the hundred, at the academy of Middletown, and in the seminary in Pennington, N. J., he remained with his father upon the homestead until he reached his majority. In 1857, he removed to the farm which he has ever since occupied and cultivated, in Appoquinimink hundred; this land formerly belonged to Dr. Arnold Naudain, but is now owned by Robert Thomas Cochran. Besides cultivating farm products in general, Mr. Cochran devotes much attention to rearing good breeds of stock, and to the dairy business; he has spent the greater part of his life on this farm, and is a skilled and successful agriculturist. Mr. Cochran is of genial and cheerful manners, lively and hospitable, a man of free but kindly speech, and of domestic tastes and habits. He is a Democrat, interested in the success of his party, but not caring to secure office or its spoils for himself.

Robert A. Cochran was married, October 12, 1860, on the Hedge Lawn farm, in Saint George's hundred, to Lydia E., daughter of James and granddaughter of Hon. Arnold Naudain, M. D., a sketch of whom is found in this work. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are: I. James, at home; II. Elizabeth Naudain (Mrs. G. Spencer Comegys), of Kent county; III. Robert L., killed by a railroad accident; IV. Harriet (Mrs. John P. Cochran), of Kent county, Md.; V. Louisa Naudain (Mrs. Joseph Griffith), of Mount Pleasant, Del.; VI. Lydia E.; VII. Mary Patton; VIII. Douglass, at home; IX. Annie Naudain; X. Adelle H.; XI. Josephine Blackiston, at school. The home over which Mrs. Robert Cochran presides is socially a centre of attraction; the family is noted for beauty, intelligence, and refined and discriminating taste in literature and the arts, particularly in music.

MANLOVE DAVIS WILSON, P. O. Middletown, Del., son of Manlove Davis and Mary Vaughn (Frame) Wilson, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 2, 1859.

The Wilson family is of Scotch descent and has been identified with Delaware for many years, its members having been among the first settlers of Sussex county. John Wilson, grandfather of Manlove Davis Wilson, 2, was a native of Sussex county, where he was a farmer, and conducted a general store. He was a Whig. He married Catharine Davis, of Sussex county, and afterward removed to New Castle county, settling near Middletown.

Manlove Davis Wilson, son of John Wilson, was born at Primehook Neck, Sussex county, March 5, 1819. He removed with his parents to New Castle county when a youth, and received his education at the Middletown Academy. He remained with his father on his farm until he was sixteen years old, when his father died. At the age of eighteen he rented a farm and began its cultivation. He made and saved money, and when he was twenty-one years old, purchased the Perry farm of 200 acres, in Appoquinimink hundred, which he improved, planting large orchards, and upon which he spent thirty-four years. In 1885 he retired from farming and purchased a home in Middletown, where he resided until his death. Mr. Wilson's life was a very successful one. He profited much by his early education and added to his store of knowledge by wide reading. He was essentially a self-made man, and accumulated much property. At his death he was the owner of seven farms, two of them to Cecil county, Md., and five in New Castle county, Del. He was at once an ornament and benefactor to his community; generous, charitable, temperate in all things, an example in disposition and energy to all who would attain to his degree of respect and influence and financial success. He was in his early life a Whig, and later a Republican, and when the Prohibition party found an existence allied himself with it and contributed much to the promotion of its cause.

Manlove Davis Wilson married, January 20, 1852, in Georgetown, Del., Mary Vaughn, daughter of George and Elizabeth Jefferson (Warrington) Frame. They had children: I. John P., farmer, of Cecil county, Md.; II. George F., of Middletown; III. Catharine (Mrs. John W. Roberts), of Blackbird hundred; IV. Manlove Davis; V. Mary J., at

home, an exceptionally cultured and refined woman; VI. William Burton, farmer, of Cecil county, Md.; VII. Anna Laura (Mrs. Edward D. Hearn), of Georgetown, Del., whose husband is a well-known attorney-at-law. Mr. Wilson died in Middletown, January 13, 1893, and was buried in the M. E. church graveyard there. He was an active member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Wilson resides in Middletown. Her father, George Frame, was prominent in business and political circles in Delaware. He was sheriff of Sussex county, and a member of the State Legislature. Mrs. Wilson was a valued help-mate to her successful husband; she is a charitable neighbor and a tender mother. Hers were always the words of comfort and encouragement and hers was always the first hand to lend assistance. She is a member of the M. E. church, and is deservedly esteemed as one of the most indefatigable workers in her congregation.

Manlove Davis Wilson, 2, was born on the Wilson homestead, in New Castle county, where he now resides. He attended the public schools and the Middletown Academy under Prof. Wright, and completed his course at Dover Conference Academy under Prof. Skinner. After leaving school, he returned to his father's home and assisted in the cultivation of the farm. When his father removed to Middletown, Manlove D. Wilson took charge of the homestead and since 1885 has cultivated its 200 acres, raising grain and live stock, and conducting a dairy. He has a very productive farm, and by scientific methods and close attention to its cultivation has materially increased its yield. He is a careful business man and fond of his home and family. Mr. Wilson is a Republican, but, like his father, is not an office-seeker.

Manlove Davis, 2, married, in Georgetown, in 1889, Lizzie W., daughter of Henry C. and Ann (Kollock) Frame. Her parents are natives of Sussex county and she was born near Middleborough, Del., where she attended the public schools; her course of study was completed at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are: I. Harold, at school; II. Henry, died when young; III. Annie E., at home. Mrs. Wilson is a woman of sweet disposition, genial and cultured. She is a member of the P. E. church, and faithful to her church duties. Mr. Wilson is connected with the M. E. church of Middletown, a member of the Bible class and an earnest worker for the advancement of his congregation.

EDWARD HART, Townsend, New Castle county, Del., son of Garrett M. and Zellah (Willis) Hart, was born on the Hart homestead, Kent county, Md., May 29, 1859. (For an account of his parentage, see sketch of G. M. D. Hart.)

Edward Hart was educated in the public schools of the district. At sixteen, having completed his school course, he secured a position with his eldest brother, George M. D. Hart, wholesale and retail lumber dealer, Townsend, Del., with whom he remained until he reached his majority. Ambitious, and full of energy and enterprise, Mr. Hart now decided to begin business for himself. In 1880, therefore, he bought some small tracts of timber in Appoquinimink hundred, cleared the land, and sold the lumber to advantage. The experience gained in his brother's establishment, with his intelligence and good judgment, enabled him to select fine timber, which would command the highest prices. Encouraged by his success, Mr. Hart decided to devote his whole time to manufacturing lumber, and in 1889 built his first saw mill. Edward Hart began business without capital; he was, however, richly endowed with energy, self reliance, and patience. By unremitting industry and attention to business he has advanced step by step, and is now a landed proprietor, and one of the most successful business men of Appoquinimink hundred. He owns and manages two saw-mills, one at Dexter Corners, and one near Townsend, besides several farms, comprising more than 1,000 acres. His benevolence and honorable business record command the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Hart is an active worker in the Democratic party, interested in all the affairs of the county. For seven years he has been tax collector of Appoquinimink hundred, by the appointment of the Levy Court.

Edward Hart was married in Townsend, in 1897, to Ada, daughter of William P. Reynolds, station agent at Townsend, Del. Mrs. Hart was born in Blackbird hundred. They have one child. Mr. Hart and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

JOHN W. McCOY, Odessa, Kent county, Del., son of John and Hannah (Lafferty) McCoy, was born at Thomas' Neck, Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 27, 1848.

The McCoy family, one of the oldest of New Castle county, is of Scotch Irish descent. John McCoy, father of John W. McCoy, was a native of New Castle county. He attended the public schools of the district, and not only made good use of his time in school, but devoted his evenings to study and reading. He was a careful, thoughtful reader, and thus educated himself, becoming an intelligent, well-informed man, perfectly familiar with current events, entertaining and instructive in conversation. Mr. McCoy's boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm, where he learned practical farming and acquired a taste for the pleasures of husbandry. After attaining his majority, he began farming for himself, renting from Columbus Watkins 359 acres of fertile land. Mr. McCoy not only harvested large crops of grain, but also turned his attention to raising fine cattle, and to cultivating choice fruit. Industry, patience and liberal management brought their full reward; and after cultivating this land for several years, he was able to purchase for his home a farm of 225 acres, situated near Blackbird, New Castle county, Del. Mr. McCoy immediately began improving his property, enriching and fertilizing the land. He was an enterprising, scientific farmer, and met with well deserved success. He was interested in all that concerned the welfare of the district, and served as road commissioner and as a member of the board of school commissioners. Mr. McCoy was a life-long worker in the ranks of the Democracy, a good citizen, esteemed and respected in the community. John McCoy was married at Townsend, Appoquinimink hundred, to Hannah (Lafferty) Roberts, widow of John Roberts. Their children are: I. John W.; II. Sarah (Mrs. Jacob C. Willison), of Milford, Del. Mrs. McCoy was born in Middletown, Del., and had two children by her first marriage; I. James, living on the Watkins farm; II. Mary (Mrs. Joseph Garay), of Middletown, Del. Mrs. McCoy died on the Watkins farm in Appoquinimink hundred, and is buried in the cemetery of Drawyer's Presbyterian church at Odessa, Del. Mr. McCoy's second wife was Mary, daughter of Mark Davis. Mr. Davis is a farmer of New Castle, formerly of Sussex county, Del. The children of John and Mary (Davis) McCoy are: I. Annie (Mrs. Fisher Pierce), of Milford, Del.; II. Clara; III. Virginia. Mr. McCoy died at his home near Blackbird, February 27, 1890; he is buried in the cemetery of the M. E. church at Odessa. His widow is a member of the M. E. church. She and her daughters, Clara and Virginia, reside in Smyrna, Del.

John W. McCoy attended the public schools of the District No. 79, and afterwards studied at Middletown Academy, under Professor Halloway, and at Newark Academy, under Professor Porter. He was a diligent student, who knew how to prize such advantages and to make the best use of them. He is intelligent and well-read, interested not only in history and science, but in literature and a thoughtful student of current events. Mr. McCoy spent twenty-four years of his life on the farm, working with his father and acquiring practical knowledge of farming and fruit raising. When his father removed to the homestead, Mr. McCoy remained on the Columbus Watkins place and began farming on his own account. He spent fifteen years on this land, and besides general farming, paid particular attention to raising choice peaches. He had also a large dairy, whose products were always in demand at good prices. Experience and a patient attention to the varieties best suited to the soil and climate, have made Mr. McCoy eminently successful in the cultivation of peaches and small fruits. In 1888, he purchased his present home, a farm of 300 acres, known as the John Atherly tract. For ten years he has been cultivating and improving this property, planting orchards and setting out vines. Mr. McCoy's well-tilled fields yield abundant crops of grain, and his cattle and the products of his orchards and dairy find a ready market. Mr. McCoy is a Democrat, a good citizen, respected and esteemed in the community. For seven years he has been a member of the board of school commissioners of District No. 79.

John W. McCoy was married in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., April 15, 1873, to Clara, daughter of William A. and Sarah (Shallcross) Cochran, and

niece of Governor J. P. Cochran of St. George's hundred. Mrs. McCoy was born in St. George's hundred. Their children are: John, a graduate of Goldey's Business College; II. William C.; III. Elizabeth West; IV. Eugene C.; V. Mary; VI. Margaret C.; VII. Alice Ford. Mr. McCoy and his wife are devout members of the M. E. church. Mrs. McCoy's easy, pleasant manner, and intelligent conversation make her a favorite in all circles.

JOHN W. ISAACS, P. O. Fieldsborough, New Castle county, Del., son of Noah and Mary A. (Conaway) Isaacs, was born in Nanticoke hundred, Sussex county, Del., March 1, 1844.

His ancestors were old settlers of Sussex county and well-known people. His grandfather, Owen Isaacs, was born in that county, and was engaged in farming all his years. He became an extensive land owner and cultivated about 500 acres. During the war of 1812 he was a member of the home guard. Politically, he was of the Democratic faith. He was a prominent and much-respected man. Owen Isaacs was twice married, and had six children. He died on his farm and was buried in Sussex county.

Noah Isaacs, son of Owen Isaacs by his first wife, was born on the farm in 1814. He never had an opportunity of attending school, but obtained a store of useful knowledge by his own efforts. He remained with his father on his large farm until he was twenty-one years old. Then he made his essay into the world on his own account, renting a farm of 160 acres in Nanticoke hundred. After ten years of hard work, he purchased the Cornwood farm of 200 acres in the same hundred. Here he made many improvements, erecting a new house and barn, etc.; raised large crops of grain, cultivated extensive orchards and reared much live stock. Prospering by his industry, he added 300 acres to his farm. Over these 500 acres he still exercises supervision, giving his attention to every detail of the work. A busy and useful life such as his cannot fail of commanding the respect of the community, and in this Mr. Isaacs is most happy. He has been a Democrat from his youth up. Noah Isaacs married Mary A., daughter of Noble Conaway, of Sussex county, Del. Mr. Conaway was a farmer of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs had children: I. Lavinia (Mrs. James Day) of Kent county, Del.; II. Lewis S., farmer, of Sussex county; III. John W.; IV. Hester (Mrs. Thomas Swain), of Sussex county; V. Owen, of Kent county; VI. Emma, died when thirteen years old; VII. Noah, at home; VIII. Charles F., farmer, of Sussex county. The eldest, who is not included in the above list, died young. Mrs. Mary A. Isaacs died in 1880. She was a member of the M. E. church. Noah Isaacs married as his second wife Julia Lollus, widow of Noble Conaway, and a native of Sussex county. She had two children by her first husband: I. Noah, of Sussex county; II. Deliah (Mrs. Charles Isaacs), Mr. Isaacs has been a member of the M. E. church for forty years.

John W. Isaacs attended only the district schools of his native hundred, and helped his father on the farm until he was twenty-three years old. Then he leased a farm in Nanticoke hundred, and cultivated it for five years; removed thence to his father's farm, and remained there six years; then came to New Castle county and settled on the Samuel R. Warren farm of 65 acres, in Appoquinimink hundred, for three years, and spent seven years on the Landis farm of 300 acres in the same hundred, raising grain and live stock and conducting a dairy. In 1888, he went to the J. C. Corbett farm of 200 acres, and has lived there for the past ten years. He raises general farm produce and live stock, and pays much attention to a large dairy. Mr. Isaac is a successful farmer and a popular man, genial and progressive. He was clerk of the district school board and a school commissioner for nine years. He is a member of the I. O. H., of Townsend, Del., and a good Democrat, though no office-seeker.

On December 23, 1867, John W. Isaacs married Lovey Catharine, daughter of William E. and Jane (Hetchins) Taylor, of Nanticoke hundred, Sussex county. Mrs. Isaacs was born in Concord, Sussex county. Her father was a farmer, and of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs have children: I. Mary J. (Mrs. Henry Austin), of Appoquinimink hundred; II. Herman, died when young; III. Ella, dress-maker, of Philadelphia; IV. Sarah, died young; V. Laura B., died young; VI. Landis, at home; VII. Daniel, at school; VIII. John Henry, at school; IX. Grace

Irene, at home. Mrs. Isaacs is one of the most popular women in the hundred, is genial and helpful to all, and makes her home the delight of her family and a favorite place of assemblage for her acquaintances.

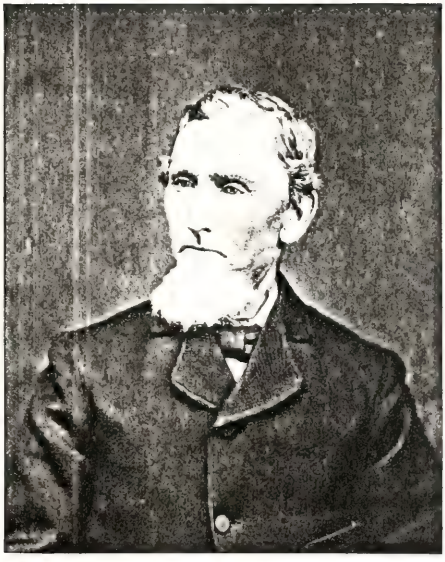
JOHN R. CARPENTER, P. O. Odessa, Del., son of John R. 2, and Mary A. (Messick) Carpenter, was born in Cedar Creek Neck, Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del., October 15, 1855.

The Carpenter family came from England many years ago; its settlement in Sussex county is among the first chronicled there. Its members were quick to take up arms to secure the liberty of the thirteen colonies and did valiant service against the British king. Messick Carpenter, great-grandfather of John R. Carpenter, 3, was born in Prime Hook Neck, Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, and was a farmer and land-owner. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He married a resident of Sussex county; their children were: I. Isaac; II. Messick, 2; III. John R.; IV. Sarah (Mrs. George Donovan). Mr. Carpenter was a minister of the M. E. church and an exemplary Christian.

John R. Carpenter, grandfather of John R. Carpenter, 3, was born in Cedar Creek Neck. He was a farmer during his short life, and a Democrat, as was his father before him. He married Mary Smith; they had children: I. Pernel, died at age of twenty; II. Rachel, died when young; III. John R., 2. Mr. Carpenter died when about thirty years old. He was a member of the M. E. church and was buried in the M. E. graveyard in Cedar Creek hundred. After his death, his widow married Clement Postels. They had two children: I. Mary (Mrs. John Wolcott), of Frederica, Kent county, Md.; II. David, died young. Mrs. Postels died near Frederica, Md., and was buried in the old Brick Chapel graveyard, Kent county, Md. She was a member of the M. E. church.

John R. Carpenter, 2, was born in Cedar Creek Neck, October 2, 1819. When he was three years old his father died, and he became a member of the household of his grandmother, Mrs. Smith. His step-father took him to his own home when the boy was fourteen, and there the lad worked on the farm and provided for his mother until he was twenty-seven years old, when he married and established his own home. He availed himself diligently of his rather limited opportunities to obtain an education, and was prepared to make his own way rapidly and successfully. He first rented a farm in Cedar Creek hundred and cultivated it until 1869 when he removed to New Castle county and settled in Pencader hundred. He engaged in farming there for four years, then in Red Lion hundred for two years, afterward on the Rogers property at Blackbird landing for ten years, and concluded his work as a tiller of the soil in Appoquinimink hundred. He has now retired from the active supervision of his farm, but still resides in Appoquinimink hundred. Mr. Carpenter has been a very industrious man, a generous neighbor, and a temperate, useful citizen. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for president and supported the Whig ticket until the era of the Know-Nothing party. Then he became a Democrat and has continued such ever since. He is liberal in his views, but he is opposed to political equality for the white and black races.

John R. Carpenter, 2, was married, near Milford, Sussex county, May 12, 1847, by Rev. T. P. McCauley, a clergyman of the M. E. church, to Mary A., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Donovan) Messick. Mrs. Carpenter was born near Georgetown, March 27, 1823. Her parents were of Irish descent and were old residents of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter had children: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Solomon Fountain), of Delaware City; II. Hester, dress-maker, of Philadelphia; III. Albert, of Philadelphia; IV. Mary (Mrs. George Heautton), widow, of Philadelphia; V. Virginia (Mrs John Ross), of Philadelphia, Mr. Ross is a contractor and builder; VI. John R., 3; VII. Sarah (Mrs. Henry Lyons), of New Castle hundred; VIII. James, farmer of Appoquinimink hundred; IX. Carrie (Mrs. Townsend Warren), of Appoquinimink hundred; X. a child, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, on May 22, 1897, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Their married life has been uniformly happy. They have zealously observed the old precept, not to let the sun go down on their anger, and in their old days, the retrospect of a life of unmixed tranquillity and mutual happiness is very pleasing to



Abraham Moore

them. Mr. Carpenter has been a member of the M. E. church for more than fifty years.

John R. Carpenter, 3, received his education in the public schools of Pencader and St. George's hundreds. Until he was thirty-one years old, he was his father's assistant on the farm; then he leased a tract of land in Thoroughfare Neck, Blackbird hundred. He remained there one year, and then removed to Daniel Corbett's farm of 200 acres in Appoquinimink hundred. Seven years later, in 1895, he leased the John C. Corbett farm of 190 acres. There he engaged in rearing live stock on a large scale, and kept twenty-five cows for dairy purposes. He is a practical and successful farmer, one of the best in the hundred. Mr. Carpenter is a Democrat and has been a school commissioner for seven years. On March 14, 1887, near Odessa, Del., John R. Carpenter, 3, married Martha J., daughter of Andrew, 2, and Helena (Jump) Green. They have one child, John R. 4, who is attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the M. E. church.

Andrew Green, 2, father of Mrs. Carpenter, was born in Caroline county, Md., in 1822. He was a son of Andrew Green, a well-known resident of Caroline county, of Irish descent, a farmer and extensive landowner and slave holder. Andrew Green, 2, was educated in Maryland and made farming his life occupation. He was, also, a slave-owner, but voluntarily gave his negroes their freedom. He was a tax-collector at one time in his district. Before the Civil War he was a Whig, but afterward joined the Republican party. He died in 1872, and was buried in the M. E. church graveyard in Greensborough, Caroline county, Md. He was a member of the M. E. church. Andrew Green, 2, married Helena, daughter of John Jump, of Caroline county. Mr. Jump was of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Green had children: I. Mary (Mrs. Thomas Collins), of Oxford, Talbot county, Md.; II. Thomas, died at the age of thirty-five; III. Martha J. (Mrs. John R. Carpenter); IV. Eva, died young; V. Katharine C.; VI. Robert H., died young. Mrs. Green died in 1869, in Caroline county. Martha J. (Mrs. Carpenter) was educated in the public schools of Ridgely and the Bishop Lay Episcopal school at Easton, Md. She was graduated from the latter institution in 1875, and for eleven years taught school; one year in Dorchester, two years in Caroline county, Md., and eight years in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del. She is highly educated, genial and popular, and one of the leading spirits in her community in charitable and literary movements.

JAMES C. GINN, P. O. Townsend, Del., son of James and Margaret (Thornley) Ginn, was born at the head of Sassafras River, in Cecil county, Md., August 22, 1863.

In the lists of the old families of Delaware the Ginn name is conspicious. The first settlers of that name in this state came from Ireland. William Ginn, grandfather of James C. Ginn, was born on what is known as "The Levels," Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del. He grew up a farmer, purchased and cultivated a tract of 200 acres near his birthplace, and became a well-to-do husbandman and stock-raiser. His political alliances were with the Democratic party. He married Rebecca Donahoe. They had children: I. William, deceased; II. George, deceased; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Cleaver), deceased; IV. John, of Appoquinimink hundred; V. James; VI. Benjamin, merchant of Dagstown, Appoquinimink hundred; VII. Martin, farmer, of St. George's hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Ginn died on the farm and were buried in the Union M. E. graveyard, Appoquinimink hundred. They were members of the M. E. church.

James Ginn, father of James C. Ginn, was born on the Ginn homestead, February 4, 1824, and was educated in the public schools of the vicinity. He remained with his father until he attained his majority, and then began alone his struggle with the world. This struggle was a severe one and sorely trying, but through no fault of Mr. Ginn; and that he overcame many obstacles and kept his disposition unwarped after grievous discouragements is greatly to the credit of the man whose declining years are brightened by success and the respect of all who know him. When he left the paternal roof he leased a farm in Cecil county, Md. In a few years he had laid away sufficient money to purchase a tract of land in Cecil county. Just at the beginning of his career as a land-owner he lost his farm. He was of a generous disposition and a friend of those who need friends, and he became security for an acquaintance. This acquaint-

ance failed to meet his obligations, and Mr. Ginn's farm was sold to satisfy the demands of the creditors. In consequence of this loss, Mr. Ginn returned to Delaware and spent a year near Odessa. It was his inflexible purpose to regain all he had lost and he set to work, penniless, to make another home for himself. He leased the Cochran farm of 140 acres in Appoquinimink hundred, and remained there one year. In 1876 he purchased a farm of 178 acres in Blackbird hundred. Here he has spent the past twenty-two years as a cultivator of grain and fruits and a grower of live stock. Originally a Democrat, Mr. Ginn is now an earnest advocate of Prohibition, and an active member of the party. He was the Prohibition candidate for Levy Court Commissioner, but was defeated. James Ginn married Margaret, daughter of Edwin W. and Eliza (Culmer) Thornley, of Philadelphia. Edwin W. Thornley was a plumber; he was born in Louisiana, reared in Pennsylvania, and married Miss Culmer in Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Ginn had children: I. William, was drowned when a youth; II. George, farmer, of Appoquinimink hundred; III. James C.; IV. Walter, farmer, of "The Levels," Appoquinimink hundred; V. Edward, died when young; VI. Alonzo, died when young; VII. Margaret (Mrs. Greeley Webb), of Blackbird hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Ginn reside in Blackbird hundred. They are faithful members of the M. E. church.

James C. Ginn was a pupil in the public school of Cecil county, Md., and of Appoquinimink and Blackbird hundreds, Del. Twenty-one years of his life were spent at home. Then he secured employment as a farm laborer, at $14 per month, in Blackbird hundred. Two years later he leased the John Derrickson farm of 150 acres; after a year he removed to "The Levels" and rented the Ginn farm of 150 acres; there he remained three years as a grain, stock and fruit farmer; another year was spent on the Edward Cochran farm, in the same hundred, and during the succeeding three years he occupied the Samuel Ginn farm of 200 acres. In 1894 he removed to the John C. Corbett farm of 300 acres, where he now resides. He raises general farm produce and conducts a large dairy, for which he keeps twenty cows. He has on his farm thirteen horses and much other live stock. Mr. Ginn is a good farmer and business man, and a popular citizen. He is a member of Townsend Council, No. 11, Jr. O. U. A. M. He was formerly a Democrat, but some years ago allied himself with the Prohibitionists; he is "temperate in all things," and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause.

On December 19th, 1888, at the M. E. church, in Townsend, Del., James C. Ginn married Mary E., daughter of William J. and Mary (Taylor) Daniels. Mr. Daniels is a farmer of Appoquinimink hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Ginn's children are: I. William J., at school; II. Arthur G., at school; III. Margaret M., died in infancy; IV. James C. Mr. and Mrs. Ginn are members of the M. E. church.

The Daniels family, of which Mrs. James C. Ginn is a member, is of English origin. Abraham Daniels, great-grandfather of Mrs. Ginn, was born in England, and when a young man came to this country in a sailing vessel. He landed at Philadelphia and journeyed thence to Sussex county, Del., where he resided until his death. He was engaged in farming on Cedar Creek Neck, Cedar Creek hundred. Politically he was a Democrat. Abraham Daniels was twice married. By his first wife, Mary Daniels, he had two children: I. James; II. Joshua. Mr. Daniel's second wife was Ann Comfort. Their children are as follows: I. Mary (Mrs. Joshua Bennett); II. Jacob, deceased; III. William, an aged resident of Townsend; IV. James, deceased; V. Stockley, deceased; VI. David, deceased. Mr. Daniels died at Cedar Creek Neck; his widow died at the residence of her son, David Daniels, Price's Corner, Appoquinimink hundred. Both were members of the M. E. church.

Jacob Daniels, grandfather of Mrs. Ginn, was born near Lewes, Sussex county, Del., in 1808, and was a farmer nearly all his life. After his marriage, he removed to New Castle county and settled in St. George's hundred. He leased different farms in New Castle county, and cultivated them until within a year or two of his death, when he removed to Wilmington. He was in early life a Whig but afterward became an active Democrat. Mr. Daniels was married three times and was the father of twenty-five children. His first wife was Ann Ford, of Georgetown, Sussex county. They had children: I. Comfort Ann (Mrs. Moses Marshall), deceased; II. George

W., deceased; III. William J.; IV. Mary (Mrs. Matthew Rash), of Maryland, deceased ; V. Henry, deceased; two died in infancy. Mrs. Ann Daniels died in Appoquinimink hundred and was buried in the Union Church graveyard. Jacob Daniels' second wife was Rachel Hutchinson. Their children were: I. Benedict, deceased; II. P. Stockley, of Townsend; III. Abigail (Mrs. George Athenell), of Maryland; IV. Joseph, of Blackbird; V. Jacob, of Wilmington; VI. Edward, of Appoquinimink hundred. Mrs. Rachel Daniels died in Appoquinimink hundred and was buried in the Union church graveyard. As his third wife, Jacob Daniels married Catharine Clifton. Their children were twelve : I. Sarah (Mrs. William Moore) ; II. Willard, of Wilmington ; III. Josephine (Mrs. George V. Anderson), of Wilmington ; IV. Talbot, of Wilmington; V. Lydia (Mrs. Edward Merdes), of Wilmington; VI. Clarence, o f Wilmington; VII. Frank, was shot by accident in Wilmington; VIII. Bertha, deceased; IX. Alice, of Wilmington; three children died in infancy; two were twins. Mr. Daniels died in Wilmington in 1889, aged eighty-one years. He was a member of the M. E. church, and was buried in the Emanuel church graveyard. Mrs. Daniels still resides in Wilmington.

William J. Daniels, father of Mrs. Ginn, was born near Middletown, Del., June 9, 1837. He was educated in the district schools of the hundred, and assisted his father on the farm until he was of age. Then he leased three farms successively: in Appoquinimink hundred, one year; Kent county, Del., three years; Governor Biggs' farm, Kent county, Md., eleven years. He purchased a tract of 120 acres near Taylor's Corner and cultivated this for nine years, when he disposed of it and removed to Townsend, where he remained five years. Mr. Daniels is now farming a tract of 120 acres which he owns near Townsend; on it he successfully conducts a dairy, and raises live stock. He is a worthy citizen. His political adherence is to the Democratic party. William J. Daniels married, on February 25, 1862, in Kenton, Del., Mary H., daughter of William H. and Martha (Wood) Taylor. Mrs. Daniels was born in Smyrna, and is of English descent, through both parents. Her father is a shoemaker. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have children: I. Clara A., wife of Gardner Shockley, of Townsend, who is engaged in the creamery business; II. William J., 2, of Wilmington, freight conductor on the B. & O. R. R.; III. George; IV. Mary E. (Mrs. James C. Ginn); V. Elmer, died when eight years old; VI. Howard and VII. Horace (twins), both died young; VIII. Eva (Mrs. John S. Collins); IX. Martha, died in infancy. Mr. Daniels is a member of the M. E. church.

HENRY M. DEAKYNE, P. O. Townsend, Del., son of Ward and Martha (Dyot) Deakyne, was born near Townsend, Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 4, 1864.

His father was born in Appoquinimink hundred in 1813, and made farming his life occupation. In his early life he owned a farm of one hundred acres in Appoquinimink hundred, on which he made many improvements; but after residing on it for several years, he was compelled to sell it in order to meet his obligations as bondsman for delinquent tax-collectors of the hundred. He was of a generous and helpful disposition, and this fact caused his early reverses. Afterward he lived on leased farms in Appoquinimink hundred until his death; the last three years were spent on the George Polk farm. He was a popular man and a life-long Democrat, but never sought nor would accept an office. Ward Deakyne married, in Smyrna, Martha Dyot, a native of Kent county, Del., and widow of Tillman Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Deakyne had children: I. Henry M.; II. Charles, market gardener, of Wilmington; III. Robert; IV. James; the latter two died when young. Mr. Deakyne died in 1886, and was buried in the Union church graveyard at Townsend. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Deakyne resides with her son, Henry M. She has a wide circle of warmly attached friends, was an excellent wife, and is a good mother and neighbor. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Deakyne had, by her first husband, Tillman Cox, one child, William Cox, farmer, of St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del.

Henry M. Deakyne attended the public schools, and worked on the farm as a general assistant until the death of his father. Then

he assumed the management of the large Polk farm of 250 acres, on which he made many improvements. In 1888, he removed to Mrs. Corbett's farm of 300 acres near Taylor's Bridge, Appoquinimink hundred, where he raised large quantities of peaches, fed many head of live stock and conducted a dairy for eight years. He was a successful farmer, industrious, and a student of the science of farming; with his gradual accumulations, he purchased the Warren farm of 147 acres near Wilson's Corner, in Appoquinimink hundred. He has improved this tract, and by his energy and practical methods will soon make it one of the most productive in the county; his attention is given principally to raising live stock and to his dairy. Mr. Deakyne is honorable, temperate and universally respected, and has high standing in his community. He has been clerk of the school board of District 71½, and was a member of the K. G. E., but has allowed his membership to run out. He was formerly a Democrat, but has recently espoused the principles of the Prohibition party, and votes its ticket.

Henry M. Deakyne was married, near Taylor's Bridge, Del., to Lillie Gibbons. Mrs. Deakyne was born in Appoquinimink hundred. Her father was a soldier in the Civil War and is now dead. Mr. Deakyne is a faithful member and a trustee of the M. E. church.

ALBERT N. SUTTON, J. P., St. George's, New Castle county, Del., was born in that town July 22, 1845, son of James and Abigail B. (Barber) Sutton.

The Sutton family is of English and Scotch descent. John Sutton, great-grandfather of Albert N. Sutton, was a native of England, who came to this country with his brothers, and settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He afterwards removed to Kent county, Del., where he engaged in farming near the city of Dover; there he passed his life, died, and was buried. John Sutton was married May 15, 1753, to Jane Allen; their children were: I. Ann B., born May 13, 1754; II. Samuel B., born September 26, 1758, married Ann Colbert, who was born July 4, 1767; he died September 10, 1800; III. William B., born March 27, 1761, died in 1805; IV. John, born January 26, 1765, died in infancy; V. John, 2, born September 16, 1767; VI. Allen, born August 15, 1771, died in 1790. All the family were members of the Presbyterian church. All having been born in this state in ante-revolutionary days, they are reckoned among its early settlers.

The fifth of this family, John Sutton, 2, was a man of enterprise and ability, having various interests, and was well known throughout the state. He received a fair education, and learned farming in his youth. In early manhood, he removed to Saint George's, where he purchased and cultivated a tract of land. He was also a merchant, the first one in Saint George's, and for a number of years the only one. Another of his enterprises was ship-building. At one time, he owned half of the land on which Saint George's is built; and the land on which the road from that town to Delaware City is laid out, was his gift to the county. John Sutton was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county, and was one of the trustees of the poor. He figured in state politics as well as in the public affairs of his county, which he represented for a number of terms in the state legislature, one of those terms being spent in the senate. He was actively interested in the war of 1812, and served in the United States army. John Sutton, 2, married Margaret Nuttell; their children are: I. James; II. John, a farmer; III. William, deceased; IV. Samuel, merchant, miller, and justice of the peace of Saint George's; V. Jane, deceased, wife of Dr. Latta; VI. Margaret, deceased, wife of Dr. Gemmil, of Chestertown, Md. John Sutton was a Presbyterian; having been among the founders of the congregation in which he was enrolled, he was ever a faithful promoter of its interests; he served it as trustee for forty years, and for twenty-seven years as elder. He and his wife are buried in the cemetery at Saint George's.

Their eldest son, James Sutton, born in Saint George's in 1795, received his education in subscription schools, read medicine, studied and took his degree as a physician at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced in his native town. Dr. Sutton opened the first drug store in Saint George's, and conducted it until his death. He was a man of much enterprise and public spirit, always actively interested in the prosperity of his native town, which he aided greatly in

building up and improving. He owned and operated bark, saw and grist mills in Saint George's, and was the first to introduce the manufacture of shell lime into the state. For forty consecutive years he was postmaster of the town; he was also captain of the Light Horse Company of St. George's, and during the construction of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, he frequently did good service in quelling riots. Like his father, he was an extensive slave-owner. Dr. Sutton was always a Democrat. He was four times married. His first wife was a daughter of the Stewart family; their only child, John Sutton, was an engineer, served in the United States Navy, and was in the United States steamship *Missouri* when it was burned at Gibraltar. He afterwards became Chief Engineer on a line of steamships plying between San Francisco and Portland, Ore., was wrecked on the coast of Oregon while chief engineer of the *John S. Wright* (formerly the U. S. S. *Keystone State*). The crew were supposed to have been massacred by Indians after reaching the coast in safety. Mrs. (Stewart) Sutton died in Saint George's. The doctor's second wife was Miss Janvier; of this marriage there was no issue; she died, and was buried in New Castle, Del. The next marriage was with Abigail B. Barber, who was born at Summit Bridge, Del. The children of Dr. and Mrs. (Barber) Sutton are: I. Julia, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Reynolds, brother of Governor Reynolds, of Delaware; II. James, deceased, merchant and druggist of Saint George's; III. Albert N.; besides three who died in infancy. The mother died in March, 1849, at St. George's, where she is buried. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Sutton was afterwards married to Susan Gosler, a native of Columbia, Pa.; they had two children: I. Frederick G., who is a bookkeeper in New York; II. Catherine, who died young.

In every generation, from Revolutionary times downward, activity and public spirit have characterized the Sutton family, and its members have deservedly enjoyed the respect of the community. The representative whose name stands at the head of this sketch, is the fourth child of James Sutton, M. D. Albert N. Sutton pursued his elementary studies in the public schools of Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, and afterwards studied at the academy at West Chester, Pa., and at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, from which he was graduated in 1862. On his return to his native state, he entered the drug store of Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, of Wilmington, Del. Some time later, he obtained employment in Philadelphia, first in the drug store of Dr. Geegan, and afterwards in that of J. Crawford Dawes. Returning in 1864 to Saint George's, Mr. Sutton bought the drug store of Dr. Ranck, and conducted the business at that stand for more than twenty-four years. He has also taken an active and useful part in public affairs. He was first appointed justice of the peace by Governor Hall, in 1880, and has filled that office for seventeen years; his last re-appointment was received from Governor Reynolds in 1894. His decisions have always been sustained by the higher courts, both criminal and civil. Mr. Sutton was appointed postmaster of St. George's by President Cleveland in 1884; that he filled the position satisfactorily is attested by his re-appointment by the same president in 1893. In 1897, he was elected for two years to the state legislature, on the Democratic ticket, receiving the unanimous support of his party. He has acted on various committees, among them a law and order committee, and a committee for revising constitutional statutes, of both of which he was chairman. Mr. Sutton was a school commissioner for six years, and was clerk of his ward; he was one of the incorporators of Saint George's in 1877, and a member of the town council. In 1898 Mr. Sutton was nominated by his party for state senator in the District in which he resided. The landslide that struck Delaware for the first time in its history, reversed the political ascendancy of his party, and with his party, he was defeated, feeling, however, greatly pleased with having run ahead of his ticket. He is Past Grand Master of National Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F.; a charter member of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., Old Glory Council.

Albert N. Sutton was married in Philadelphia, in 1864, to Susan L., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Howell) Laws. Her father was engaged in the shoe business at New Castle, where Mrs. Sutton was born. The children of this marriage are: I. Abbie

(Mrs. George Bright), of Delaware City, Del.; II. Laurie J., deceased; III. Mary (Mrs. Clarence Poole), of Saint George's; IV. Kitty, died at the age of thirteen; V. Eva; VI. Orlando; VII. Frederick. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church.

FRANK BELVILLE, M. D., Delaware City, Del., son of John P. and Mary Barr (Belville) Belville, was born in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 21, 1852.

His grandfather, Thomas Belville, was a well known citizen of Odessa, then Cantwell's Bridge, in Saint George's hundred, where he resided throughout his life. He took an active part in public affairs, and in his later years was deputy sheriff of New Castle county. Thomas Belville was married to Sarah Wood, of New Castle county; they had children as follows: I. Thomas W.; II. Sarah (Mrs. Isaac V. Clark), widow, of Saint George's; III. Margaret (Mrs. Curtis B. Ellison), deceased; IV. John P. A child, older than any of the above named, died in early infancy. Thomas Belville died in 1890; his wife died in 1897, in Red Lion hundred, and her remains are interred in the burial ground of Drawyer's Presbyterian church; the family were all members of that denomination.

John P. Belville was born at Odessa, December 6, 1819, and was still very young when his father died. He grew up on the homestead with his mother, and attended the schools of his district. When he became a young man, he purchased the farm belonging to Rev. R. B. Belville, and now owned by Dr. McCoy, in Red Lion hundred. This tract, which contained 200 acres, Mr. Belville cultivated for twenty-five years, adding the rearing of live stock to his general agricultural operations. At the end of that time, he turned his attention to mercantile business, and carried on a store at Saint George's for four years; then, withdrawing from active business, he resided for five years in Delaware City. Mr. Belville, after this, received successively two appointments from the U. S. government, the first a clerkship in the Internal Revenue department, at Wilmington, which he held for four years, and the second a position in the Navy department, at Washington, D. C., which he occupied for four years. Since the expiration of the latter term, he has lived a life of leisure and retirement. In addition to these national appointments, Mr. Belville has served in the State Senate of Delaware, to which he was elected in 1862, and also as commissioner in the Levy Court; the former position he filled for four years; the latter one for eight years. Office has been conferred upon Mr. Belville unsought, and the number of responsible positions to which he has been called is ample evidence of the value of his services. As school commissioner, he has lent his aid in the promotion of popular education. Mr. Belville was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. During the latter part of the war of the Rebellion, he was first lieutenant in Captain Milligan's independent cavalry company. Hon. John P. Belville was married in Red Lion hundred to Mary B., daughter of Rev. R. B. and Mary Belville; Rev. Mr. Belville was a minister of the Presbyterian church, to which his daughter and son-in-law also belong; Hon. J. P. Belville is an elder of the congregation at Wilmington. The children of this marriage are: I. Catherine, deceased; II. Robert B., of Philadelphia, has a position in the office of the Schuylkill Valley R. R.; III. Thomas W., of Pottsville, Pa.; IV. Frank; V. Mary Ann (Mrs. H. C. Taylor), of Wilmington, Del.; VI. John P., Jr., deceased; VII. Allen Leslie, druggist, of New York City. The personal character of Hon. John P. Belville, as well as his public services, has placed him high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Frank Belville received his primary education at home under a private tutor, and was later a student in the academies of Delaware City and Hartsville, Pa.; he was graduated from the latter in 1871. During the succeeding year, he read medicine at Saint George's under the preceptorship of Dr. I. S. Vallandigham, now of Middletown, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Baltimore, Md., attending lectures there for three years, and received his diploma with honors in the spring of 1875. Thence he went to Philadelphia, and took a special course under J. Ewing Mers, M. D., a member of the faculty of Jefferson Medical College, in order to qualify himself for service as a surgeon in the U. S. Navy. When this course was completed, however, Dr. Belville's parents and friends urged him to abandon the idea of entering the navy; in defer-

ence to their wishes he surrendered his cherished purpose, and in 1876 established himself in Delaware City as a practicing physician and surgeon. There he has remained ever since, extending the territory in which his services are in demand throughout Red Lion hundred, and as far distant as Port Penn, Saint George's hundred. Dr. Belville is a skilled practitioner, of courteous and engaging manners. He is an extensive reader, and possesses one of the best selected private libraries in Delaware City. His name is on the rolls of membership of the American Medical Association and the State Medical Society of Delaware; of the latter he was president in 1895, and is now permanent secretary. Dr. Belville is prominent in the Masonic order, is past master of Jackson Lodge, No. 19, of Delaware City, and was deputy grand master of the state. Politically he is a Democrat.

On October 27, 1880, Dr. Frank Belville was married in Delaware City to Emma Louise, daughter of John and Susan (Rowan) Ash; she was born in Delaware City. Their children are: I. Charles G. Ash; II. Laura Louise.

The Ash family is among the oldest and best families of this section of the Atlantic states; its representatives are found in Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Its progenitor in this country was George Ash, a native of Germany, who settled at Elkton, Md., passed his life there as a farmer, and died in the same neighborhood. George Ash, by his first marriage, had several children; his second matrimonial union was with a lady of the Pusey family, and their children were: I. John; II. Matilda; III. Maria; IV. Louise (Mrs. John Kenkard); all now deceased. John Ash was educated in the schools of Elkton, was for several years in mercantile business, and afterwards held for some years the position of collector at Delaware City for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. He was the first collector of tolls for the company at Delaware City, and continued to act in that capacity until his death. He was respected for his honorable dealings, and his fidelity to the Canal Company, as well as for the affability of manner which he used toward all with whom he came in contact in official, as in social life. John Ash was first married in Kent county, Del., to Ruth Ann Smithers, a native of that county; their only child was Amanda, wife of William P. Caldwell, a well known citizen of Philadelphia. Mrs. Ruth A. Ash died in Delaware City, and was buried at the cemetery of Saint George's. The second wife of John Ash, to whom he was married near Wilmington, was Susan, daughter of Captain Henry, and —— (Lackey) Rowan. Her father was of English descent, and was captain of a vessel on the Delaware river; Mrs. Rowan was a lady of Irish ancestry. The children of this marriage are: I. George C., deceased; II. Cornelia (Mrs. Samuel Lamberson), of Central, Ohio, deceased, as is her husband also; III. Charles G., deceased, a gentleman whose character presented a rare combination of refined tastes and studious habits, with great aptitude for business; he was clerk and afterwards for twenty-six years collector for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, was for many years prosperously engaged in the coal and lumber business, was a stockholder and director of the Delaware City National Bank, and its third president; was a member of the Masonic order, a Democrat, and a man of modest but genial manner, deservedly a favorite in society; was married, June 27, 1872, to Mary Pennington Fields, died July 15, 1889, and was interred at the cemetery of Saint Anne's, near Middletown; IV. Emma, died young; V. Laura V., wife of Francis McIntyre, cashier of the Delaware City National Bank; VI. Emma Louise (Mrs. Frank Belville), of Delaware City. John Ash died in Delaware City in 1849, and his wife at the home of her daughter, Mrs. McIntyre, in 1883; the remains of both repose in the cemetery at Saint George's. Mrs. Ash was kind and beneficent, a friend to many in need, and a faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN THOMAS PRICE, Delaware City, Del., son of Thomas C. and Martha J. (Pennington) Price, was born in Port Penn, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 6, 1842.

The Price family holds rank among the oldest and most prominent settlers in Delaware and Maryland. John S. Price, grandfather of John Thomas Price, was born in Kent county, Md., but came to Delaware and settled near Port Penn when a young man. Here he was engaged principally in farming, but

also carried on a good business as a carpenter and builder. As an investment for his own funds, he built several dwelling houses in Port Penn. He was industrious and honorable and was much esteemed. In his younger days he was a Whig, but joined the Republican party at its organization, and cast his first presidential vote as a member of that political body for Lincoln. John S. Price married Susan Cleaver, a native of New Jersey. They had thirteen children, of whom ten died young and three reached maturity: I. Thomas C.; II. Anna (Mrs. Andrew Jackson Vandergrift), of St. George's hundred, widow; III. Henry, deceased. John S. Price died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Vandergrift; his wife died at Port Penn. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, and were buried in Hickory Grove graveyard. Mrs. Price was an excellent wife and mother.

Thomas C. Price was born at Port Penn, in October, 1808. He received the educational training afforded by the schools of his vicinity and learned carpentry from his father. That trade he followed nearly all his life time. As a contractor and builder he was well known, and many of the handsomest and most substantial houses in and near Port Penn were erected by him. He also erected the Presbyterian church in Port Penn. A few years before his death he retired from business, and made his home with his son, John Thomas Price, in Delaware City. He was an energetic business man, in good standing, temperate in all things, and well informed on all the topics of the day. His political sympathies were with the Whig party, until it gave place to the Republican party with which he afterwards cast his ballot. He never held an office, nor would he accept one. Thomas C. Price married at Port Penn, Martha J., daughter of Aldrich R. and Elizabeth Pennington. She was born in Port Penn; her father was a hotel keeper. They had children: I. Edgar, farmer of Millington, Kent county, Md.; II. William A., postmaster of Delaware City; III. John Thomas; IV. Francis, died in infancy; V. Adelaide, died young; VI. Virginia (Mrs. Martin J. Painter), of Middletown, Del.; VII. Clarence, engineer of Millington, Md. Mr. Price died in Delaware City. He attended the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Price died at the residence of her son in Millington, Md. She was buried in the Hickory Grove Presbyterian churchyard, near Port Penn, where her husband's remains also were interred. Mrs. Price was an estimable woman, and there are many who remember with pleasure her kindness and helpfulness. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, as are the children of the family.

John Thomas Price attended the public schools of Port Penn until he was fourteen years of age, when he began a mercantile life as clerk in the store of Samuel B. Cleaver, brother of Henry Cleaver. Here he remained six years, and in 1862 came to Delaware City to find a wider field for his promising abilities. For one year he held a clerkship in a store, and in January, 1864, obtained the position of clerk and telegraph operator in the office of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company. Here he remained more than a quarter of a century, and after the death of Charles G. Ash, was appointed on September 1, to succeed him as collector of tolls for the company. This position of responsibility he has filled for the past eight years. Attentive to his duties, indefatigable in his efforts to provide the best service for the company and its patrons, he is esteemed and popular. He has also held the position of Western Union telegraph manager in Delaware City since 1890. In these latter duties he is assisted by his son, Harry C. Price, a telegraph operator. Mr. Price is an ardent advocate of temperance, and his life is a model for young men. He is secretary and stockholder of the Delaware City Building and Loan Association; has been a school commissioner for a number of years, and is now secretary of the board; he has served as mayor of his city. He is a member of Patrick Henry Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., and treasurer of Delaware City Conclave, No. 30, I. O. H., of Delaware City. He is a Republican.

To these many civil services of Mr. Price must be added his record as a soldier during the Civil War. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Charles Bird, and was on guard duty for thirty days at Fort Delaware. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Delaware City, in Company B, Ninth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Colonel H. S. McComb, and spent three months on guard duty at Fort Delaware. He was a conscientious soldier.

On June 24, 1872, in Delaware City, John Thomas Price married Emma, daughter of George G., and Jane (Diehl) Cleaver, born in Delaware City. They have children: I. Frederick C., of the Jackson-Sharp Co., of Wilmington, Del.; II. Harry C., telegraph operator of Delaware City; III. Martha G.; IV. Elsie D.; V. Harrison Martin; VI. Ella, deceased; VII. Marion, at home. Mr. Price and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Price is an elder in the congregation and superintendent of the Sunday-school.

GEORGE B. MONEY, Delaware City, Del., son of Joseph and Emily (Smith) Money, was born in Kent county, Md., January 31, 1828.

Among those who came from England and began the colonization of the Eastern Shore of Maryland were members of the Money family. Their descendants resided there many years. Joseph Money, grandfather of George B. Money, was born in Kent county, Md., and there he and his brother Benjamin, became extensive land owners. Joseph Money made farming his life occupation, and raised immense crops of grain, so large, indeed, that it was his custom to load vessels bound for Baltimore with the harvests from his own land alone, to be disposed of in the markets of that city. In political matters he maintained the principles of Thomas Jefferson. Joseph Money married and had children, as follows: I. Benjamin; II. Joseph, 2; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Soloway); IV. Rosa (Mrs. Henry Vanzandt); V. Mary, died young. Mr. Money died on his farm and was buried in Kent county. He was a member of the M. E. church.

Joseph Money, 2, was born at the homestead in Kent county, Md., in 1803, and received the intellectual training afforded by the schools of those days. He afterwards owned and for a number of years cultivated half of the extensive home farm; then spent several years on a leased farm near Masseys, Kent county, Md., and finished his life on a farm near the homestead to which he had retired. He held the office of school commissioner and served as jury commissioner for a number of years. He was a Democrat of inflexible convictions, but never desired any office. Joseph Money, 2, married in Kent county, Emily, daughter of Simon and Annie Smith. Mr. Smith was a native of Pennsylvania, and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Money had children: I. George B.; II. Marian (Mrs. Patrick McConaught), of San Diego, Cal., widow; III. Emma (Mrs. David Robertson), of Delaware City, widow; IV. Joseph William, died in infancy; V. Joseph E., of Cecil county, Md.; VI. Caroline R., died in infancy; VII. Matilda (Mrs. Charles Marchand), of Alliance, Ohio, widow; VIII. Mary, died in infancy; IX. John P., member of Company I, First Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Mrs. Money died in Kent county, Md., in September, 1849, and was buried in the Galena, Kent county, M. E. graveyard. She was a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Money was married again to Elizabeth Simmons, who still resides in Kent county, Md. Mr. Money died in Kent county, in 1861, and was buried in the Galena M. E. churchyard.

George B. Money attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and assisted his father with the work on the farm until he reached his sixteenth year. Then he went to Smyrna, Del., and secured a position as a clerk in Raymond Cummings' store. Five years later, in 1849, he removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged nearly a year in a wholesale house. In the fall of the same year he came to Delaware City, and was a clerk in James B. Henry's store until January, 1851, when he entered the mercantile business on his own account, and conducted a store there until 1862. In that year he was appointed a deputy collector of internal revenue under President Lincoln's administration, and served the government faithfully in that capacity for six years. He then opened a real estate and insurance office, and has conducted a very successful business for the past thirty years. As a progressive man Mr. Money has been a useful citizen of Delaware City, promoting all measures for the material advancement of the city, and displaying unwearied perseverance in his political undertakings. He has been identified with all the enterprises of the city. In 1859 he was the projector and first stockholder of the Delaware City Academy, and was for years secretary of the board of trustees; he was a promoter and a stockholder of the Delaware City cemetery, and

its secretary and treasurer; was one of the originators of the Delaware City and Pennsylvania Railroad, in which he was a stockholder to the extent of $9,000, and secretary of the company; was one of the prime movers in the effort to obtain a charter for Delaware City, and was secretary and treasurer of its Council for several years; was the founder of the Building and Loan Association in Delaware City; is president and one of the promoters and stockholders of the Delaware City Land and Improvement Company; has been school commissioner of the city for a number of years, clerk of the board for twelve years, and its president; was elected mayor in 1895, and re-elected in 1897. Mr. Money was originally a Democrat, but in 1860 he attached himself to the Republican party. In this connection it may be noted that while his Republicanism was not contemporaneous with that of the late James G. Blaine, his life was so; the two men were born on the same day of the year 1828.

On January 18, 1851, in Delaware City, George B. Money married Mary, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Williams) Vanhenkle, of Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del., and of Holland descent. Their children are: I. Charles Joseph, died in infancy; II. Margaret, died young; III. Marion (Mrs. August A. Sturgeon), of Philadelphia; IV. George B., Jr.; V. May, deceased. Mrs. Money died in May, 1878, and was buried in the Delaware City cemetery. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. On September 23, 1883, in Philadelphia, George B. Money married Ella M., daughter of David Russell, born in Sussex county. Mr. Russell is of English ancestry, and his family was among those who settled many years ago in Sussex county. The children of this marriage are: I. Georgiana; II. John P.; III. Frank B.; IV. Alfred, died young; V. Mary; VI. Howard. Mr. Money has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1856, and a Sabbath-school teacher since 1849. He is also a trustee of the church, and secretary of the Sabbath-school.

WILLIAM A. PRICE, Delaware City, Del., son of Thomas C. and Martha (Pennington) Price, was born at Port Penn, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., January 24, 1840. (For Mr. Price's ancestry see sketch of John Thomas Price, his brother.) William A. Price went to the public schools of Port Penn when a boy, and afterwards learned carpentry in his father's shop, and remained with him until he was twenty years old. In 1860 he came to Delaware City and entered the general merchandise store of Alexander & Robinson as a clerk. He spent two years there in that capacity and then purchased the establishment and conducted it for three years, with Charles G. Ash as a partner. In 1865 he bought Mr. Ash's interest, and continued the business until 1867, when he disposed of it and became a member of the corps of engineers which surveyed the route for the Delaware City and Pennsylvania Railroad. A year later he removed to Downingtown, Pa., and worked for two years on the engineer's staff in the construction of a portion of the Pennsylvania railroad. Then he returned to Delaware City, and for twelve years was general manager for Ash & Pennington, lumber dealers, after which he engaged in farming and has been interested in this occupation ever since. In 1881, under President Arthur's administration, he was appointed postmaster of Delaware City. Four years later he gave way to a Democrat, but in 1889 President Harrison gave him a second appointment. He served four years, and then retired, only to be once more, in July, 1897, recalled to the position. No one in Delaware City has ever served so long as postmaster. He has been a capable official, courteous and obliging and popular with the public. He has always supported the Republican party.

Mr. Price made a record as a soldier during the Civil War. In 1863, he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Bird, for nine months, and served at Havre-de-Grace, Baltimore and Fort Delaware, doing guard duty. He afterwards enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and served at Havre-de-Grace and Parkton, Md.

In 1865, William A. Price married Martha, daughter of George Cleaver, and sister of Mrs. John Thomas Price. She was born in Delaware City. Their children are: I. George, has charge of William A. Price's farm; II. Elizabeth, the clever assistant postmaster of Delaware City; III. William D., died young. Mr. Price and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM M. WINGATE, Delaware City, Del., son of Richard and Elizabeth (Pennington) Wingate, was born in Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md., April 28, 1819.

For much more than a century the Wingate family has resided on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and has been prominent in affairs in that section. Peter and Carr Wingate, brothers, came to Cecil county, Md., from England, when they were young men. Carr removed to the far south, and there made his home. Peter settled in Cecil county. He was the grandfather of William M. Wingate, and owned and cultivated a tract of land at the head of Sassafras Neck. There he resided until his death. He was a Federalist. He married Rachel Huken, a native of Germany. They had children: I. Carr; II. James; III. Thomas; IV. Peter, 2; V. Richard; VI. Elizabeth; VII. Nancy (Mrs. Walker). All resided in Cecil county. Peter Wingate died on his farm and was buried in the P. E. churchyard. He was a member of the P. E. church.

Richard Wingate was born in 1797 on the Wingate homestead farm in Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Md. He attended the district schools and assisted in the cultivation of the home farm until he attained his majority, when he leased a tract of land in Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, and farmed it for many years. His late years were spent with his son, William M., in Delaware City. He was industrious, and possessed the power of attracting and retaining friends, of whom he had many. His whole life was well spent. In his earlier years he belonged to the Whig party, but afterwards adopted the principles of the Republicans. Richard Wingate married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Pennington. Mrs. Wingate was born in Cecil county. Her father was a drummer boy in the Continental army during the Revolution, and afterwards a prosperous farmer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate had children: I. William M.; II. John, deceased; III. Sarah (Mrs. John Ferris), of Virginia; IV. Emeline (Mrs. James Wairm), deceased; V. Thomas, died young; VI. James, of Shamokin, Pa.; VII. Henry, farmer. Mr. Wingate died in 1866, in Delaware City, and was buried in the M. E. graveyard. Mrs. Wingate died in 1835, in Bohemia Manor, and was buried in St. Augustine's graveyard.

William M. Wingate studied his lessons when a boy in subscription schools in his neighborhood. Until he was sixteen years old, his home was with his parents. Then he secured employment as a farm laborer in Cecil county, and afterwards leased a farm there. In 1846 he obtained a position as assistant to the carpenters on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and was soon promoted to keeper of locks in his native county. In 1853, he was assigned by the canal management to the Delaware City locks, and for over half a century had charge of these, retiring only recently from active supervision over them. The first vessel he passed through the locks was *Pursuit*, and the second, the *Pervader*. The latter is still in active service, but under a different name. Mr. Wingate, at the time of his retirement, was the oldest employee, both as to age and length of service connected with the canal; and the canal management and the boatmen alike praised him for the faithful discharge of his duties. He was always industrious, sober and trustworthy. Mr. Wingate is a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., of Delaware City, and of Pomona Grange. He was originally a Whig, and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for President. Since 1860 he has been an earnest advocate of Republican principles. He is particularly interested just now in the campaign against free silver.

On December 20, 1842, in Christiana, New Castle county, Del., William M. Wingate married Mary A., daughter of James Fields and Sarah (Smith) Pennington, both of whom were natives of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, of English descent and among the best citizens of Maryland. Mrs. Wingate was born in Kent county, Del., October 25, 1822. Their children are: I. Sarah E., a lady of culture, and a good daughter; II. William J., lock-keeper on the canal; III. Mary E. (Mrs. David H. Douty), of Wilmington; IV. Richard Thomas, died suddenly from heart trouble when a young man; V. Almira Virginia, died young; VI. George A., died young; VII. Charles S., wharf agent for Wilmington and Northern railroad at Wilmington; VIII. Wilmer M., died young; IX. Lester P., lock-keeper on the canal; X. Lena E. (Mrs. Richard V. Lime), widow, her husband was accidentally killed near Pittsburg, Pa., she is handsome and cultured, and now lives with her

parents; she had two children, both dead; XI. Attwood P., died young; XII. Oswald B., P., W. & B. R. R. agent and Adams Express Company's agent at Delaware City, a well educated young man.

Mr. Wingate and family are members of the M. E. church; he has been a communicant for sixty years, is a trustee and a member of the building committee and a leader in church work. Mrs. Wingate is a most estimable woman, whose life has been devoted to her husband, her children and her church. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Wingate, extending over a period of fifty-six years, has been exceptionally happy, and they have no more satisfying moments than those spent in recalling the many incidents in which they have helpfully shared.

ALEXANDER JARRELL, Delaware City, Del., son of Elias and Elizabeth (Corse) Fitzgerald (or Jarrell), was born in Queen Anne county, Md., October 5, 1841.

His ancestors were of Scotch descent. They all spelled their name Fitzgerald. Mr. Jarrell eliminated the first syllable and changed the orthography of those that remained, so that they more nearly conformed to the ordinary pronunciation given them. The Fitzgeralds were residents of the Eastern Shore, Md., for a number of years. Elias Fitzgerald was a farmer in Queen Anne county. He married in Kent county, Del., Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Corse, born in Kent county, Del. Captain Corse was an officer in the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner by the British, but escaped from his guards. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald had children: I. Anna (Mrs. Firman Newkirk), of Wilmington, Del.; II. John, of Delaware City; III. Mary E. (Mrs. John Green), of South Bend, Ind.; IV. James, lives in St. George's hundred, New Castle county; V. Alexander. Mr. Fitzgerald died on his farm in 1843, when still a young man, and was buried on one of the family tracts of land. He and his family were members of the M. E. church. After the death of Mr. Fitzgerald, his widow resided in Middletown, and later in Delaware City. She died in 1892 at the residence of her son James, near Middletown, and was buried in the Delaware City cemetery. She was much respected, and her cares and labors in the rearing of her family have been abundantly rewarded.

Alexander Jarrell was but eighteen months old when his father died and he was taken by his mother to Middletown. There he attended the public schools, but was a student only a short time. When still very young he became an inmate of the household of Samuel Jones, a farmer near Smyrna, Kent county. After leaving there he found a home with Mr. Burris, the father of Martin B. Burris, of Middletown, on the farm known as "Doves' Nest Farm." Mr. Burris gave him the kindly care and counsel of a father, and with him the lad remained until he was fifteen years old. Then he secured employment among the farmers of St. George's and Red Lion hundreds, working the greater part of the time and attending school when the opportunity presented itself. His first wages were five dollars per month, but these were increased as the boy developed into the muscular man.

Mr. Jarrell was one of the first to enlist in and last to be mustered out of the Union army in the Civil War. Five days before his twentieth birthday, he was enrolled at New Castle, Del., as a member of Company I, Captain La Space, First Regiment, Second Corps, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Colonel John W. Andrews. He was mustered into service at Hare's Corner, Del., and went thence to Newport, Baltimore, and Fortress Monroe (then Camp Hamilton), where his regiment remained in camp until 1862. He was present at the surrender of Norfolk, Va., May 10, 1862, and at the capture of Suffolk; participated in the battles of Antietam, September 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-3, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; Locust Grove, September, 1863; Auburn and Bristol Station, Va., October 14, 1863. On December 18, 1863, Mr. Jarrell was discharged at Stevensburg, Va., and on the same day re-enlisted in the same company, Captain A. M. Hizar, and same regiment, Colonel Woodal, for three years, or until the termination of the war. He took part in the battle of Morton's Ford, February, 1864; was promoted to corporal in May 1864; was in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-12, 1864, and was there wounded by a ball in the left cheek; was taken prisoner and confined in Pemberton prison, Richmond, Va., for three months; was paroled, and went to Annapolis, Md.; then exchanged and rejoined his regiment in the latter part of 1864; was at Petersburg, and on

April 7, 1865, while on the high bridge south of Appomattox, was struck in the left leg by a ball. He was taken to the City Point hospital and his leg was amputated. After six months in the hospital he was discharged, in October, 1865, and returned to his home in Delaware City.

His old life of physical activity was closed to Mr. Jarrell, but he began at once to prepare himself for another occupation. He had been an earnest student as a boy, and a careful and retentive reader as a young man, so it was not difficult for him to pass from the atmosphere of the camp and the hospital to that of the school room. For two years he attended the Delaware City Academy, and then spent two years in the Mansfield State Normal School, in Tioga county, Pa., where he fitted himself for teaching school. His first school was at Kenton, Kent county, Del.; then he taught for two years at Green Springs, Blackbird hundred, and the same length of time at Taylor's Bridge, in the same hundred. He was a good teacher, and many of his pupils to-day hold positions of trust and responsibility. In 1874, Mr. Jarrell learned telegraphy, and secured a position in the Western Union office at New Castle. There he remained eighteen months. In 1876 Mr. Jarrell was appointed keeper of the light house on the Front Range at New Castle, being the first keeper assigned to that place. The difficult and responsible duties of his position were discharged with fidelity for seven years, and then Mr. Jarrell returned to Delaware City, built for himself a comfortable house and has resided there for the past fifteen years, happy in his contentment and in the love and gentle ministrations of a talented and devoted wife. He is of unassuming nature; he devotes much of his time to study and to the perusal of the pages of history as they are written day by day. He is interesting in conversation, genial and popular. Mr. Jarrell was a school commissioner of Delaware City, but never aspired to office. His political views are those of the Republican party. His first vote was for Lincoln for president.

On November 11, 1874, in Porter county, Ind., Alexander Jarrell was married to Mary E., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Mannering, born in Edwardsburg, Michigan. Her parents were natives of Delaware, and her father was engaged in farming in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell are members of the M. E. church; Mr. Jarrell is a steward of the congregation.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN CLARK, P. O. Delaware City, Del., son of John C. and Elizabeth (Reybold) Clark, was born in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 25, 1838.

Theodore F. Clark was born on the Clark homestead. He received a good education in the public schools of Red Lion hundred, Newark Academy, and Delaware College, of Newark. From this latter institution he was graduated in 1857. Immediately after completing his college course, he returned to the homestead and assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-one. Then he removed to a tract of 350 acres, a part of the home farm, and for the past forty years has profitably cultivated it. He has been one of the most extensive stock raisers of Red Lion hundred, and, as a lover of fine stock, has bred some very choice strains of dairy cows. For more than thirty-five years he has been in the dairy business; possibly longer than any other resident of the hundred. He has always kept well abreast of the times not only in agricultural literature and improvements, but also in political and general matters. In 1873 Mr. Clark was elected a member of the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and for two years served his constituents with faithful ability. He was re-elected to the legislature for a term of two years on November 8, 1898. He has been a school commissioner in Red Lion hundred for many years. He is an unswerving Republican.

On December 19, 1867, in Philadelphia, Theodore F. Clark married Sarah Margaretta, daughter of Charles and Ann (Gregory) Stewart, of Monmouth county, N. J. They have one child, Charles Stewart, who was educated in the public schools, at Delaware College, Newark, and at Goldey's Business College, of Wilmington, and who is an intelligent and ambitious young man of much promise. His home is with his parents. Mrs. Clark is a woman of many attainments and is highly esteemed. Mr. Clark has been an elder in the Presbyterian church of St. George's for thirty years, and for the same period has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is active and efficient in church work.

Captain John Stewart, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Theodore F. Clark, was of Scotch descent. He was born in Arneystown, N. J., and was one of the many farmers who left the plough in '76 to enlist in the Continental army. He fought in the battle of Monmouth, and was rewarded for his bravery with the rank of captain; he aided in the capture of the notorious refugee John Bacon, a marked character in Monmouth county in those stirring times. Captain Stewart was a Whig in politics, and a Presbyterian, a highly respected man. He was twice married; his first wife was Miss Carman, and their children were: I. Daniel; II. Elizabeth. After her death, Captain Stewart married Ann Ash; the children of this marriage were: I. Margaret; II. Ann; III. Charles; IV. Lydia; V. John; VI. William; VII. Robert; VIII. Joseph; all now deceased.

Their fifth child, Charles Stewart, was a resident of New Egypt, Monmouth county, N. J., and in his younger days owned and conducted a mill at Cream Ridge, in the same county; he owned many acres of land, and was an enterprising and successful business man. He manufactured charcoal, owned and managed trading vessels, and conducted a large mill at Fango, where he manufactured both bar and sheet iron. He also conducted a general store. His political tenets were those of the old Whig party. Charles Stewart married Ann, daughter of John and Sarah (Rodgers) Gregory; he was a native of New Jersey. Their family consisted of the following children: I. John G.; II. Thomas W.; III. William; IV. Hannah; V. Ann (Mrs. Anthony Reybold), of Wilmington, Del.; VI. Charlotte (Mrs. William B. Knight); VII. Edith, deceased; VIII. Charles, of Boston, Mass.; IX. Joseph A., of Philadelphia; X. Lydia (Mrs. Robert Woodward); XI. Sarah Margaret (Mrs. Theodore F. Clark). Mr. Stewart died in New Jersey, and was buried in the cemetery of the Baptist church at Jacobstown; Mrs. Stewart died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Reybold, in Wilmington; and was interred in the burial ground of the Baptist church at Jacobstown, N. J., of which she was an esteemed member.

STEWART L. BECK, P. O. Delaware City, Del., son of William and Annie E. (Craig) Beck, was born in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 21, 1871.

His grandfather, John Beck, was born in Lincolnshire, England, and was a farm laborer until 1852, when he came to America and settled in Delaware City, where he resided until his death. He was married in England to Elizabeth Izat, a native of Lincolnshire. They had children: I. William; II. Jane (Mrs. James Pordham), of Delaware City; III. Isaac, drowned at sea on the voyage to America; IV. Ann (Mrs. James Padley), of St. George's hundred, New Castle county; V. John, died in infancy; VI. Walter, deceased; VII. Harriet (Mrs. Henry Lester), of Red Lion hundred; VIII. Eliza (Mrs. Edward Lester), deceased; IX. Lucy (Mrs. William Baker), of Delaware City; X. John, of Delaware City. John Beck died in Delaware City and was buried there; his widow died at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Lester, of Red Lion hundred, and was buried in the Delaware City cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Beck were members of the M. E. church.

William Beck was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1826. He was educated there, and worked on a farm until he was twenty-two years old, when he came to this country to acquire a fortune. He had only a few shillings in his pocket on his arrival in Philadelphia, but energy and frugality brought him the desired prosperity. He had some friends in Delaware, and when he came to America he went to them and secured employment as a farm laborer. One of his employers was Anthony Higgins, father of ex-Senator Higgins. After a few years he leased Mr. Higgins' farm in Red Lion hundred, and afterwards for two years the Colburn tract. During this time he had been saving his money, and was now able to purchase two tracts of land, one of 275 acres, the other of 125 acres, in Red Lion hundred. On this property he made many improvements, raised fine stock and engaged extensively in the dairy business. At a later period he purchased a third farm near Townsend, Appoquinimink hundred. He also conducted a meat market in Delaware City. Mr. Beck was industrious, economical and temperate, progressive and unselfish. He was at one time worth $75,000, but a large part of this money was lost through his endorsements for friends who could not meet their obligations. He was a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., of Delaware City. Mr. Beck was a stockholder in the Marsh Co., of Red Lion hundred and represented the Marsh

Company in the state legislature. While there he procured the passage of a bill granting $500 per year for keeping in repair the river bank in Delaware City. He was a Republican of high standing in his party.

William Beck was twice married. His first wife was Annie Newbound, of Delaware City, born in England. They had children: I. Sarah Ann; II. Joseph Newbound, deceased; III. Eliza Jane; IV. William J.; V. Esther E.; VI. Martha Higgins, deceased. Mrs. Beck died on the farm in 1869, and was buried in the Delaware City cemetery. She was a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Beck married as his second wife, Annie, daughter of the late James Craig, and widow of Frank Stewart. She was born in Red Lion hundred. They had one child, Stewart L. William Beck died on his farm in 1892, and was buried in the Delaware City cemetery. His widow resides with her son on the farm. She is a member of the M. E. church.

Mrs. William Beck is of Scotch ancestry. Her grandfather, James Craig, was born in Scotland. He married there, and when yet young, came with his wife and family to St. George's hundred and there engaged in farming. He had children: I. John; II. James, 2; III. William. All are deceased. James Craig, 2, father of Mrs. Beck, was born in St. George's hundred, November 13, 1800. When he attained his majority, he removed to Red Lion hundred. For a number of years, he was connected with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. He married Elizabeth Bowen, of Delaware City, and had children, as follows: I. George W., of Delaware City; II. Annie E., (Mrs. William Beck); her first husband was Frank Stewart, of Red Lion hundred, had two children, i. William, deceased, ii. Lillie (Mrs. William J. Beck), deceased; Mr. Stewart died June 1, 1866; III. William T., deceased; IV. James M., of Red Lion hundred, married Margaret Matchett; V. John M., married Elizabeth Southwick, and after her death, Annie Hughes; VI. Sarah E. (Mrs. John Kirby), of Cambridgeport, Mass. James Craig, 2, died July 18, 1863, and his widow January 30, 1885; both are buried in the Delaware City cemetery. They were an excellent couple, honored and esteemed.

Stewart L. Beck attended the district schools of his native hundred and Delaware City Academy. His home was always on the farm, and he received a valuable practical education in agricultural subjects from his successful father. Upon the death of his father he took charge of the tract of 425 acres, which he has since cultivated. He devotes much attention to his dairy and live stock. Although a young man, he has prospered by reason of his industry, honesty and sobriety. He is highly respected in the community. Mr. Beck is a member of Delaware City Lodge, No. 12, Jr. O. U. A. M., and of the Republican party, but not a seeker after office. On February 9, 1893, Stewart L. Beck married Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin and Louisa (Householder) Dougherty, born in Delaware City. Their children are: I. William Leslie; II. Hellen Craig, deceased; III. Allen Stewart.

The Dougherty family, into which Stewart L. Beck married, was of Irish nationality. Benjamin Dougherty, grandfather of Mrs. Beck, lived in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, and was a farm laborer. He married Miss Williams, who was a native of Pencader hundred. Their children are: Frances (Mrs. John Snowdell), of Philadelphia, widow; II. Susan Jane (Mrs. John Stemmer), deceased; III. John Thomas, deceased; IV. Benjamin, 2; V. Hannah, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Dougherty and his widow both died in Pencader hundred, and were buried in Glasgow, Del.

Benjamin Dougherty, 2, was born in Pencader hundred, March 19, 1843. His parents died when he was very young. He was educated in the public schools of St. George's and Red Lion hundred, and worked on different farms until 1861, when he enlisted at New Castle in Company I, Captain La Space, First Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Colonel J. W. Andrews. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. During the last-named terrific struggle, on July 3, 1863, being wounded in the wrist while assisting to repulse Pickett's charge, he was sent to the hospital at Wilmington, and when discharged rejoined his regiment at Petersburg. In 1864 he was discharged from the army because of disabilities. He returned to Pencader hundred and resumed work as a farmer. In 1873 he removed to Delaware City, and for the past twenty-five years has been in the

employ of J. H. Pennington & Co., lumber dealers. He is a Republican. On December 16, 1874, Benjamin Dougherty was married to Louisa, daughter of William P. and Sarah (Hansbury) Householder. Mrs. Dougherty was born in Delaware City and married there. Her father is a carpenter and undertaker. Their children are: I. Sarah P. (Mrs. Stewart L. Beck); II. Frank, died young. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are members of the M. E. church.

JAMES H. BATTEN, P. O. Red Lion, New Castle county, Del., son of Mahlon and Harriet A. (Mercer) Batten, was born near Elkton, Md., May 25, 1851.

His grandfather, Henry Batten, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Delaware when a young man, and engaged in farming and milling in Pencader hundred, New Castle county. The flouring mill which he operated still retains the name of "Batten's." Industrious and enterprising, he added to his grist mill a lumber mill, conducting both and cultivating two farms besides. He was a Whig. Henry Batten married Elizabeth Foster, of Middletown, Del., and had children: I. Mahlon; II. Ruth (Mrs. Samuel M. Enos), of Odessa; III. Anna; IV. Susan (Mrs. Wm. A. Rhodes), of Odessa; V. Henry, died young; all are deceased except Mrs. Rhodes. Henry Batten died in Pencader hundred in 1832, and his wife in 1868; both are buried in the graveyard of Salem church.

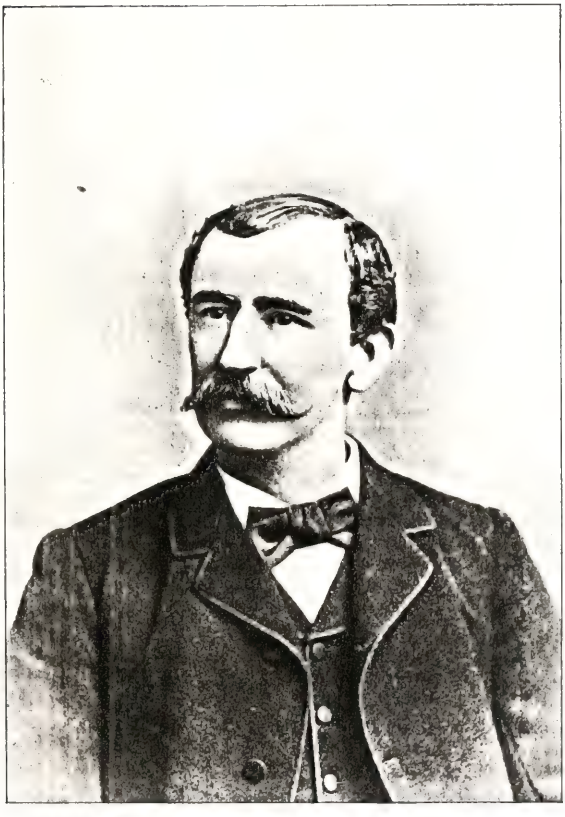
Mahlon Batten, their eldest son, was born in Pencader hundred in 1819. He received a good common school education, to which he added in after years by well-selected reading. Except for a few years' residence in Cecil county, Md., and in Wilmington, Del., he spent all his life on his homestead, engaged in conducting the mill and a dairy. He was an active and zealous Republican. Mahlon Batten was married in Cecil county, Md., to Harriet A., daughter of James and Millicent A. Mercer. They had children, as follows: I. James H.; II. Helen; III. George L., resides on the homestead; IV. Elizabeth, died in infancy. Mr. Batten died at his home in 1888; Mrs. Batten died January 3, 1881; both were interred in the cemetery of the church at Glasgow; they were members of the Methodist denomination.

James N. Mercer, maternal grandfather of James H. Batten, was born in Maryland, on the Eastern Shore, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Lasalle) Mercer; the former was a native of Virginia, and was of Scotch descent, while Mrs. Mercer was a daughter of Dr. Lasalle, a native of France, of Huguenot family, who had settled in Maryland. After receiving his education in the schools of his own neighborhood, James N. Mercer entered upon a mercantile career at North East, Md., where he passed his life, a successful merchant and an honored citizen. He was a Whig, and was warmly interested in public affairs. James N. Mercer married Millicent Lum, a native of Maryland; they had children: I. Harriet (Mrs. Mahlon Batten); II. Jane (Mrs. Eli Burroughs), deceased; III. George G.; IV. William L., of Farmingham, Mass., retired, formerly a broker in Boston; V. John E., merchant of Columbus, O.; VI. Amelia (Mrs. James Sturgeon), of Baltimore; VII. Frances (Mrs. Augustus York), of Rowley, Mass. Mr. Mercer died at North East in 1845, and was interred in the public cemetery of that place; Mrs. Mercer survived him until 1888, when she also died, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to the M. E. church.

Having attended in early youth the schools of Harmony district, Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., James H. Batten completed his studies in the Newark Academy. He remained with his father until 1878, and then took charge of a tract of 136 acres, a part of the home farm. He continued there until 1895, in which year he removed to Red Lion hundred, and leased the Reybold tract of 325 acres, on which he still resides. He is a skilful and industrious farmer. Mr. Batten is a Republican, but never aspired to office.

James H. Batten was married in Red Lion hundred, November 21, 1878, to Emma, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Cochran) Cleaver, born in Red Lion hundred. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Batten are: I. Clarence; II. Harold; III. Harriet; IV. Laura; V. Henry. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Cleaver family, from which Mrs. Batten is descended, is well known and influential in Delaware. Isaac Cleaver, her grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, who removed while a young man to Saint George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., where, after having for some years cultivated leased



John W. Loughlin

farms, he became a landowner. He was in early years a Whig, and upon the change of party lines passed into the Republican party. Isaac Cleaver's wife, Jane, daughter of David Burchard, was a native of Saint George's hundred, where her father was a farmer. Their children are: I. Letitia (Mrs. Frederick P. Van Hekel), of Red Lion hundred; II. John, died in Kent county, Del.; III. William, and IV. Rebecca, twins, both deceased; V. Peter; VI. Martha (Mrs. Michael Bryan), of Saint George's hundred, a widow; VII. Isaac, Jr., farmer, Kent county, Md.; VIII. Rachel. Isaac Cleaver died on his farm in 1869; Mrs. Cleaver died in 1872, and both are interred in Hickory Grove cemetery, near Port Penn.

Peter Cleaver was born near Port Penn, Del., July 24, 1830. He was educated in the Hickory Grove public schools, and until he was twenty-five years old assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm. He then leased a farm in Cecil county, Md., for three years, and at the expiration of that time rented the Vandegrift tract of 178 acres, near Saint George's, Red Lion hundred. After a tenancy of twenty-eight years, he purchased the land in 1886. Deciding in 1890 to abandon farming, Mr. Cleaver bought a comfortable home in Delaware City, which he has ever since occupied. His son, Francis, resides upon and cultivates the farm. Mr. Cleaver is a stanch Republican, but never desired to hold office. On April 5, 1856, in Smyrna, Del., Peter Cleaver married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Cochran; she was born in Kent county, Md. Their children are: I. Emma (Mrs. James H. Batten); II. Eliza (Mrs. Alfred J. Davidson); III. Hannah C. (Mrs. Edward M. Hance), of Delaware City; IV. Clara J. (Mrs. William Silver), deceased; Mr. Silver is postmaster at Red Lion, Del.; V. Francis, farmer, Red Lion hundred; VI. Elizabeth M.; VII. Georgiana S., died at the age of nine; VIII. Caroline J., died in infancy. Mr. Cleaver is a member of the M. E. church, and was superintendent of a Sunday-school in Kent county, Md.

WILLIAM J. BECK, P. O. Delaware City, Del., son of William and Anna (Newbound) Beck, was born in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 24, 1859. (See sketch of Stewart L. Beck for ancestral history.)

William J. Beck attended the public schools of Red Lion hundred and the Delaware City Academy. Until he was twenty years old he remained at home assisting his father in the cultivation of his large farm. Then he went to Philadelphia and learned butchering. A year after he had acquired the trade, he returned to Red Lion hundred and conducted a meat shop in Delaware City for three years. Then he removed to his father's farm and remained there until 1894, in which year he leased the Colburn farm of 160 acres and carried on a dairy on a large scale, having on the tract as many as twenty-five cows. In 1895 he was made superintendent and manager of the Colburn tract of 1,600 acres, and of the creamery in Delaware City. He has many responsibilities for a young man, but acquits himself with the ability which comes from experience, study, and industry. He is enterprising and progressive, popular as a business man, and a genial companion. Mr. Beck is a member of Old Glory Council, No. 12, Jr. O. U. A. M., and of Delaware City Conclave, No. 300, I. O. H. He was assessor of Red Lion hundred for two years. Mr. Beck is a Republican.

In 1878, in Delaware City, William J. Beck was married to Lillie K., daughter of Frank and Annie E. (Craig) Stewart, born in Red Lion hundred. They had one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Lillie K. Beck died in 1879, and was buried in the Delaware City cemetery. She was a member of the M. E. church. In Mickleton, N. J., in 1882, William J. Beck married Lillie May, daughter of Edward and Jane Clark, born in Gloucester county, N. J. Their children are: I. Clark, at home; II. Etta May, died in infancy. Mrs. Lillie May Beck died February 13, 1888, and was buried in Clarksburg, N. J. Mr. Beck married as his third wife, in October, 1893, Harriet J., daughter of Dr. Thomas T. and Lucy Amanda (Rowe) Vail, born in Red Lion hundred, near Delaware City. They have one child, William Thomas. Mr. Beck and family attend the M. E. church of Delaware City.

Thomas T. Vail, father of Mrs. William J. Beck, was born near McDonough, St. George's hundred, Del., October 27, 1841. He is the oldest of seven children born to John and Harriet (Smith) Vail, both of them lifelong residents of St. George's hundred. Af-

ter Thomas T. Vail had completed his studies in the public schools of McDonough, he worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. During this time he had acquired a knowledge of veterinary surgery under the instructions of Dr. Selden, of Odessa, and Prof. Gonig. In 1862, he leased a farm in St. George's hundred for five years. In 1867 he came to Delaware City, and has since that year practiced his profession exclusively, except for a period of seven years, during which he operated the Reybold mill in Delaware City. He has been successful in his profession, and is popular throughout Red Lion hundred. Mr. Vail is a member of the National Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., and is a Republican, but not an office seeker. Dr. Vail was married in 1862, near McDonough, to Lucy, daughter of William Rowe, born in St. George's hundred. Their children are: I. Katharine (Mrs. Charles S. Wingate), of Wilmington; II. Harriet J. (Mrs. William J. Beck), of Red Lion hundred; III. Bertha (Mrs. O. B. Wingate); Mr. Wingate is railroad agent at Delaware City. Two children died in infancy. Dr. Vail and family are members of the P. E. church.

GEORGE H. SWAIN, P. O. St. George's, New Castle county, Del., son of Hudson D. and Sarah (Vaughn) Swain, was born near Georgetown, Sussex county, Del., August 2, 1853.

Mr. Swain comes of a family of farmers. His grandfather, William Swain, was a native of Sussex county, and a farmer, owning and cultivating a tract of land near Georgetown. He was a Democrat. His children are: I. John B., of Georgetown, Sussex county; II. Hudson D.; III. Gillie K., of Harrington; IV. Lavinia; V. Anderson; VI. Spencer. Mr. Swain and his wife died on their farm and were interred in the family burial place on the farm. They were members of the M. E. church.

Hudson D. Swain was born on the homestead in Sussex county, and remained there until his marriage, when he leased the neighboring Vaughn farm. His death occurred on this farm and was caused by the falling of a tree upon him. In political affairs, he followed in his father's footsteps and voted the Democratic ticket. Hudson D. Swain married Sarah, the daughter of Nathaniel Vaughn, of the vicinity of Georgetown. Mr. Vaughn was a prominent farmer and land owner of Sussex county. Mr. and Mrs. Swain had children: I. Mary (Mrs. John Swain), of Wilmington, deceased; II. Nathaniel William, died in Frederica, Del.; III. George H.; IV. Sarah Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Martin), of Milford, Del., deceased. Mr. Swain died in 1857 and was buried in the Swain graveyard on the homestead. He was a member of the M. E. church. His widow afterward married Martin B. Russel, of near Georgetown, and died near Laurel. She was buried in the Swain family graveyard. She was a member of the M. E. church, and an estimable woman.

George H. Swain was only four years old when his father died. He remained with his mother until he reached the age of seven years, and then went to his uncle, Spencer Swain, on the homestead. For six years he resided with this relative, receiving for his labor his clothing and boarding, but few chances of attending school and scanty indulgence. When he reached his thirteenth year, he left his uncle's house and went as far north as Middletown, New Castle county, where he obtained employment as a farm laborer. In that vicinity he worked for different farmers for ten years. In 1876, he removed to the Mifflin farm of 200 acres, where he was overseer for two years, after which he leased and cultivated it for fifteen years. In 1893, he rented the Craver farm of 192 acres, in Red Lion hundred and there raises abundant crops of grain and fine herds of cattle. Mr. Swain is a member of National Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F.; of St. George's Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of Old Glory Council, No. 12, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Delaware City. He is a Democrat. Mr. Swain is highly respected for the ambition and industry which he displayed when thrown upon his own resources in youth, and which have brought him prosperity.

In Middletown, in 1872, George H. Swain was married to Helena, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Waters) Joseph. She was born in Millsborough and was one of a family of eight children. Her parents were natives of Sussex county. Mr. and Mrs. Swain have children as follows: I. Cora Lee (Mrs. Eugene Grabett), of Appoquinimink hundred; II. Henry Woodward, farmer, married Dorothy Fremp; III. Ella Belle (Mrs. William Hammond), of New Castle hundred; IV.

Georgiana, at home; V. Mattie Elmo, at home; VI. Mary Gertrude; VII. Catharine Blanche; VIII. Harmon Woodward; IX. Malcolm Edwin; X. Elsie Maude. Mr. Swain and family attend the M. E. church.

JOHN C. STUCKERT, St. George's, New Castle county, Del., son of William M. and Olivia (Cazier) Stuckert, was born in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 26, 1851.

The Stuckert family is an old and influential one in Pennsylvania, and is of German descent. John Stuckert, great-grandfather of John C. Stuckert, was born in Germantown, Pa. His parents came to this country from Germany, and he received both an English and German education. He learned baking when a young man, and carried on this trade for many years; was a careful but enterprising business man, and amassed a large fortune. He was among the foremost in public matters, and a controlling factor in the business and social life of his town. He was a Federalist. John Stuckert married, and had children as follows: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Prof. Luther Stevor), whose son, Prof. Stevor, was a member of the Faculty of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., about the time of the Civil War; II. George, an officer of the City Troop of Philadelphia, under Captain Cadwalader, during the war of 1812; III. Henry, druggist of Philadelphia; IV. Susan (Mrs. John Taylor); V. Catharine, married Rev. John Smaltz, of the Lutheran church; VI. William. All of these children received a liberal education, and attained positions of responsibility and influence. Mr. Stuckert died in Germantown and was buried in the Lutheran graveyard. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

William Stuckert, grandfather of John C. Stuckert, was born in Germantown. He received a good English and German education, and studied pharmacy. For several years he conducted a drug store in Philadelphia and afterwards removed to Baltimore, Md., and established an extensive wholesale drug business. His standing in the "Monumental City" as a merchant and a cultured gentleman was deservedly high. Politically he was a Whig. William Stuckert married in Philadelphia, Amelia C., the daughter of John Martiaque, born in Baltimore. Mr Martiaque was a native of France, who came to this country to aid the colonists in their struggle for liberty. Mr. and Mrs. Stuckert had children: I. Susan (Mrs. Lewis P. Ellison), both she and her husband are deceased; II. John, died in California; III. Thomas, deceased; IV. Mary, deceased; V. William M. Mr. Stuckert died in Baltimore, and was buried in Greenmount cemetery, in that city. He was a member of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Stuckert married again, her second husband being James Fisher, of Kent county, Md. She died in 1862, and was buried in Baltimore. She was a member of the R. C. church.

William M. Stuckert, father of John C. Stuckert, was born in Baltimore, April 24, 1828. His father died when the boy was very young. He attended the public schools of Baltimore, Kent county, Md., and Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del. In his early youth, his home was with his brother-in-law, Lewis P. Ellison, in Pencader hundred, on whose farm he spent three years. In 1849, he leased a farm in St. George's hundred. A year later he removed to Red Lion hundred, and rented the Belville tract of 198 acres. In 1872, he purchased this farm for $2,900, and made extensive improvements upon it. He remained until 1892, when he disposed of the land and came to St. George's. Here he now resides, in one of the ornate dwelling houses of the town, which he erected at a cost of $5,000. Mr. Stuckert has served as school commissioner of Red Lion hundred, was deputy United States marshal under Colonel Wilmer during the Civil War, and an enrolling clerk, and was also Deputy United States Marshal under Marshal McMullen during President Harrison's administration. His political opinions long ago led him into the Republican party, for the success of which he has been an energetic worker. On January 24, 1850, in Pencader hundred, William M. Stuckert married Olivia A., daughter of the late John Cazier, born in Pencader hundred. Their children are: I. John C.; II. William, died in infancy; III. William, 2, died in infancy; IV. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Dr. Henry Rumer, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; V. Henry S., of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Stuckert reside in Red Lion hundred, and are popular leaders in society. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

John Stuckert attended the public schools of Red Lion hundred and was graduated, in 1871, from the Lawrenceville, N. J., high school. A year was spent in Delaware College, Newark, Del. Then he returned to his home, and when he attained his majority took charge of the farm. In 1877, he engaged in the grain business and soon became one of the heaviest buyers and shippers of grain in New Castle county. To the grain line he added phosphates, and has been a very busy and successful man for the past twenty-one years. He is popular and respected throughout the county because of his honorable dealings with his patrons, his keen business sense and his kindly disposition. In 1895 he removed to St. George's and now resides in that town. Mr. Stuckert is a member of St. George's Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W. He has been an inspector of elections and is a Republican, but not an active politician.

On October 7, 1885, in St. George's, John C. Stuckert married Florence Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Frances E. (Smith) Bird, and niece of Levi C. Bird, Esq., a prominent attorney-at-law of Wilmington. She was born in Red Lion hundred, where her parents now live. Mr. and Mrs. Stuckert have children: I. Francis Bird; II. William T.; both attending school. Mr. Stuckert and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Stuckert is a trustee and the treasurer of the congregation.

THOMAS PILLING, P. O. Stanton, Del., son of Richard and Susan (Bradshaw) Pilling, was born in Lancashire, England, September 3, 1836. He is a brother of Hon. John Pilling, of Newark, Del.

Richard Pilling followed, in his native country, the business of silk-weaving, but his earnings not sufficing to maintain his family as comfortably as he desired, he emigrated to America in 1841, and with his son John, then a lad of eleven, obtained employment in woolen and cotton weaving in Philadelphia. In 1842, they removed to Delaware, and continued to work in various woolen factories, diligent and faithful, and content with the modest gains secured by their daily toil. John Pilling applied himself to the business with spirit and determination, sparing no pains to become acquainted with it in all its details. He rose steadily from one position to another, until, having accumulated considerable capital, and become a large stockholder in the Kiamensi Woolen Company, he was chosen president of the association, and continued in that position until 1888. He has been, since the war of the Rebellion, an enthusiastic Republican, and influential in the party, as well as in public affairs in general. He has several times represented his district in the State Legislature, and has done useful and highly appreciated service to the state at large in that body.

When the Pilling family came to the United States, Thomas, the younger son, was a child of five years. After residing for a short time in Philadelphia, and then for some months in Rockdale, Delaware county, Pa., the family, as already stated, became residents of the state of Delaware. Here Thomas Pilling was sent to school, at Pike Creek, Mill Creek hundred, until he was eight years old, the limited circumstances of the family denying him more than this slight foundation of an education. A wholesome ambition, however, intelligent observation and the application of sound good sense to the affairs of life, have made Mr. Pilling a competent man of business, of mature judgment and reliable views on current topics. His earliest business employment was at Lee's cotton mills, Bridgewater, Delaware county, Pa., where he worked for two years at one dollar per week. He then came with his family to Newark, Del., and was employed upon "piece work," at the mills of Joseph Dean & Son, until 1857. During this time, the lad faithfully and dutifully contributed his small earnings to the support of the family. In 1857, he obtained employment in the woolen mills at Hestonville, now incorporated with the city of Philadelphia; in the following year, he worked for a short time in the mills of James Taylor, at Pike Creek, Del.; then for two years, in the woolen mill of Germantown, Philadelphia. Returning to Newark, Del., Mr. Pilling became a partner with Joseph Dean, Jr., and engaged in the woolen business at Appleton, Cecil county, Md., where they manufactured yarn for the weaving of blankets, supplying the blanket mills at Landisburg, Pa. After two years, Messrs. Dean & Pilling sold their establishment; Mr. Pilling then resided at Newark, Del., until 1864, when the Kiamensi Woolen Company was formed. In this com-

pany he became a stockholder, and was appointed manager of its plant; he conducted the business with skill and sound judgment until 1888, when, upon the retirement of his brother, Hon. John Pilling, he became president of the company, of whose stock he was by that time the largest owner. For ten years, Mr. Pilling has filled that responsible position to the satisfaction of all interested persons. The company employs in its thriving business 175 hands, its pay-roll amounting to more than $6,000 per month. Its success has been mainly assured by the excellent management of Mr. Pilling, who, while modest and unassuming in his manner, is decided and self-reliant. He is a man of kind disposition and courteous bearing, and enjoys the esteem of those connected with him in business or in social life. A stanch Republican, Mr. Pilling is however no seeker for public office. He is a member of A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, of Newport, Del.

Thomas Pilling was married, April 3, 1861, to Mary Rowland, daughter of Enoch T. Vandegrift, of Chester county, Pa. Their children are: I. Richard T.; II. John Deal, who died when two years of age. Mr. Pilling has adopted John Pilling Armstrong, a young man of sterling worth, who acts as his shipping clerk. Thomas Pilling is a faithful member of St. James P. E. church, and has been one of its vestrymen.

Richard T. Pilling, only surviving child of Thomas and Mary R. (Vandegrift) Pilling, was born at Kiamensi, November 29, 1864. He received his education in the public schools of that vicinity, at the academy at Newark, under the tuition of Miss Chamberlain, and at the Delaware College, from which he was graduated in 1885. After completing this course, he engaged in business with his father, became a stockholder in the Kiamensi Woolen Company in the fall of 1885, and is now a director, and the secretary and treasurer of the company, and an efficient man of business. He is a member of Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., of Newport, and of St. John's Chapter and Commandery, K. T. His political views are Republican. Mr. R. T. Pilling is esteemed for his courtesy and affability, not only by the company, but by all the employees of the mill. He was married in Wilmington, in 1888, to Emily A., daughter of Samuel K. Miller, of Cecil county, Md., where Mr. Miller is engaged in the lumber business. Their children are: I. Thomas, Jr.; II. Emily; III. Sennett; IV. Richard T., Jr.; V. Dorothy. Richard T. Pilling is a member and vestryman of the P. E. church. Mrs. Pilling is a lady of refined taste, and proficient in music.

BENJAMIN A. GROVES, Stanton, Del., son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vandegrift) Groves, was born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 5, 1858.

Jonathan Groves, his father, was born near Odessa, New Castle county, Del. He received a good common school education, and worked for his parents on the farm until he was a young man, when he bought a farm in White Clay Creek hundred, near Christiana. There he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for nearly fifty years. He was a good citizen, and helpful to all who were in need of advice or material assistance. He was originally a Whig and afterward a Republican, was elected to the Legislature for one term, and to a number of local offices. He was very active in politics, but personally is capable of as warm a friendship for his political opponents as for his allies. Jonathan Groves married, near Odessa, Elizabeth Vandergrift. Their children are: I. Sarah (Mrs. Nathaniel Daggett), of White Clay Creek hundred; II. George W., of Landisburg, Pa.; III. Jane, married Rev. B. T. String, of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. church; IV. John T., killed at Petersburg in the Civil War; V. Martha E., deceased; VI. Andrew Jackson, deceased; VII. Charles, of Wilmington; VIII. Henrietta (Mrs. John Jones), of Wilmington; IX. William F., deceased; X. Emma (Mrs. John Dyath); XI. Benjamin A.; XII. Alice. Jonathan Groves died on his farm in June, 1894. Mrs. Groves is also deceased; both were buried in Salem M. E. churchyard, White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Groves were active members of the M. E. church.

Benjamin A. Groves attended the public schools of White Clay Creek hundred, and was a student in the Conference Academy, Newark, and the Millersville State Normal School, of Pennsylvania, being graduated from the latter institution in 1883. He taught school for one year in Washington borough,

Lancaster county, Pa., one year in Christiana, Del., and eighteen months in Red Lion; in 1886 he was chosen principal of the schools of Newark, Del. After eighteen months he resigned this position, and became bookkeeper for the Kiamensi Wool Mill Co. For the past ten years he has filled that position very acceptably, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1895 he became a stockholder, and was chosen a director of the company. He is well-educated and companionable, and is happy in possessing a large number of friends. Mr. Groves is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M.; Newark Chapter, R. A. M.; St. John's Commandery, K. T.; Diamond Lodge, No. 16, K. of P., of Marshallton; Oriental Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Newark; Vulcan Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Marshallton. In political matters he is a Republican.

In the year 1888, in White Clay Creek hundred, Benjamin A. Groves was married to Margaret Price, daughter of Robert Armstrong, born in White Clay Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Harold P.; II. Robert A.; III. Norman Armstrong; IV. Margaret. Mr. Groves is a member of St. James' P. E. church, of Mill Creek hundred.

JAMES CLARK, Marshallton, Del., son of Abishai and Eleanor (Yocum) Clark, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., July 15, 1850.

The Clark family was among the earliest settlers of Chester county, Pa., and has always held an honored position there. Its ancestors in this country were Friends and came from England during the proprietorship of William Penn. Their first home was in Norristown, Pa., where for many years they pursued their vocations in the thrifty, unobtrusive manner characteristic of those of their faith. James Clark, grandfather of the present James Clark, was born in Doe Run, Chester county, Pa., and became an iron worker. Afterwards he was an ironmaster, and owned also a flouring mill at Doe Run. He died in Chester county. He practiced the religious doctrines of his forefathers.

Abishai Clark, father of James Clark, was born in Doe Run, received a good education in the district schools, and afterward completed an apprenticeship in his father's flouring mills. He remained there until 1844, and then came to New Castle county, Del., and followed his occupation as a miller until 1860, when he removed to Cecil county, Md., and purchased a mill which he operated until 1869. In that year he disposed of his Maryland interests, returned to New Castle county and resumed milling here. A few years before his death, he removed to Wilmington. In his politics he was first a Whig, and later a Republican, but not an office seeker. Abishai Clark married Eleanor Yocum, born in Waynesburgh, Chester county, Pa., daughter of Peter Yocum, a farmer and real estate owner. Their children were: I. Margaret (Mrs. G. G. Horn), of Philadelphia; II. Henrietta M. (Mrs. H. O. Moore), of Wilmington; III. Elizabeth, deceased; IV. Sarah, died young; V. James; VI. Ellis H., miller of New Castle county, Del.; VII. Clara G. (Mrs. A. Sentman); VIII. Ida, died young; IX. William, deceased. Mr. Clark died in Wilmington in 1884, and was buried in the Old Swedes' churchyard. He was a member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Clark is still living in Wilmington at the age of seventy-eight years. She is a member of the M. E. church.

James Clark attended the public schools of Wilmington and of Cecil county, Md., and the Newark Academy under Prof. E. D. Porter. He learned milling under his father's instructions, and when only nineteen years old took charge of the Parkesburg mills in Chester county, Pa. Two years later he entered the iron mills at Wooddale, Del., and was employed nine years in the rolling department. While there he invented and patented a back lash attachment for couplings, and traveled for five years for the sale of his invention, which was extensively purchased by mill operators. He then returned to the flour milling business, and, together with his brother Ellis, bought a mill at Greenbank, Del., which they fitted with roller machinery. Two years afterwards James Clark sold his interest in this plant, and until 1891 operated a mill in Brandywine hundred. Then he was made superintendent for the Marshallton Iron and Steel Company, and for the past seven years has given to the duties of that responsible position the best efforts of an experienced, capable and resourceful mechanic and manager of men. His services are highly appreciated by the Marshallton company, and

his worth as a citizen makes him respected by his neighbors. Mr. Clark organized Vulcan Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Marshallton, December 31, 1892. He is Past Master of the Lodge and has represented it in the Grand Lodge several terms. He is a Democrat and was a candidate for coroner of New Castle county in 1891, but was defeated.

On May 21, 1877, James Clark was married to Anna, daughter of Edward Sowden, born in Mill Creek hundred. They have one child, Elizabeth, who was educated in the public schools, the Friends' School of Wilmington, and in Goldey's Business College, of Wilmington, from which latter institution she was graduated.

JOHN BALL, M. D., P. O. Marshallton, New Castle county, Del., son of John and Sarah A. (Baldwin) Ball, was born at Milltown, Del., November 25, 1868.

He was educated in the public schools of Mill Creek hundred and in a select school in Newark, taught by Miss Wilson. Subsequently he attended Delaware College, in Newark, and was graduated in 1890, with the degree of A. B. From boyhood his desire had been to become a member of the medical fraternity, and during his college days he read medicine under the instructions of his brother, Lewis H. Ball, M. D. In the fall of 1890, John Ball entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1893 received his diploma from that institution. For six months he practiced his profession with his brother, and in the latter part of 1893 removed to Hockessin, Mill Creek hundred, where he remained four years and acquired a large practice. Then he was appointed a physician at the Norristown Insane Asylum in Pennsylvania and discharged the exacting duties of his position with much credit to his skill and medical knowledge. In January, 1898, Dr. Ball returned to Milltown and formed a partnership with his brother under the title of Drs. L. H. & John Ball. Dr. Ball is a prominent member of the Delaware State Medical Society. He is a popular young man, a talented physician and surgeon, and has many friends. He is a member of Valley Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Hockessin. In politics he is a Republican.

The Newlin Family.

By Miss Harriet I. Newlin.

"Raffle (Ralph) de Newland, also spelled de Loveland, crusader," is the first mention of that name in the "Chart of the de Newlands of England," where they are arranged according to residence and possessions. The line continues from the year 1177 to 1453. (Novelum, Bishop of Sonsono, son of Gerara, Sieur de Cheusi and Muret?) Cambridge.—Peter de Newland. (spelled also Peres d'Vevelum and Nevelum), Sheriff of London in 1199, Middlesex.—Roger de la Neweland, Lord of Newland Hall Manor, 1199.—The Register gives a line of manor lords down to Thomas Newland, who was sheriff of London in 1480.

From 1455 to 1485 England was devastated by the civil war between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. During this contest a very large number of the nobility and gentry were slain. Many of the ancient families became extinct. Perhaps the disappearance from the records, after this time, of the names of some branches of the family, may be accounted for in this way. The line again appears in 1515 in John Newland, Abbot of St. Augustine, Bristol.

Roger Newlands, 1642, of Newlands, and John Newland, 1648, Isle of Wight, assisted Charles I in his attempt to escape from Carisbrook Castle, and are said to have been beheaded for it, in 1680. Sir Benjamin Newland, Cambridge, is mentioned in 1680. Sir George Newland, Cambridge, 1680, and 1682.

Nicholas Newlin, Mount Mellick, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1683.

That Nicholas Newlin, the emigrant to America, was connected with others of the same family, is shown by the fact that his coat of arms was the same as that borne by the de Newlands of England. The late (1865) Robert Newlin, of Philadelphia, had a painted copy of these "arms." The description will give an idea of its appearance. "The large lions at the sides are called supporters, and are a great mark of distinction, being very seldom borne by gentry families. The cross piece in the middle of the shield is a chevron; and on it are three crescents. The line down the middle denotes the division of the shield into two colors, the chevron being a third. I think the correct blazon of these arms would be as follows: Azure and gules, on a chevron,

or between three lions of the same, three crescents of the first (azure). Crest—a demi-lion rampant, proper (i. e. natural) color, bezante, charged with a cross,—cross-let argent. Supporters: Two lions rampant proper."

Mrs. Anna Newlin, of Spruce street, Philadelphia, was in possession of a ring once owned by Nicholas Newlin, which contained the coat of arms of the Newlin family. It was the same as that borne by the de Newlands of England.

Tradition says that the family of Nicholas Newlin were living in Ireland at the time of the massacre of the English Protestant settlers by the Irish Catholics in October, 1641. An Irish servant girl was observed to be uneasy and troubled in mind about something; and being questioned as to the cause, she confessed that such a plot existed and that the family were to share the fate intended for the other English settlers. They fled to the woods and finally succeeded in reaching Dublin, thus escaping the fate that overtook the most of their countrymen. The number of victims who perished in this massacre is variously estimated from 8,000 to 40,000.

The following is the "Certificate" furnished to Nicholas Newlin by the "Men's Meeting" held at Mount Mellick, County Tyrone, Ireland.

"At the request of Nicholas Newland we do hereby certify, that the said Nicholas Newland acquainted our men's meeting with his intention of removing himself and his family out of this nation into New Jersey or Pennsylvania in America, and we have nothing to charge against him or his family, as to their conversation in the world, since they frequented our meetings, but hath walked honestly among men for aught we know, or can hear by enquiring, which hath been done; but our Friends' meeting is generally dissatisfied with his so removing, he being well settled with his family, and having sufficient substance for food and raiment, which all that profess Godliness in Christ Jesus ought to be content with for we brought nothing into this world and we are sure to take nothing out, and he hath given us no satisfactory reason for his removing, but our Godly jealousy is that his chief ground is fearfulness of sufferings here for the testimony of Jesus, or coveting worldly liberty.

"All which we certify from our men's meeting at Mount Mellick the 25th of 12th month, 1682.

"And we further certify that enquiry hath been made concerning the clearness of Nathaniel and John Newland, sons of said Nicholas Newland from all entanglements of marriage, and that they are released for aught we find.

"Signed by the advice and in the behalf of the meeting,

Tobias Pladwell,
William Edmundson,
Christopher Raper,
and others."

The original of the above is in the handwriting of William Edmundson, a noted minister of the Society. It was, in 1820, in possession of Mary Mifflin of Harford Co., Md.; she was then in her seventy-ninth year and was a descendant (she said great-granddaughter) of Nicholas Newland.

"Among the eminent persons of this (the Quaker) Society who settled in and near this place [Chester] in these early times was Nicholas Newlin."—Proud's Hist. of Penn., Vol. 1., p. 28.

Meetings were held at his house as early as 1685, as is shown by the following extract from the "Minutes of Concord Quarterly meeting held at Chester, 9 mo. 1st, 1685." "Agreed that the meeting shall be held at Nicholas Newlin's on alternate fourth and first days." And 6 mo. 2d, 1686, it was ordered that the meeting be kept at Nicholas Newlin's only "till further orders." After his death the meetings were continued at his widow's for several years.

He was accompanied to America by his wife, Elizabeth, his two sons, Nathaniel and John, and one daughter, Rachel. A married daughter, Elizabeth Burton, remained in Ireland. Rachel married Ephraim Jackson. In 1685 Nicholas Newlin was appointed to a seat in the Provincial Council, and for a time was one of the justices of the court of Chester county. He had large estates in Concord and Birmingham, and built a mill at the former place in very early times.

Nicholas Newlin died at Concord in the month of May, 1699, and was there buried.

Nathaniel Newlin, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth, was born about the year 1660; and was therefore about twenty-three years old when he immigrated to Pennsylvania with his

parents. In 1685, he married Mary Mendenhall, who came from Wiltshire, England, a sister of Benjamin and John Mendenhall, who came to this country from a town in Suffolk, England, called Mildenhall, that being the original family name.

He was a man of good abilities, was a prominent person and exercised considerable influence both in the meetings of Friends and in the community at large. In 1698 he was elected to the Provincial Assembly as a representative from Chester county, and continued in that body at different times for several years, viz: 1698, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1710, 1711, 1713. He was very regular in his attendance at the debates of the House, and took a prominent part in its proceedings. In 1710 he was one of a committee to consider and draw up a new form of government, and to revise the laws. He was subsequently appointed one of the Proprietaries' commissioners of property; and a justice of the county courts, about 1727. In 1722, on its creation, he became one of the trustees of the General Loan Office of the Province, which position he continued to hold till the time of his death. He continued to reside in Concord as long as he lived, and owned a large amount of real estate there, as well as elsewhere.

Although advanced in life, Nathaniel Newlin was married again in February, 1729, to Mary Flincher (or Fincher), and his death occurred in May of the same year. His widow removed to London Grove where she died the next year.

The children of Nathaniel Newlin and Mary Mindenhall, his wife, were: I. Jemima, born December 9, 1685, married October 4, 1712, to Richard Eavinson, of Thornburg; II. Elizabeth, born January 2, 1687, or '88, married in 1713, to Ellis Lewis, of Radnor, died 1723; III. Nicholas, born March 19, 1689, married in 1715 Edith, daughter of Nicholas and Abigail Pyle; IV. Nathaniel, born January 19, 1690 or '91, and in 1710 or '11, married Jane, daughter of Richard and Jane Woodward, of Middletown, Pa.; V. John, born December 28, 1691, married in 1711 to Mary Woodward, sister of his brother Nathaniel's wife, died in 1753; VI. Keziah, married William Bailey, of Kennett; VII. Mary, born February 2, 1699, and in 1724 married Richard Clayton, of Concord. She left no children and her property was inherited by her eldest brother, Nicholas.

We are indebted to J. M. W. Newlin, of Philadelphia, for a paper (marked Draft of the Township of Newlin), received by him from Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, which gives the township under the different surveys.

The first draft of the Society Land is evidently incorrect as to boundaries, but it may have been made merely to show the location of the Indians and some settlers.

According to the first survey, made September 25th, 1688, the lines were as in the second draft, except that they were all somewhat shorter. Nearly all the old tracts were on re-survey found to contain more than they were laid out for, and this will account for the difference of over 600 acres in the various accounts.

Charles Read and others, trustees for the Free Society of Traders, conveyed this land to Nathaniel Newlin by deed of June 10, 1724, for 800£. It is described in the deed according to the first survey and called 7100 acres; but on re-survey in October, 1724, it appears to contain 7707 acres.

Nathaniel Newlin, son of Nathaniel and Mary Mendenhall Newlin, was born January 19, 1691. At the age of twenty, he married Jane, daughter of Richard and Jane Woodward, of Middletown; they had nine children: I. Nathaniel, married Esther Midkiff, of Concord, died 1766; II. Rachel, married William Walter; III. Elizabeth; IV. Jane, married; V. Joseph, married Phebe Lewis; VI. Mary; VII. Nicholas, of Concord, married Anna Speakman, died 1765; VIII. Martha; IX. Nathaniel, of Concord, married.

He was President Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester County; and served in the Provincial Assembly for a number of years as a representative. He was first elected to this office in 1714 when only twenty-three years old, and was again chosen to represent the county in the years 1717, 1718, 1719, 1721, and 1722.

He resided at Concord where he died in 1732; his widow survived till 1737.

Joseph Newlin, son of Nathaniel Newlin and Jane, his wife, was born 9th mo. 20th, 1718. He removed to Birmingham, and in his twenty-second year married Phebe Lewis, granddaughter of Ralph Lewis, an eminent

Welsh settler, who was born 2 mo. 26, 1722.

The children of this marriage were: I. Elizabeth, born 3 mo., 7, 1742, married John Yarnall, 2 mo. 3, 1774, had children, i. Phoebe, married ——— Yarnall, a distant relative, had one daughter, Mary, who died unmarried, ii. Edith, iii. John, married ——— ———, had children, 1. Josiah, 2. Elizabeth, 3. Anna, married J. Laird de Von, had three children, Mary Ruth, Eugenia and James Laird, Jr., 4. Elizabeth, born after the death of her sister of the same name, iv. Rachel; II. Edith, born 12 mo., 10, 1745, married Philip Jones, 5 mo., 31, 1764; III. Ellis, born 9 mo., 26, 1749, married Jane Mason in 1771, afterward Rachel ———; IV. Nathaniel, born 8 mo., 20, 1760. It appears by the minutes of Concord Men's Meeting that 12 mo. 12, 1740, Joseph Newlin was given a certificate of removal to Newark M. Meeting; sometime between 1740 and 1750 he removed to Christiana hundred, in Delaware, and thus became a member of Wilmington meeting. He seems to have been quite an active member of the Society, as his name frequently appears on the "Minutes of the monthly meeting as a member of committees, representatives," &c. He built the house now standing at the S. E. corner of Fourth and West streets, Wilmington. He was reckoned wealthy for the times. His grandson, John Yarnall (who died in 1874), told that he imported from England a Bible, a clock, a copper kettle, a dining set of pewter and other articles for each of his daughters, probably on their marriage. Phebe Newlin was an active, energetic woman who kept her household in perfect order. Joseph Newlin died at the age of fifty on the 28th day of 11th mo., 1768. By his last will and testament, after liberally providing for "my loving wife Phebe" in giving her full control of his estate "until the time my son Ellis will be of the age of twenty-one years and from thence the use and benefit of the one-third part thereof during her natural life,"—bequeath unto my son Ellis my present dwelling plantation situate in the hundred and county aforesaid, bounded to the N. E. by the land of Robert Robinson, to the south and west by Mill Creek,—also lot or piece of marsh situate in Deer Creek Marsh and bounded to the southward by the Marsh Road, to the westward by marsh of Cornelius Stedham and to northward by marsh of Joshua Way,—to Nathaniel one-half of the above described lot or piece in Deer creek, also one hundred and fifty pounds currency "to be paid to him by my son Ellis, when my said son Nathaniel shall arrive to twenty-one years of age, and I order and direct that my said son Nathaniel shall be put apprentice to some suitable trade when he shall arrive to fourteen years of age, and that he shall be schooled and maintained out of my Estate till he shall be put apprentice" —unto my daughter Elizabeth her heirs and assigns forever the westerly moiety or half part of all that Lot of marsh in Deer Creek Marsh, which lieth between that of Joshua Little and Job Harvey, the Marsh Road and Christiana River, also thirty pounds currency money,—to my daughter Edith all that easterly moiety or half part of the last above described Lot or piece of marsh — the entire tract contained 1104 acres, southward and west of south from Fourth and West streets —and I do order and direct that there shall be levied and raised out of my estate the sum of fifty pounds currency to be applied by David Ferriss, Daniel Burnes and Joseph West, at such time as they or the survivor or survivors of them shall [direct to] purchase the freedom of a certain Negro called 'Toby,' now claimed as belonging to Peter Jaquet of Long Hook which said sum of fifty pounds is to be applied for that use and not otherwise."

Phebe Newlin survived her husband more than six years, dying in the early part of 1775, at the age of fifty-three: bequeathing to her two sons, Ellis and Nathaniel each five pounds good and lawful money and "all the remainder of my estate to my two daughters Elizabeth Yarnall and Edith Jones to be divided between the two share and share alike."

Ellis Newlin, son of Joseph and Phebe Lewis Newlin, married in 1771 Jane Mason. They had three sons, Joseph, William and George. Joseph was born in 1776, married Ann Dunlap October 20, 1796.

The entire line of the Newlin family from the first settler in America to Joseph, son of Ellis, were Friends or Quakers, but Joseph married Ann Dunlap, a Presbyterian, for which he was "turned out of meeting"—and although he did not become a member of the Presbyterian church, all of his children were

brought up in that communion by their mother, to which he never objected, but rather aided her when in his power to do so. He was kind and genial in disposition. He was for a number of years a member of the Wilmington Light Infantry Blues, of which he was the secretary and when the war of 1812 broke out, he with his company went out against the British. He died January 14, 1828, at the age of forty-seven years. His wife Ann died September 5, 1828. The children of Joseph and Ann Newlin were:

I. Eliza (Mrs. Thomas Crow), born 1798, died 1870, had one child, Samuel, b. 1824, d. 1896;

II. Jane (Mrs. Jacob Harman), b. 1800, d. 1866, whose children were, i. Hanson (lawyer), b. 1825, d. 1878, ii. Anna E., b. 1827, d. 1828, iii. Joseph N., b. 1831, d. 1892, mar. Cornelia Gerry, and had issue, 1. Joseph N., Jr., m. Anna Robinson, has two sons, 2. Jinnie E., 3. Theodore, b. 1864, d. 1896, 4. Robert G., 5. Eugene, iv. Thomas N., b. 1833, d. 1863, v. William, b. 1835, d. 1835, vi. Elizabeth A., b. 1837, d. 1865, vii. Jane Burton, b. 1840, m. C. B. Naudain, M. D., issue, 1. Edgar H., b. 1864, d. 1888, 2. Mary Brooks, viii. Mary Extein, b. 1842, d. 1846;

III. Thomas N., b. 1803, d. 1872, mar. first Mary Extein, had one child that died in infancy; afterwards married Sarah (Extein) Raser, had one child, Harry, who died in childhood;

IV. Samuel Dunlap, b. October 1, 1805, d. July 25, 1885, mar. first Jane Denny, and had one child, who died in infancy, afterward mar. Hannah Ball, b. 1810, d. 1887, had issue, i. James Ball, b. 1840, d. 1896, m. Emma A. Clark, no issue; James B. Newlin entered the U. S. service as hospital steward in 1861, and served in Tilton Hospital, Wilmington, until the close of the war of the Rebellion, when he entered the U. S. Army, serving in the Signal Service Corps until 1892, when broken health compelled him to resign; ii. Charles Mercier, b. 1842, d. 1894, U. S. Marshal for District of Delaware, 1885 to 1890, iii. Harriet Isabella, iv. Mary Annabella, v. Alonzo, b. 1847, d. 1892, mar. Annie J. Jones, had children, 1. Dora, 2. Alonzo, Jr., 3. James A., vi. Jessie B., died in infancy.

V. Margaret, b. 1808, living in August, 1898;

VI. George, died in infancy;

VII. Joseph, Jr., died a youth, in 1812;

VIII. Ann (Mrs. John Hanson, b. 1815, d. 1885, had children, i. Anna, died in girlhood, ii. Laura (Mrs. John R. Hartman), issue, (surname Hartman), 1. Alfred, 2. Florence, 3. Howard, 4. Herbert;

IX. Ellis James Newlin D. D., of whom Dr. T. de Witt Talmage said, "I knew him as a good, grand, noble, gracious, talented minister of the Gospel. Such souls make heaven richer; his name suggests every thing delightful in friendship and Christian association." Born 1812, d. 1885, mar. Katharine Brisbain, and had children, i. William, b. 1852, ii. Ellis, b. 1854, d. 1871, iii. Helen, iv. Margaret B., v. Park, b. 1860, d. 1894, mar. Minnie ————, had issue Chester, b. 1882, vi. Kate, b. 1862, d. 1864, vii. Donald, b. 1865, d. 1867.

Nathaniel Newlin, son of Joseph and Phebe Newlin, was born 8. mo. 20, 1760. The injunction given by his father in his will that he "should be put apprentice to some suitable trade," seems to have been complied with; for we learn from the minutes of Wilmington Monthly Meeting that a "certificate" of removal was ordered to be prepared under date 12 mo. 18, 1775—"to Nathaniel Newlin to Nottingham Monthly Meeting, he being put apprentice to a Friend belonging thereto."

He married Ann, daughter of Joseph and Edith (Pyle) Harlan. The following is a copy of their marriage certificate; "These are to certify all whom it may concern, that Nathaniel Newlin and Ann Harlan were joined together in holy matrimony according to ye Constitution of ye Church of England, on ye 14 Day of November, in ye year of our Lord 1782."

Their home was near that of Ann's father, Joseph Harlan, in the southern part of Kennett. They had four children: I. Edith, born 1st mo. 28, 1784, died young; II. Joseph, born 2d mo. 26, 1785, married Sarah Laggart; III. Dinah, born 12th mo. 26, 1786, married Thomas Parker; IV. Phebe, married John Clayton.

About the year 1789, Nathaniel Newlin left home with a wagon and three horses to go to the southern part of Delaware, and perhaps as far as the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He took with him a load of farm produce, spinning wheels, and such other articles as in

those days met with a ready sale, or were easily exchanged for feathers and some other things, that he could easily dispose of in his own neighborhood on his return. A considerable sum of money was due to him for goods sold to different persons, on previous expeditions of the same kind. This money he now intended to collect, as this was to be his last venture in that direction. On a former trip, perhaps the one immediately preceding this he had been attacked by robbers; but his cries for help bringing assistance, he escaped. His wife was extremely reluctant for him to venture again; but the money at stake decided him to take the risk. He expected to be absent a sufficient time to enable him to finish up the entire business; so that it was not for a considerable period that any uneasiness was felt about him at his home.

When his prolonged absence finally excited alarm, and messengers were sent after him, all that could be learned, was that he had transacted his business, and had come as far as Cantwell's Bridge, (now Odessa) on his way home. That part of the country was then sparsely settled; and there were unpleasant stories afloat in regard to desperadoes who found easy concealment amid the thick bushes and tall grass that covered much of the lowland and marshes.

It was supposed that he had been murdered for the sake of the money and other effects he had with him; and that his body had been thrown into some of the swamps, or creeks near where he was last seen.

Not any thing more definite was ever learned in regard to his fate; and after a time the family was broken up and dispersed.

Joseph Newlin, son of Nathaniel and Ann H. Newlin, and his wife Sarah (Taggart) Newlin spent the first part of their married life in the southern part of Kennett township, where their eldest daughter Mary Ann, was born. He bought a farm in New Garden township; to this he removed in the spring of 1812. He was a good farmer, and kept every thing in good order; he also carried on business as a carpenter, and was highly esteemed for integrity of character. In 1825 or 1826, he moved into a brick house, which he had built on the farm; the clay for the bricks was dug from the meadow, and the kiln was fired at the same place. The family removed to Wilmington, in March, 1852, and the following year, occupied No. 515 West St. Sarah T. Newlin died 9 mo. 7, 1861. Joseph Newlin died on the morning of July 4, 1867.

Joseph Newlin and Sarah (Taggart) Newlin, had eight children: I. Mary Ann, b. 8 mo. 10, 1811; II. Albina, b. 12 mo. 20, 1812; III. Jacob T., b. 8 mo. 8, 1814, d. 1833; IV. George, b. 12 mo. 11, 1816, d. 1832; V. Edith, b. 7 mo. 13, 1818, living August, 1898; VI. Sarah, b. 12 mo. 22, 1819, d. ——; VII. Joseph, b. 3 mo. 28, 1823, d. 9 mo. 29, 1832; VIII. William, b. 8 mo. 27, 1828, d. 1832. Mary Ann Newlin, married Allen Gawthrop; their children are: I. Newlin, II. Alfred, III. Emma; IV. Henry.

Edith Newlin, assisted by her sister Sarah, taught the school of Friends, Fourth and West Sts., about 1853. They remained in that school for four years; then Clarkson Taylor and Edith Newlin built a school house, corner of Eighth and Wolleston Sts., which was a prosperous undertaking, in which Edith had charge of the department for girls until 1861, when she was obliged to give up her school. She is a bright, intellectual and interesting woman at the age of 80 years.

Cyrus Newlin, of the Nicholas Newlin line of 1683, was born in 1747, and died in 1824. His wife, Sarah (Shipley) Newlin, was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1751, died in the same place, 1824. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Levis) Shipley, whose history is sketched among those of other old families in this work. William Shipley was a public-spirited man. He bought a large tract of land, now the heart of the city of Wilmington, but then immediately adjoining the little settlement made by Willing. He was instrumental in having the street widened by nine feet on each side; he built a market-house for the people on Fourth or High street, between Market and Shipley streets, at his own cost, and was a leader in every public enterprise. William Shipley was the first chief burgess when the village was incorporated into a borough, and was in every way a good citizen. Thomas S. Newlin is probably one of his descendants.

WILLIAM A. MORRISON, P. O. Newark, Del., son of William and Elizabeth (Scott) Morrison, was born in Newark, Del., December 28, 1833.

He attended the public schools of Ogleton, and from early boyhood until he was twenty-eight years old worked on the farm with his parents. Then he leased the Sawdon farm of 150 acres in Christiana hundred and cultivated it for two years, attending the Wilmington City market at the same time. During the ensuing year, he lived on a rented farm near Newark, in White Clay Creek hundred; from that place he went to Newport, where he remained until 1867, and then purchased his present farm of 214 acres, known as the Oliver Eastburn tract, in Mill Creek hundred. During the past thirty years he has made extensive improvements on this land, and it is now one of the best tracts in the hundred. At a cost of more than $3,000 Mr. Morrison repaired the dwelling house, planted an orchard and added otherwise to the value of the place. He has been industrious and careful, and has reaped a goodly profit from the grain and live stock raised on his farm, and the market produce sent weekly to Wilmington. He was elected a Levy Court commissioner for New Castle county, and served while the court house in Wilmington was in course of erection, and during the period when the construction of iron bridges was extensively undertaken in that county. He proved a very popular and capable commissioner. Mr. Morrison is genial and companionable, and has many friends. He is a stanch Democrat.

On February 12, 1863, William A. Morrison was married to Emeline Louise Thurlow, daughter of Francis and Bella (Shepherdson) Sawdon, born in Christiana hundred, May 10, 1835. They had children: I. Belle Shepherdson; II. Rachel Jayne. Both were educated in Newark Academy under Miss Chamberlain, and are talented young ladies. They are devoted to music and painting and are very proficient in both; their china and oil paintings give evidence of their skill with the brush. Mrs. Morrison is genial, and a delightful entertainer. She takes particular pleasure in her collection of antiques. One of these is an old "grandfather's" clock which has crossed the Atlantic ocean three times; some others consist of early English furniture. Their comfortable home is made bright and attractive by the artistic efforts of the daughters, the quaint old furniture, and the happy dispositions of the parents. Mr. Morrison attends the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Morrison is a communicant of the P. E. church.

The Sawdon family is of English descent. Francis Sawdon, father of Mrs. Morrison, was born in Weaverthorp, Yorkshire, England, February 2, 1789, son of James Sawdon. He learned farming in the old country, and in 1819 came to America with his parents. After a passage of two months, they reached Delaware, and settled in New Castle hundred, where the elder Sawdon died. Francis Sawdon purchased the lease of Hare's Corner Hotel and farm and resided there for twenty-five years, making many improvements upon the property during this period. Afterwards, having sold his interests in New Castle hundred, he purchased the Phillips farm of 148 acres in Christiana hundred. Here he remained until his death. He was a successful farmer and a progressive man. Mr. Sawdon visited England many years before his death, and on his return brought with him the first wheat drill used in the state of Delaware. He was a member of the "Farmers' Club of Twelve," which was composed of such men as the DuPonts, Chauncey Holcomb, Major John Johns, Major Carr, Dr. Thompson and others. In politics he was a Whig. On December 21, 1820, in Philadelphia, Francis Sawdon was married to Bella, daughter of Richard and Mary Shepherdson, who was born in Yorkshire, England, January 18, 1799, and came to this country, April 22, 1819, settling in New Castle county, Del. They had children: I. Sarah A., died young; II. Thomas Thompson, deceased; III. Richard T., died young; IV. Francis, of Wilmington; V. James Robinson, deceased; VI. Emeline Louise F. (Mrs. William A. Morrison). Mr. Sawdon died on his farm in Christiana hundred, October 3, 1853; his widow died at the residence of Mrs. William A. Morrison, January 12, 1876; both were buried in the Old Swedes' churchyard, in Wilmington. Mr. Sawdon was a member of Trinity P. E. church, of Wilmington.

LEWIS HEISLER BALL, M. D., Faulkland, Del., son of John and Sarah A. (Baldwin) Ball, was born in Milltown, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 21, 1861.

John Ball, father of Lewis H. Ball, was

born on the old Ball homestead near Milltown, September 27, 1828. He was a son of the late James and ———— (Kelly) Ball, and was educated in the district schools of Mill Creek hundred. He remained with his parents until he was a young man, when he came into possession of a portion of the homestead farm, and cultivated it for a number of years. Mr. Ball introduced the culture of small fruit into Mill Creek hundred, in 1860; he was a pioneer in this industry, and it yielded him large returns. His fruits were all shipped to Wilmington, and found ready sale in the markets there. By his energy and thrift he has accumulated some wealth, and for the past fifty years has resided in Milltown. Himself a popular citizen, he takes a just pride in the members of the family he has reared, all of whom enjoy well-merited and general respect. Mr. Ball was a Whig, and has been a Republican since the organization of the party; has never had any desire to hold office. On January 29, 1858, John Ball was married to Sarah A., daughter of William Baldwin, born in Mill Creek hundred. Their children are: I. William Frank, farmer of Mill Creek hundred, married Lydia Lyman; II. Mary Anna, at home; III. Lewis Heisler; IV. Edward, farms the homestead; V. Eva, died in early womanhood; VI. John, M. D.; VII. Harvey, farmer of Mill Creek hundred; VIII. George K., at home. Mr. Ball and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Ball are greatly esteemed by the community of Milltown, for their charitable disposition.

Lewis Heisler Ball attended the public schools of Milltown, and a private school taught by Miss Walker, at Mermaid, Del. Later, he entered Rugby Academy, at Wilmington, Dr. Samuel Murphy, principal, and was graduated in 1879. He followed this with a three years' course in Delaware College, at Newark, Dr. Purnell, president, and obtained the degree of Ph. B. there in 1882. It had for several years been his purpose to adopt the medical profession, and during his college career he read medicine under Dr. Swithin Chandler. In the fall of 1882, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and was graduated with honors in the spring of 1885. He immediately returned to Milltown, and established himself there as a physician and surgeon. Eighteen months later, in 1887, after the death of his former preceptor, Dr. Chandler, he removed to Brandywine Springs and succeeded to his practice. For the past eleven years he has resided here, and has won the confidence and support of the people by his skill. In January, 1898, Dr. L. H. Ball associated his brother John with him under the title of L. H. & John Ball. Dr. Ball recently purchased the residence of the late Dr. Chandler and has fitted it up with all the modern conveniences. He has now one of the most ornate and comfortable residences in Mill Creek hundred. Dr. Ball is a stockholder and the secretary and treasurer of the Wilmington and Brandywine Springs railroad company. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and is regarded as a progressive and valuable citizen. He is a member and Past Master of Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., of Newport; a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., of Hockessin; of Diamond Lodge, No. 16, K. of P., of Marshallton, and of Vulcan Lodge, A. O. U. W.; of the last-named Lodge he was the first master and has received from it a gold medal in recognition of his interest in the organization. For two years, Dr. L. H. Ball was county chairman of the Republican party. He was elected State treasurer of Delaware, November 8, 1898, and is serving in that office.

On November 14, 1893, in St. James P. E. church, Mill Creek hundred, Lewis Heisler Ball was married to Catherine Springer, daughter of Robert Clay and Mary Elizabeth (Cranston) Justis.

ROBERT CLAY JUSTIS, P. O. Faulkland, New Castle county, Del., son of Justa and Catherine (Springer) Justis, was born near Brandywine Springs, Mill Creek hundred, Del., February 9, 1824.

The Justis family is the oldest in Delaware. More than 260 years ago, in 1635, Hans Gostaffson came with a number of his countrymen from Sweden, and landed at New Castle. A tract was taken up nearby, the woods were felled, and Gostaffson with his hardy and determined fellows began the cultivation of the soil. They quickly established friendly relations with the Indians, and their settlement was in a thriving condition when Penn assumed control of it under a grant of Charles

II. The Gostaffson family was prominent in those colonial days, as its descendants have since been. The name has undergone a number of changes. Swen, son of Hans, abbreviated it to Gostos, which finally became Justis. The family enjoys the unique distinction of having perpetuated its Swedish blood without intermingling with it that of other nationalities. The marriages of its members in every generation have been with Swedes, and it is to-day the only colonial family of purely Swedish descendants in Delaware.

Hans Gostaffson, who crossed the Atlantic with a colony of Finns and Swedes in 1635, spent his life here in Mill Creek hundred, where he owned a farm. Neils Justis, son of Swen, and grandson of Hans Gostaffson, was the great-great-grandfather of Robert Clay Justis; he was born in this same hundred, probably on the same farm, and he also devoted himself to agriculture. He was an energetic man, and acquired much land. Neils Justis was one of the first to appreciate the profitableness of raising live stock, and had large herds on his wide acres. He died on his farm and was buried in the Old Swedes' churchyard, in Wilmington.

Joseph Justis, son of Neils Justis, was born and reared on the home farm and afterwards became its owner. He was a member of the early Republican party, organized during Washington's administration. Jacob Justis, son of Joseph Justis, was born and raised in Mill Creek hundred, on the farm inherited from his father; his remains lie in the old Swedes' churchyard, Wilmington. He had three sons: I. Joseph; II. Justa; III. David.

Justa Justis, father of Robert Justis, was born on the home farm, July 22, 1786. He was a farmer throughout his life, and in addition to this calling, was also a contractor and builder. He erected many dwelling houses and other structures in Mill Creek hundred, and built the famous old Brandywine Springs hotel, for many years the finest in the state; it was destroyed by fire, in January, 1854. Justa Justis erected a large dwelling for his own occupancy on his farm, and lived there until his death, October 8, 1836. He was buried in St. James churchyard, Stanton, Del. Like his father, Mr. Justis was an anti-Federalist and an undeviating follower of Thomas Jefferson, and in his last days was a supporter of Andrew Jackson. He was elected a Levy Court commissioner for New Castle county and filled a number of local offices. Justa Justis was married to Catherine, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Reese) Springer, born in Mill Creek hundred, September 18, 1788. They had children: I. Mary (Mrs. Jonathan Catlin), deceased; II. Hannah (Mrs. Benjamin Gibbs), widow; III. Gustavus Adolphus, born November 26, 1821, an attorney-at-law, died in Chicago, August 13, 1847; IV. Robert Clay; V. Lewis Calvin, born January 16, 1826, resides in Kennedyville, Kent county, Md.; VI. Edmund, born March 7, 1829, died August 15, 1832; VII. Sarah C. (Mrs. Dr. Frank McCabe), of Palmyra, Mo., born September 2, 1835. Mr. Justis died on his farm October 8, 1836; his widow died May 4, 1856; both were buried in St. James P. E. church graveyard, Mill Creek hundred. Both were members of the St. James P. E. church.

Robert Clay Justis was born on the old Justis homestead and attended the public schools of Mill Creek hundred. Afterward he was a pupil under Rev. Samuel Galey, in Wilmington, and for a short time studied in Delaware College, Newark, Del., under Dr. Gilbert. Then he matriculated at Yale University, and completed his education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., Rev. Robt. J. Breckenridge, D. D., president. It was the desire of his mother that he should prepare himself for the ministry of the P. E. church, but he preferred the life of a business man, and after leaving college he engaged in the manufacture of flour in St. Louis, Mo. His first business venture was very successful, but its fruits were swept away by the great fire in that city, May 17, 1849, when eighteen hundred houses and nearly one hundred steamboats were destroyed. Mr. Justis returned to the old home in Mill Creek hundred, and for four years assisted his mother in the management of her farm. Then he formed a partnership with W. G. & I. D. Phillips, and engaged in the lumber business in Kent county, Del., and Talbot county, Md. The firm bought large tracts of standing timber and converted it into marketable lumber with much profit, but the Civil War made their business unremunerative, and they were compelled to discontinue operations. In 1865, Mr. Justis began farming at Kingston, Talbot county, Md. He made extensive improvements upon the land and continued there un-

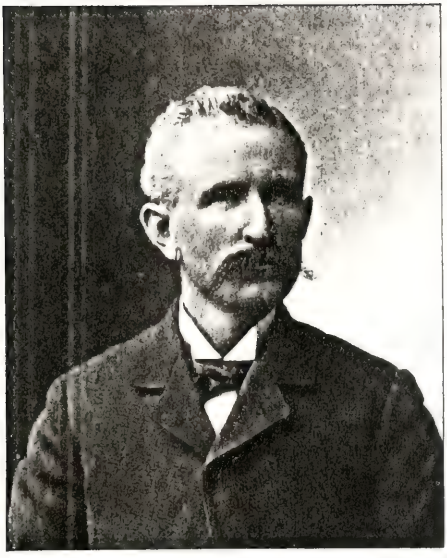
til 1869, when, leasing his farm to a tenant, he returned to New Castle county, and assisted John A. Cranston in the lumber business in Newport. There he remained until 1888, in which year he was appointed administrator of the estate of Dr. Swithin Chandler, and removed to Brandywine Springs, where he has since resided, in order more efficiently to conduct the affairs of his trust. In 1882, Mr. Justis was elected to the Legislature, and served in that body as chairman on a number of important committees. He was one of the originators of the Wilmington & Brandywine Springs Railway Company, and has been for six years president of the company. Mr. Justis is a man of extensive reading, of much business experience, of progressive ideas, and boundless energy. By his own efforts he accumulated a competence for himself; through no fault of his, no carelessness, or speculation, all was lost to him. He is esteemed by everybody for his worth and his genial nature. He is a close student of the history of the world, as it is daily being made; his library contains the best works of the foremost writers and the current publications. Mr. Justis is a member and Past Master of Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, A. F. & A. M., of Newport, a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., and has passed through all the chairs of Andastaka Tribe, No. 14, I. O. R. M., of Newport. He is a Democrat, and has always been prominent in his party in New Castle county.

On November 14, 1861, at St. James P. E. church, Mill Creek hundred, Robert Clay Justis was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James Cranston, born in Mill Creek hundred. Mr. Cranston is a well-known merchant of New Castle county. Mr. and Mrs. Justis have these children: I. Samuel; II. Gustavus; III. James Cranston, all of whom died young; IV. Eleanor Cranston, at home; V. Justa Gostaffson, associated with James Cranston in the lumber business in Newport; VI. Catharine Springer (Mrs. Dr. L. H. Ball), of Brandywine Springs. Mr. Justis is a member of St. James P. E. church, of Mill Creek hundred, and has been a vestryman since 1847.

JOHN KINSEY CHAMBERS, P. O. Newark, Del., son of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Whiteman) Chambers, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., August 31, 1849.

When the land included in Pennsylvania and Delaware was granted to William Penn, and with Penn the Friends came to find an asylum in America, among the number of emigrants from England was John Chambers. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and obtained from Penn a grant of 1000 acres of uncultivated land in what is now Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., paying for it, as is supposed, the customary sum of one penny an acre. The plantation he purchased was called the "Hop-Yard" farm, and portions of it are, to this day, in possession of and occupied by descendants of the Chambers who came across the Atlantic more than two centuries ago. John Chambers was a farmer, and devoted his entire life in this country to the improvement of the wilderness he had bought from Penn. By untiring industry, he succeeded in developing a fine and profitable farm from his land. On this farm he died, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard in Chester county, Pa. He had several children, among whom was Richard Chambers. Mr. Richard Chambers was the great-great-grandfather of John Kinsey Chambers. He was born on the "Hop-Yard" farm, became owner of a portion of it, and devoted himself to its cultivation. In those early days, he was considered a successful farmer. He was a Friend, and a deeply religious man. Mr. Chambers died on his farm, and was interred in the Friends' burial ground at Strickersville, Chester county, Pa. He had married in Mill Creek hundred, and had several children. Among those who survived him was Benjamin Chambers, who was born on a part of the "Hop-Yard" farm, where he resided all his life, adding to the value of his inheritance by more extensive cultivation and new buildings where necessary. He continued in the religious faith of his fathers, and when he died was buried in the quiet and unostentatious graveyard.

Joseph Chambers, son of Benjamin Chambers, and grandfather of John Kinsey Chambers, was born on a part of the "Hop-Yard" farm. He received a good common school education. A portion of the farm was afterwards given him, which he cultivated for many years. Like his ancestors, he was energetic, and, desiring to make still more produc-



James M. Remington

tive the soil which had been reclaimed from the wilderness, he expended much labor and money on his heritage. He was of quiet demeanor, and universally respected. Joseph Chambers had children: I. William; II. Samuel; III. Benjamin; IV. Joseph, 2; V. Phineas; VI. Hannah; VII. Margaret; VIII. Martha; IX. Jane; X. Rachel. Mr. Chambers died on the farm and was buried at the Head of Christiana cemetery. He was a Friend in his religious belief.

Benjamin Chambers, father of John Kinsey Chambers, was born on a part of the "Hop-Yard" farm, in Mill Creek hundred, in 1809. He was educated in the district schools of the hundred and assisted his parents on the farm until he was a young man, when he learned stone masonry. Then he removed to Milford X Roads, Mill Creek hundred, and there followed his trade until his death. He was a master mason, and a man of prominence in his community. For several years he was a school commissioner, and held other offices in the hundred. In his earlier days Mr. Chambers was a disciple of Jefferson; then he became a Whig, and later a Republican. On October 25, 1838, Benjamin Chambers was married, at Newark, Del., by Rev. Andrew K. Russell, a Presbyterian minister, to Sarah A., daughter of Henry and Ann (Kinsey) Whiteman, born in Mill Creek hundred, October 19, 1819, and of German ancestry. Their children were: I. Anna Jane, born July 7, 1839; II. Joseph Henry, born May 8, 1841; III. Ellen (Mrs. Joseph Eastburn), born January 20, 1843; IV. Caroline, born October 27, 1844, died January 9, 1845; V. Samuel, born March 29, 1846, insurance agent, of Wilmington; VI. Malinda, born November 24, 1847, died February 18, 1848; VII. John Kinsey; VIII. Sarah (Mrs. Jabez Banks) of Stanton, Del., born August 14, 1852; IX. Benjamin, 2, born December 16, 1854, died February 3, 1866; X. Gilbert W., born November 26, 1856, blacksmith, of Newark; XI. William, born April 20, 1859, died August 16, 1862; XII. Abraham Lincoln, stone mason, of Newark, and XIII. U. S. Grant, of Brooklyn, N. Y., twins, born March 20, 1865. Mr. Chambers died at Milford X Roads in 1878 and was buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church graveyard. He was in his youth a member of the Society of Friends, but marrying "out of meeting" he identified himself with the Presbyterian church. His widow resides with her son, John Kinsey. She is a woman of much intelligence, and has given much of her time to work for her church.

John Kinsey Chambers attended, when a boy, the public schools of Milford X Roads, District 37. Afterward he learned stone masonry from his father, and has carried on that trade, besides farming, ever since. As a mason, he had employment on several public buildings and school houses. Mr. Chambers purchased a tract of 93 acres from the "lower part" of the "Hop-Yard" farm and erected upon it a commodious dwelling house, a large barn, etc., at a cost of about $4,000, besides making other improvements. In 1897 he sold a part of his farm, but retained his home there. Mr. Chambers was school commissioner for District 37 for several years and was elected assessor of Mill Creek hundred in 1896. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 25, A. F. & A. M.; a Past Grand of Oriental Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.; Master and Past Chief of Joy Castle, No. 23, K. G. E.; member of Anchor Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W., all of Newark. In politics, Mr. Chambers is a stanch Republican; he is a member of the county committee.

On March 14, 1872, in West Chester, Pa., John Kinsey Chambers was married to Mary E., daughter of James and Margaret (McMichael) Little, born in Mill Creek hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are members of Ebenezer M. E. church. Mr. Chambers is a steward and trustee of the congregation, and treasurer of the Sunday-school.

JOHN R. BRINGHURST, Marshallton, Del., son of Joseph and Anna (Richardson) Bringhurst, was born in Wilmington, Del., January 8, 1845.

The Bringhurst family is of English descent, and was one of the first to settle in Delaware and Philadelphia. The first of the family of whom there is a record was John Bringhurst, who was born in London, England, and according to family tradition was a grandson of Oliver Cromwell, his mother being a daughter of the Protector. He married in London, in 1682, Rosina, widow of John Mattern. They were among the many who held to the stern Puritan faith of the Protector and his followers, and the Restoration, with the licentiousness and wickedness of the

reign of Charles II. was abhorrent to them. So that soon after their marriage and before the more beneficent government of William of Orange had been made possible by the "Glorious Revolution of 1688," John Bringhurst and his wife went over to Holland and there established their home. These children were born in Holland: I. Rosanna, born June 28, 1688; II. John, born December 25, 1690; III. Anna, born January 29, 1693; IV. John George, born March 15, 1697.

John Bringhurst, 2, who had embraced the doctrines of George Fox, came to America early in the eighteenth century and settled with others of his religious belief in Philadelphia. He soon became an influential citizen and merchant and owned fleets of ships which sailed between Philadelphia and the Barbadoes and other West Indian Islands. He was, also, an extensive dealer in wines. On August 3, 1718, John Bringhurst was married to Mary, daughter of James and Mary Claypole, of Philadelphia, Pa. Their children were: I. Mary (Mrs. Judah Foulke), born November 18, 1720, died 1798; II. John, born September 9, 1722, died 1789; III. Elizabeth, born December 4, 1723, died December 25, 1790; IV. James, born October 7, 1730, died February 27, 1810; V. Thomas, born November 17, 1731, died in infancy; VI. Joseph, born January 20, 1733; VII. Deborah, born July 15, 1736, died in 1737. Mr. Bringhurst died July 20, 1750, in the Barbadoes, whither he had gone in the hope of regaining his failing health. Mrs. Bringhurst died in Philadelphia, July 2, 1761. The family were all members of the Society of Friends.

James Bringhurst, great-grandfather of John R. Bringhurst, was born and educated in Philadelphia, and began his business career with his father. He was a successful merchant. On February 10, 1761, James Bringhurst married Anna Pole, also a native of Philadelphia. Their children were: I. John, born 1762, died in infancy; II. John, born April 25, 1764, died June 14, 1800; III. James, 2, born March 4, 1766, died in Philadelphia, May 27, 1818; IV. Joseph, born October 6, 1767, died July 26, 1834; V. Jonathan, born May 8, 1769, died at Kennett Square, November 9, 1818; VI. Edward, born December 16, 1770, died September 26, 1794; VIII. Rachel, born in 1775, died in 1777. James Bringhurst died in Philadelphia, February 27, 1810. He and his family were consistent Friends.

Joseph Bringhurst, grandfather of John R. Bringhurst, was born in Philadelphia. In that city he began his education, while Lord Howe was occupying the place with his confident and indolent British army. In his early manhood he studied medicine, and began the practice of his profession in Wilmington, Del. He was also engaged in the drug business in that city, and built up both a large practice and an extensive trade. He was one of the most prominent among the early citizens of Wilmington, and was associated with the leaders in society, business and politics. He was of unassuming disposition, but his good judgment and conservative ideas gave him much influence. His politics were of the early Republican or anti-Federalist type; he naturally passed later into the Democratic organization. On July 11, 1799, Joseph Bringhurst was married to Deborah, daughter of Ziba and Edith (Sharpless) Ferris, born in Wilmington, March 2, 1773. Their children were: I. William, born September 25, 1800, died June 14, 1818; II. Mary Dickinson, born July 4, 1806, married in Cincinnati, June 28, 1842, to George V. Moody, a prominent attorney-at-law, of Port Gibson, Mo., died in 1888; III. Joseph, 3, born September 26, 1807, died March 14, 1880; IV. Edward, born May 22, 1809, married Sarah Shipley, died February 8, 1884; V. Ziba Ferris, born September 19, 1812, married Amy Dixon, died March 6, 1836. Joseph Bringhurst, 2, died in Wilmington, July 26, 1834; his widow died August 20, 1844; both are buried in the Friends' cemetery in Wilmington.

Joseph Bringhurst, father of John R. Bringhurst, was born in Wilmington. He attended the well-known school conducted by John Bullock, the leading teacher of Wilmington, and afterwards learned pharmacy under his father's instructions. After the death of his father, Joseph Bringhurst, 3, conducted the drug store very successfully until 1851, when he retired from the business and devoted his entire attention to his railroad and banking interests. He was a stockholder in the P., W. & B. and other railroads and in a number of banking institutions, and was president of the Wilmington Saving Fund Society.

Mr. Bringhurst was a progressive business man and an influential citizen. He was interested in all that promised the advancement of Wilmington, and was honored for his integrity and for his literary attainments. He was an undeviating supporter of the Whig, and afterwards of the Republican party, but never aspired to an office, and was not active in political matters. On October 6, 1842, Joseph Bringhurst, 3, was married to Anna, daughter of John and Margaret (Paxson) Richardson, born in Wilmington, August 11, 1816. They had children: I. John R.; II. Margaret R., born November 13, 1847; III. Anna, born October 9, 1856, died May 16, 1878. Mr. Bringhurst died in Wilmington, March 14, 1880; his widow died May 28, 1889; both were buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery. Mr. Bringhurst was a member of the Society of Friends.

John R. Bringhurst was early enrolled as a pupil in the Friends' School of Wilmington, and afterwards attended Haverford College, near Philadelphia, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1865. It was his desire to live upon and manage a farm, and he purchased 103 acres of land in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pa., where he resided until he sold the land in 1874. Then he removed to Marshallton, and purchased the rolling and grist mill of J. Marshall & Co. He made extensive improvements there, and operated the mill until 1894, when he formed the Marshallton Iron and Steel Co. He was elected president of the Company and continues in that office to this time.

On February 17, 1870, in Wilmington, John R. Bringhurst was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Richardson) Tatnall, born in Wilmington, September 29, 1847. Their children are: I. Joseph, born September 15, 1871, in Delaware county, Pa., educated at the Friends' school in Wilmington, and at Swarthmore College, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in 1898, married Helen N. Wilson, of Darlington, Md.; II. Frederick, born in Wilmington, December 12, 1873, educated in the Friends' school in Wilmington, is manager of the Marshallton Iron and Steel Co. Elizabeth Bringhurst died January 19, 1874. On June 16, 1881, Mr. Bringhurst married Annie S. Stokes, born in Louisville, Ky., March 10, 1866. They had one child, Margaret, born April 1, 1882. Mrs. Annie S. Bringhurst died in Marshallton, April 23, 1882. Mr. Bringhurst married as his third wife Esther H. Wilson. The ceremony was performed in Darlington, Md., April 20, 1887. They have one child, John R., 2, born September 27, 1895. Mr. Bringhurst is a member of the Society of Friends.

HARVEY T. BALDWIN, P. O. Choate, New Castle county, Del., son of William and Louise A. (Moore) Baldwin, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 9, 1860.

Mr. Baldwin's ancestors were of English origin, and the family comprises some of the most influential people of Mill Creek hundren. Before the Revolutionary war, three brothers, John, Francis and William Baldwin, came to America from England. John and William settled in Chester county, while Francis Baldwin was not far away in New Castle county, Del., close to the Pennsylvania line. All engaged in farming.

William Baldwin, great-grandfather of Henry T. Baldwin, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county. There he purchased a tract of land near Centreville, in Christiana hundred, which he and his brother cultivated until his death. He was a follower of Washington and Hamilton in the bitterly contested political struggles attending the organization of the United States government. He married, and had two children: I. Rebecca (Mrs. Samuel Baldwin), who removed to the state of Indiana; II. William, 2.

William Baldwin, 2, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county. Six months after his birth his father died, and following close upon this misfortune occurred the death of his mother. He was adopted into the family of William Moore, a well-known citizen of Mill Creek hundred, and was given all the advantages that he could have enjoyed at the hands of his parents. He learned blacksmithing with Mr. Moore, and followed that trade for a number of years. In his later life he purchased 108 acres of land near Ebenezer M. E. church, in Mill Creek hundred, and farmed there, besides carrying on the business of his smithy, until his death. He made many improvements upon his land, and was a practi-

cal, successful farmer, whose industry and example promoted the advancement of the hundred. Mr. Baldwin was widely known as Captain Baldwin, because in the war of 1812 he raised a Delaware company of soldiers, which was stationed for duty at New Castle. In politics he was a Whig. Captain Baldwin was twice married. His first wife was Mary Donald, of Mill Creek hundred; their only child died in infancy, and Mrs. Mary Baldwin died soon after her marriage. Captain Baldwin then married, in Kemblesville, Chester county, Pa., Ann, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (McLane) Kemble. Her father was the founder of Kemblesville. The children of this marriage were: I. William, 3; II. Sarah A. (Mrs. John Ball), mother of Drs. Lewis Heisler and John Ball, of Mill Creek hundred; III. Lewis Kemble, Ph. D., deceased; IV. Joseph McLane, died young; V. Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. William Eastburn), of Mill Creek hundred; VI. George, died in infancy. Captain Baldwin died on his farm in 1854; his widow died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ball, in 1860; both are buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard.

William Baldwin (3), father of Harvey T. Baldwin, was born in Mill Creek hundred. He received a good common school education, and immediately engaged in farming for his father. Some years later, he leased another farm in Mill Creek hundred, and cultivated it until the death of his father, when he returned to the home farm of 100 acres. In 1868 he sold that tract of land, and removed to a farm on the New Run road in Chester county, Pa., where he died. He was a Democrat. William Baldwin, 3, married in West Chester, Pa., Louise A., daughter of Thomas Moore, a well-known blacksmith of Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county. Their children are: I. Anna May, died in infancy; II. Laura (Mrs. Thomas Harkness), of Mill Creek hundred; III. Harvey T.; IV. L. Elma (Mrs. Henry C. Nelson), of St. George's hundred; V. William, 4, died in infancy; VI. Alva, died in infancy; VII. Eva L.; VIII. Ida L. Mr. Baldwin died on his farm in Chester county, May 4, 1886, and is buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Baldwin resides in Wilmington, Del.; she is highly esteemed for her kindly qualities, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Harvey T. Baldwin attended the public schools of Mill Creek hundred and Chester county, Pa. Until he was eighteen years old he remained with his parents on their farm. Then he apprenticed himself to J. H. Webb, miller, of Doe Run, Chester county, and completed his course of training in the West Grove mills, owned by Isaac Martin. As a journeyman, he was employed in the Gumtree Mills, and at the age of twenty-two, he leased the mill owned by Richard Lamburn in Chester county. A year later he went to the Gumtree Mills for two years, and in 1885, he purchased the Lamburn Mills, in which he made a number of improvements; for three years he operated the mills successfully, and then disposed of them. Mr. Baldwin then removed to Newark, and afterward to Wilmington, where he was employed as miller in Lea's mills for five years. Having a desire to become a locomotive engineer, he secured a position as fireman on the P., W. & B. R. R., but after six months relinquished it, and returned to milling. For three years he operated the Greenbank mills and in 1897 leased the Milltown mills. A year later, he purchased the Red mills and is now engaged in making many improvements in them. Mr. Baldwin is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 5, A. O. U. W., of Wilmington. He is a Democrat, and in 1897 was appointed tax collector for Mill Creek hundred by the Levy Court.

On November 19, 1891, in Wilmington, Harvey T. Baldwin was married to Ella R., daughter of Peter A. and Rachel A. (Nichols) Chandler, born in Centreville, Del. Her father is a well-known farmer of Christiana hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have children: I. William C.; II. H. Lewis; III. Rachel E.; IV. Louisa A. M.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MOORE, son of William and Rachel (Boulden) Moore, was born on the Moore reserve, in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 17, 1809. He was educated in the subscription schools of the hundred, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to William Baldwin, blacksmith. He became a skilful workman and for fifty years the forges in the Moore shops were never idle. Mr. Moore was also

a successful farmer. Having by prudence and close attention to business acquired a competence, he retired from active life in 1880. Mr. Moore is one of the oldest citizens of Mill Creek hundred, where he is highly esteemed. His fellow citizens, appreciating his good judgment and business ability, have called upon him to fill various offices. He has served as census enumerator of Mill Creek hundred in 1870; as tax collector of the hundred for two years; and as treasurer of New Castle county from 1850 to 1852. Mr. Moore cast his first vote for General Jackson, and his last vote for William McKinley. Thomas Jefferson Moore was married, at New London, Chester county, Pa., April 18, 1833, to Lydia C., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mansel) Besson, who was born in Mill Creek hundred, May 16, 1813. Their children are: I. Jacob, born April 16, 1834; II. Louise, born December 14, 1835, widow of William Baldwin, Wilmington; III. Sarah Ann, widow of Henry Whiteman, born November 6, 1837; IV. Mary E., deceased wife of Andrew J. Whiteman, born January 6, 1840, died November 25, 1866; V. Thomas Jefferson, born September 18, 1841, died April 20, 1842; VI. Lydia, born March 27, 1843, married first to James Alcorn, and after his death to ——— Kirkpatrick, of Illinois; VII. Rachel J. (Mrs. Joseph Chambers), born September 30, 1845, died September 5, 1874; VIII. Harriet Frances Ann (Mrs. Charles E. Lewis), born April 30, 1848; IX. Susan (Mrs. Andrew J. Whiteman), born May 8, 1850; X. John Thomas, farmer, born March 12, 1852; XI. and XII. twins, Ida (Mrs. William Little), of Mill Creek hundred, and Eva (Mrs. William Chandler), of Stanton, Del., born January 25, 1854; XIII. Essie Elma (Mrs. James Little). Mrs. Moore died in 1881 and is buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian church in White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. Moore resides with his son J. Thomas Moore; he is surrounded by his family and enjoys the presence and affection of his forty grandchildren, and thirty-three great-grandchildren.

JOSEPH C. RANKIN, P. O., Newark, Del., son of Joseph and Sarah (Crawford) Rankin, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., in October, 1824.

The history of the White Clay Creek and Mill Creek hundreds in New Castle county begins with the advent of the Rankin family, many years before the Revolutionary war. That history would lose many of its salient features by the omission of the story of the fructifying of the wilderness, and the introduction of Christian preaching and Christian living by the earliest immigrants of the Rankin name. Joseph Rankin was the first of his family to settle in New Castle county. He came from his birth place near the Clyde, in Scotland, to Delaware, and brought with him his wife and children, a rugged constitution and an indomitable will, his Bible and the memory of the teachings of John Knox. He was one of the earliest white settlers of White Clay Creek hundred, and chose for his habitation a pleasant spot near the Head of Christiana. Here he became the owner of a large tract of land, and immediately began its improvement. As that section of Delaware had not been invaded by the colonists before, Mr. Rankin's undertaking was of great magnitude, but by indefatigable labor he cleared the greater part of the land and made it productive. Where the sound of his ax was heard went up also the music of the psalm; Mr. Rankin was one of the founders of the Head of Christiana Presbyterian church, to which he was a liberal contributor, for to his mind, civilization advanced in a halting manner, if not directed by Christian thought and principles. Mr. Rankin possessed much force of character, and impressed his upright manner of life and his solicitude for the advancement of the Christian religion upon those who were in close fellowship with him. His descendants furnished many pioneers in the settlement of the Great West, and with them they always carried their religion. Many of them have been ministers in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Rankin died on his farm about 1760, and was buried in the graveyard at the Head of Christiana creek.

Thomas Rankin, son of the pioneer Rankin in Delaware, and grandfather of Joseph C. Rankin, was born on the Rankin homestead in White Clay Creek hundred. He was a farmer, and owned a tract of 300 acres of land near the Mill Creek line. During the Revolutionary war he organized a company of Delaware soldiers, whose services were accepted by General Washington. Mr. Rankin was captain of the company, and he and his

men distinguished themselves in the struggle for liberty. In the Revolutionary annals of Delaware, the name of Captain Thomas Rankin has a well earned place. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his farm, where he died. Captain Rankin was a stanch supporter of Jefferson, and was nominated by the early Republican party for the Delaware legislature, but was defeated at the polls. Thomas Rankin married, in Mill Creek hundred, Miss Montgomery, a native of New Castle county. They had children: I. Joseph, 3; II. Hannah; III. Montgomery, died in New York; IV. Margaret; V. Thomas, married Sarah Crawford, and had nine children. Captain Rankin was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and was buried with military honors in the grave of his father in the Head of Christiana graveyard. His widow died on the farm, and was buried in the same graveyard.

Joseph Rankin, 3, father of Joseph C. Rankin, was born at Rankin's Mills now known as Tweed mills, in White Clay Creek hundred. When he was ten years old, his father died, and for years after Joseph's home was with his uncle, Joseph Rankin, 2, on the 300-acre farm which is now owned by Joseph C. Rankin; here he remained until his uncle's death. He then continued to direct the farm, and made extensive improvements upon the property, including a fine stone dwelling house, erected in 1830, substantial barns, etc. Joseph Rankin, 3, was a successful farmer, and raised much live stock; he also experimented in fruit culture on a large scale, with gratifying results. Mr. Rankin was a private in the war of 1812, and was stationed at New Castle. He was a diligent student of books, and kept himself well informed as to current events. He was a Democrat. Joseph Rankin, 3, married in Mill Creek hundred, Sarah, daughter of Robert Crawford, a native of Delaware and a prominent farmer and Presbyterian of Mill Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Elizabeth Ann, deceased; II. Rebecca, deceased; III. Robert T., deceased; IV. Sarah (Mrs. James Springer), of Newark, widow; V. Joseph C.; VI. Margaret, who resides with Joseph C. Rankin as his housekeeper. Mr. Rankin died on his farm in 1866, and was buried in the Head of Christiana churchyard. He was an active layman in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Rankin died in 1842 and was interred in the same burial ground. She was a faithful member of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church.

Joseph C. Rankin was educated in the public schools of Milford X Roads and in Newark Academy, under Professor Graham. He has always been a farmer, and has never lived elsewhere than on the farm he now owns. Until his father's death he resided with him, and after his death acquired the title to the property. He devotes much attention to stock raising and fruit culture. He is an unassuming man, but highly respected for his sterling character. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought office, nor would accept one. He is a member of the Grange. Mr. Rankin has never married and his household is cared for by his sister, Miss Margie, who with kindly activity, devotes herself to her brother's interests. Both attend the Presbyterian church.

PHILIP CHANDLER, P. O. Hockessin, New Castle county, Del., son of Spencer and Eliza H. (Wilson) Chandler, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, August 30, 1847.

The Chandler name is of English origin, and signifies *Handler*, or dealer. It was not an unusual patronymic in England; and many of the name were Friends, who bore most noble testimony to the fervor and depth of their religious convictions during the persecutions which arose against them in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It is not positively known whether these disturbances influenced George and Jane Chandler, the ancestors of the wide-spread family to which Philip Chandler belongs, to expatriate themselves or whether they simply sought the New World as a place of wider opportunities, more promising for the future of their children. Be that as it may, it is well established that they left their home, Greathodge, Wiltshire, England, in 1687; that in the neighboring parish of Wilcott, there are records by which the history of their family may be traced back to the year 1568; that these pioneers embarked for America with their personal effects, and accompanied by eight children, and most probably by the elder brother of George Chandler, whose name was John; and that George Chandler died during their ocean voyage, December 13, 1687. There is a tradi-

tion that Jane Chandler and her children, landing on the spot where William Penn was about rearing his city of brotherly love, occupied for some time a cave in the vicinity, and that she received from the neighboring Indians not only sympathy, but such simple and kindly offerings of venison, fruit, etc., as aided materially in supplying her frugal larder. Another and perhaps more probable tradition is, that a settler kindly allowed her the use of his dwelling, until he was able to bring his family from the mother country. But the first permanent residence of the family was in Chichester township, then of Chester, now of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where they bought land in the March following their arrival in America.

Of the children of George and Jane Chandler, the eldest, George, was apprenticed to Edward Bezer in March, 1690, for a term of two years and five months; he subsequently married Ruth, sister of Edward Bezer, and continued to reside on the homestead until his death in 1715; II. Jane, the elder daughter, was married in 1693 to Robert Jefferis, resided for about eight years in Chichester, and afterwards in East Bradford township, Chester county; their daughter, Charity, was married to ——— Cope, and she and her husband became the ancestors of a numerous and honorable posterity; III. Swithin, born June 24, 1674, the only member of the family whose date of birth is now known, married a lady whose family name is not recorded, but whose Christian name was Ann; he resided before the year 1733 in Birmingham township, Chester county, Pa., and was in 1710 constable for the township; he died about 1742, leaving several children, and has many descendants; IV. Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Mankin, of New Castle county, Del., bought land in connection with his brother Swithin, just within the northern boundary of Delaware, and resided there, owned in partnership with the same brother a mill property on Beaver creek, was for about twenty years a member of the provincial legislature of Pennsylvania, lived to a venerable age, dying in the year 1761, and leaving no children, but was survived by his wife; V. William, the youngest son, married in 1712 Ann, daughter of John and Frances Bowater, of Middletown township, was a shoemaker, and owned land in Chichester township, near the original homestead, but removed about 1722 to an estate of 100 acres which he purchased in London Grove township, and died in 1746, leaving several children; VI. Charity; VII, Ann, the youngest child of George and Jane Chandler, married first Samuel Robins, of Philadelphia, and after his death, married George Jones, as is supposed, in 1728, died August 10, 1758, leaving the following children by her first marriage, i. Samuel, who died before 1760, ii. ——— ——— (Mrs. Blaithwaite Jones), iii. Sarah (Mrs. Abraham Mitchell), iv. Mary (Mrs. Thomas Stretch). A daughter, Anne (Mrs. Henry Chads), married in 1738, was deceased and left a son, Henry Chads, Jr., who became an officer in the British navy. Jane Chandler, the widowed mother of the above family, was twice married after settling in America, first to William Hawkes, and after his death to James Bayliss. The numerous descendants of George and Jane Chandler are scattered throughout the several states, and widely connected; besides the families above mentioned as having intermarried with them, we may name the Parrish family, to which the late Joseph Parrish, M. D., and his son Dillwyn Parrish, of Philadelphia, belonged, the Harveys, the Shortlidges, Craigs, Yarnalls, Darlingtons and others.

Inheriting the moderation combined with decision that characterizes Friends, the Chandlers have always maintained a dignified and influential position in society, through their culture and intelligence. Many of them have been distinguished professional men. One of the family, Elizabeth Margaret Chandler, who died in early womanhood, was endowed with poetical talent which, had her powers reached their full development, would doubtless have placed her among the most distinguished writers of America. She was born near Wilmington, Del., December 24, 1807, daughter of Thomas Chandler, and was educated at the Friends' school, in Philadelphia. A collection of her works was published in that city in 1836, two years after her death, which occurred in 1834, November 22, at Tecumseh, Mich., after a residence of four years in that place. Her warm heart and keen sense of honor and justice led her to employ her gifts largely in aiding the anti-slavery cause.

The lines of descent from George, second child, and Swithin, third child of George

and Jane Chandler, were united in the children of Isaac Chandler, great-grandfather of Spencer Chandler. His parents were George, 3, and Esther (Taylor) Chandler, who were married in 1724, and his paternal grandparents were George 2, and Ruth (Bezer) Chandler, married in 1698. Isaac Chandler was born in Mill Creek hundred October 30, 1732, and married Esther, daughter of Swithin, 2, and Ann Wilson Chandler; she was born July 4, 1740. Swithin Chandler, 2, born October 1, 1715, was the sixth child of Swithin and Ann Chandler. Isaac and Esther (Chandler) Chandler were accordingly both great-grandchildren of the original emigrants. Their children were: I. Spencer; II. Susanna (Mrs. Abraham Darlington), born October 10, 1760, was the mother of Judge Darlington; III. Esther, born November 6, 1762, died October 30, 1764; IV. George, born October 21, 1764, died in Ohio, September 10, 1823; V. Jonathan, born February 21, 1767, date of death not known; VI. Swithin, 3, born April 1, 1769, died March 18, 1839, married Ann, daughter of Abram and Mary (Heald) Gregg, had eleven children, among whom was Abraham Chandler, of Milltown; VII. Joshua, born March 23, 1771, died July 11, 1798; VIII. Jacob, born June 26, 1773, removed to the south; IX. Ann (Mrs. George Smith), born July 13, 1775, date of death unknown; X. Hannah (Mrs. John Woodward), born March 21, 1779, died October 4, 1820; XI. Phebe (Mrs. Levis Lamborn), born December 15, 1781, was the mother of Chandler Lamborn, died October 13, 1864; XII. Margaret (Mrs. John Gray), born January 15, 1785, died in Pennsylvania. Isaac Chandler died on his farm near Hockessin, where he had resided throughout his life, prosperously engaged in tilling the soil; his death occurred April 9, 1802; his remains, and those of his wife were interred in the Friends' burial ground at Hockessin. They were members of the Society of Friends; Mrs. Chandler, who was endowed with rare force of character and intellectual powers, was a speaker in its meetings.

Their eldest son, Spencer Chandler, was born in Mill Creek hundred, January 23, 1759. He was educated in the Friends' school, the best institution of its kind in that section of Delaware, and was afterwards apprenticed to Robert Lamborn, blacksmith, of Kennett Square, Pa. He became expert in nail-making, and made that branch of the business his specialty. During the Revolution he remained in the smithy, being conscientiously opposed to the war, but his services were frequently called into requisition by the Continental soldiers. Many years after the war, Mr. Chandler relinquished his trade, and purchased from Jacob Way a farm of 127 acres near Hockessin, the same land upon which his grandson, Spencer Chandler, 2, now resides; upon this farm he made many improvements, erecting a stone dwelling in 1801, a barn, and other buildings. He was prosperous in farming and raising stock. Mr. Chandler was a Federalist in the early days of the Republic, and later supported the Whig party. Spencer Chandler was married, on his own farm, to Ruth (Tate) Dixon, born January 30, 1759; she was the widow of Isaac Dixon. Their children were: I. Philip; II. Esther, and III. Isaac, both of whom died young. Mrs. Chandler died May 13, 1828; her husband survived her until August 26, 1841, when he, too, died on the farm; they were Friends and were buried in the family lot in the graveyard of Hockessin meeting.

Philip Chandler, the eldest of their family, was born August 6, 1784, and was educated in the Friends' school at Hockessin. He resided on the homestead, and was an extensive stock raiser and cultivator of grain. He was a director and stockholder in the Newport and Gap turnpike. Philip Chandler was married to Hannah, daughter of John E. Dixon, born at Ashland Mills, Mill Creek hundred. Their children were: I. Ruth Anna, deceased; II. Mary Dixon (Mrs. Marshall Yeatman); III. Spencer, 2; IV. Esther, died in infancy. Philip Chandler died on his farm, July 30, 1842, and his wife died September 7, 1857; they were members of the Society of Friends, and were interred at Hockessin, in the Society's burial ground.

Spencer Chandler was educated in the public schools of Hockessin and the Friends' school at Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pa., of which Joseph Foulk, a Quaker preacher, was then principal. Ever since he left school, Mr. Chandler has resided upon the homestead. Upon the death of his father, which occurred when Spencer was nineteen years of age, the charge of the farm and the care of his widowed mother devolved upon him. In

1846 he remodeled the mansion house and added many improvements to the farm. Mr. Chandler has always been active and industrious. In addition to the management of his farm, he has operated the Ashland flouring mills for four years, conducted a store in Hockessin, and attended to his mining interests in Chester county, Pa. He is president of the Farmers' National Fire Insurance Co., of Mill Creek hundred; was school commissioner of the hundred, and was a commissioner of the Levy Court from 1858 to 1862. After many years thus diligently, honorably and usefully employed, Mr. Chandler has retired from active participation in business life, and, with his excellent and hospitable wife, is enjoying well-earned leisure, sweetened by the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends and neighbors. Originally a Whig, Mr. Chandler transferred his support to the Republican party, at the time of its organization.

On November 18, 1846, Spencer Chandler was married to Eliza H., daughter of David and Sarah (Hadley) Wilson, of Mill Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Philip, born August 30, 1847, educated in New Castle county, now cultivates the home farm, was elected a road commissioner on the Republican ticket, is energetic and influential; II. Sarah W. (Mrs. George Lacy), of Kansas, has five children; III. Anna R. (Mrs. Thomas Jackson), of Fort Wayne, Ind.; IV. Phebe H. (Mrs. Norwood Palmer), died in Hockessin; V. Spencer P., 3, general merchant and postmaster at Hockessin, married Phebe H. Sharpless, has two children, i. Mary R., ii. Celia Margaret. All the family belong to the Society of Friends.

Mrs. Eliza H. (Wilson) Chandler is a descendant of Christopher Wilson, an early settler of Mill Creek hundred, whose farm was situated near Hockessin. There he led the tranquil life of one devoted to agricultural pursuits, and at his death was interred in the burial ground at Hockessin meeting. His son James Wilson, succeeded him in the possession of the farm, and in the even tenor of a well-ordered, upright and industrious life. Stephen, son of James Wilson, was born on the same farm, September 30, 1762, passed his life in the same occupation as that of his forefathers, died on the homestead August 28, 1820, and was interred in the same time-honored place of burial. His first wife was Lydia Pusey, who was born November 6, 1772, and died November 1, 1810; they had five children, as follows: I. David, born October 20, 1795; II. Jonathan, born May 13, 1798; III. Pussey, born September 13, 1800, was killed by the kick of a horse April 25, 1818; IV. Sarah (Mrs. Jacob Heald), born September 5, 1803; V. James, born September 28, 1806. Stephen Wilson's second marriage was with Alice (Jackson) Chandler, widow of Jesse Chandler, born June 26, 1775, died December 13, 1856.

David Wilson, eldest son of Stephen Wilson, was the father of Mrs. Eliza H. Chandler. Born on the Wilson homestead, and well educated in the Friends' school at Hockessin he followed the quiet and dignified way of living that characterized his ancestors, cultivating throughout his life his patrimony of 175 acres, and dying on his farm, full of years and of honor, June 25, 1869. He was first married in Chester county, Pa., to Sarah, daughter of Simon Hadley; she was a native of New Castle county. Their children are: I. Stephen, born August 19, 1822, resides on the homestead; II. Phebe H., born March 16, 1824, died in 1870; III. Eliza A. (Mrs. Spencer Chandler), born February 28, 1826; IV. Lydia (Mrs. John Lee Cowgill), widow, born August 15, 1828; V. Hadley, born April 7, 1831, died January 24, 1832. Mrs. Sarah Wilson died February 8, 1844. The second wife of David Wilson was Eliza Ridgway, of New Jersey. Mr. Wilson adhered to the Whig party.

TAYLOR S. MITCHELL, M. D., Hockessin, Del., son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Taylor) Mitchell, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., January 26, 1853.

The Mitchell family is of English descent, of the Quaker faith, and one of the oldest and most prominent in Mill Creek hundred. Thomas Mitchell, great-grandfather of Dr. Taylor S. Mitchell, was the first of the family to settle in Delaware. He was born in Bucks county, Pa., where he received a good English education, and came to this state in 1796. He purchased a tract of one hundred acres of land near the North Star school house in Mill Creek hundred, and spent the remainder of his days in its cultivation. He made many

improvements upon his farm, erecting a large stone house in 1804, a barn, etc. He prospered in his Delaware home and became an influential citizen. In politics he was a Federalist. Thomas Mitchell married, in Bucks county, and had children as follows: I. Hannah (Mrs. Joseph Chambers), of New Garden township, Chester county, Pa.; II. Joseph. Mr. Mitchell died on his farm and was buried in the Friends' graveyard in Hockessin. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Joseph Mitchell, grandfather of Dr. Mitchell, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1783. He was thirteen years old when his father removed to Mill Creek hundred, and the boy received a comprehensive education in this hundred. He devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil, and became an extensive land owner. At the time of his death he was in possession of more than three hundred acres. He was highly esteemed for his industry and his many other good qualities. Joseph Mitchell married Sarah Harlan, of Mill creek hundred. Their children were: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Daniel Gawthrop), deceased; II. Thomas, deceased; III. Stephen, deceased; IV. Hanna (Mrs. Samuel Cranston), died in Stanton, Del.; V. John, deceased; VI. Abner, deceased; VII. Joseph, 2; VIII. Sarah (Mrs. Stephen Wilson); three children died young. Mrs. Sarah Mitchell died May 14, 1834, and Mr. Mitchell married, as his second wife, Martha Dickson, of New Castle county. Mr. Mitchell died April 26, 1876, aged ninety-three years; Mrs. Mitchell died in 1866. Both were members of the Society of Friends, and were buried in the Friends' graveyard at Hockessin.

Stephen Mitchell, father of Dr. Taylor S. Mitchell, was born on the homestead farm in Mill Creek hundred, January 26, 1814. He acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of the hundred, and assisted his father on his farm until his marriage. Then he began farming for himself on a tract of ninety-seven acres, a portion of the homestead, and remained there nearly all his life. In his latter years he removed to the neighborhood of Hockessin, purchased the Caleb Heald place, and there died. He was a well-to-do farmer and a respected citizen. In his early political views he was a Whig, and was afterwards a Republican, and was never a seeker after office. Stephen Mitchell married, in Philadelphia, Pa., Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Cloud) Taylor, born in Mill Creek hundred. They had one child, Taylor S. Mitchell. Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell died in 1855 and was buried in the Friends' graveyard in Hockessin. Mr. Mitchell afterward married Lydia Taylor, a sister of his first wife. They had one child, Mary E. (Mrs. Harvey Flinn), of Mill Creek hundred. Mr. Mitchell died on January 16, 1895, and was buried in the Friends' cemetery in Hockessin. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Mitchell is still living in Mill Creek hundred.

Taylor S. Mitchell attended the North Star public schools of Mill Creek, and afterward T. Clarkson Taylor's academy in Wilmington. He began the study of medicine with Dr. D. W. Maull, in Wilmington, and, in 1872, entered Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1875. He returned to his home and practiced his profession there for eighteen months, after which he removed to Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. In 1879 he came to Hockessin and during the past nineteen years has built up a large practice here and in the vicinity, extending into Chester county. Dr. Mitchell is a skilful physician, well read, cultured, and of agreeable manners. He has erected on his property one of the finest mansions in the county. It is constructed of cut stone, fitted up with all modern improvements and conveniences. He is interested in farming, and cultivates the old home farm, which is now in his possession. Dr. Mitchell is a member of the Delaware State Medical Society and has been a school commissioner of Hockessin for seventeen years. He is a Republican.

Dr. Taylor S. Mitchell married, in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., Mary, daughter of Thomas S. and Mary (Way) Marshall. Her parents were natives of Chester county, and members of the Society of Friends, and her father was a farmer. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell have children: I. Elizabeth T., a student in the Friends' School at Wilmington; II. Edith, also attending the Friends' School; III. Ella M., at public school. Dr. Mitchell and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM BAILEY JACKSON, Hockessin, New Castle county, Del., son of John

G. and Elizabeth (Bailey) Jackson, was born at Maple Lawn farm, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., July 13, 1843.

The armorial bearings of the Jacksons, "the greyhound and the dolphin, swiftness by land and sea," indicate the position held by the family in the age when this crest was won. The Jacksons were noted as men of strong religious convictions and independence of character. Soon the sword was laid aside, and the name occurs again and again on the roll of the preachers and prominent leaders in the Society of Friends. Nor was it only as Friends that they suffered in the cause of religious liberty, as witness Ralph Jackson, burned at the stake during the reign of Queen Mary of England, and John Jackson who "withstood priestly dictation in matters of faith."

William Bailey Jackson traces his descent through eight generations to Anthony Jackson, a native of Lancashire, England, who emigrated to Ireland in 1649. His son, Isaac Jackson, was married to Ann Evans, and in 1725, left Ireland to bring his bride to this western land of hope. They settled at Harmony Grove, Chester county, Pa., where many of his descendants still reside. William Jackson, son of Isaac and Ann (Evans) Jackson, had a son, William, whose son James was the great-grandfather of William B.

Thomas Jackson, son of James and Mary Jackson, and grandfather of William B. Jackson, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 3, 1777. He owned and cultivated large tracts of land in his native hundred, where he was esteemed and respected by his friends and neighbors. Thomas Jackson was married to Jane, daughter of John and Rachel Griffith, natives of Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., where their daughter, Jane, was born in 1784. Mrs. Jackson was a lineal descendant of Llewellyn Griffith, who is said to have been one of the last of the native princes of Wales. His home was a castle on the coast of County Cardigan. Among her ancestors were many who were distinguished as preachers and leaders of the Society of Friends, and many who sealed their testimony with their blood. The children of Thomas and Jane (Griffith) Jackson are: I. James C., farmer, resides in Delaware county, Pa., born July 13, 1816; II. John G.; Thomas Jackson and his wife walked in the path trodden by their forefathers and were members of the Society of Friends. He died at his home in New Castle county, in 1861; his wife died July 20, 1853; both are interred in the Friends' burial place in Hockessin.

Mr. Jackson's father, John G. Jackson, astronomer, surveyor and civil engineer, was born in New Castle county, Del., September 8, 1818. He received his primary education at home, his parents being his teachers, and afterwards attended the school of Hockessin, Del. In the neighborhood was a good library, to which the boy had access, and from the works of Robert Ferguson, drawn from this library, he acquired a taste for the study of astronomy. It is said that while still a child he declared that he would be an almanac-maker when he was a man. In 1832 Mr. Jackson was sent to Westtown Boarding school, Chester county, Pa., and became a pupil of the celebrated mathematician, Enoch Lewis. After spending several terms as a student, he became an assistant and in 1838 received the appointment of teacher and lecturer on astronomy. Failing health soon obliged Mr. Jackson to abandon his profession and lead a more active life; he did not, however, give up study, and has made more than one contribution to his beloved science. In 1839, after reading Blackstone, and serving a short apprenticeship with Thomas Williamson, of Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Jackson began business as a surveyor and conveyancer. In 1841, in company with a fellow student, he made a lecturing tour through the southern counties of Ohio. No difficulty was too great to be overcome by the enthusiastic scientists; patiently they labored, hauling their electrical machine and other apparatus for experiment through the deep spring mud. Unfortunately the pleasure of teaching was almost their only reward. Mr. Jackson afterwards purchased land and devoted himself to its improvement. At the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he had an extensive saw mill in operation, and although he was too old to serve his country in the field, furnished the government with large quantities of lumber for building bridges and cars. In 1857 Mr. Jackson was appointed notary public by Governor Peter F. Causey, and discharged the duties of the office so satisfactorily that he was re-appointed by Governor Cannon, March 12, 1864. Shortly after his re-appointment, he resigned his position to take his seat in the State Legislature, to which he was elected on

the Republican ticket. Mr. Jackson was afterward elected state senator and served four years. Although one of the minority in both houses, he was active and influential, especially in matters connected with railroad corporations. He assisted in the organization of the Wilmington and Western Railroad Company, of which he was a stockholder, and for many years chief engineer. Mr. Jackson thoroughly endorsed the platform of the Greenback party, and in 1878 was nominated for Congress on that ticket. There being no Republican candidate in the state, he received about one-fourth the vote in the state. This he considered a special honor, regarding it as an expression of the confidence reposed in him by his Republican friends. John G. Jackson was married at the Friends' meeting house in Parkersville, Chester county, Pa., September 16, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Parker) Bailey, who was born at Parkersville, March 10, 1817. Their children are: I. William Bailey; II. Thomas, engineer, residing in Fort Wayne, Ind., born March 21, 1845, married Anna R., daughter of Spencer Chandler, of Hockessin, has four children, i. Bertha Eliza, ii. Elsie May, iii. Helen H., iv. Ralph. Mrs. John G. Jackson was a member of the Society of Friends. She died January 18, 1894, and is interred in the Friends' burial place in Hockessin.

William Bailey Jackson attended the Friends' school of Hockessin, Del., Westtown Boarding school, and Clarkson Taylor's school at Wilmington, Del., and graduated from the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He studied civil engineering, and was under his father in the engineering department of the B. & O. branch of the Landisburg railroad; afterwards, in connection with Mr. Spencer Chandler and his son Philip Chandler, obtained the contract for the construction of the bridges on that branch. Some time after this, Mr. Jackson assisted his father in building bridges on a railroad in Sussex county, Del. His attention is now given to the cultivation of the soil. He is a successful farmer, intelligent and thrifty, and keeps his property in excellent condition. Mr. Jackson is deeply interested in the financial problem, and has studied the subject in all its bearings. He is a stanch supporter of W. J. Bryan, and an enthusiastic advocate of the free coinage of silver.

William Bailey Jackson was married in Germantown, Pa., to Hannah, daughter of Joshua and Tabitha Clendenon, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa. Their only child died in infancy. Mrs. Hannah Jackson died January 18, 1884. Mr. Jackson was married in Philadelphia, November 11, 1890, to Catherine (Dennler) Irvine, daughter of Daniel and Jane Dennler, and widow of David James Irvine, a merchant of Wilmington, Del., and a native of Ireland. He died in Wilmington, Del. Their only child, David James, Jr., died aged three years and eight months.

Mrs. Jackson's father, Daniel Dennler, blacksmith, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to America and settled in Wilmington, Del., where he was married to Jane L. Bowers, a native of that city. Their daughter, Catherine (Mrs. William B. Jackson), was born at Wilmington.

WILLIAM PAUL PEACH, P. O. Mermaid, Del., son of John and Emeline (Hawthorne) Peach, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 10, 1857.

For more than one hundred and twenty-five years the Peach family has resided in New Castle county, Del. The first to settle there was John Peach, an English farmer, who came to America with his family in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The voyage across the Atlantic ocean was made in a sailing vessel, and their port of entry is supposed to have been New Castle, then the "Castle Garden" of America. Mr. Peach immediately began the cultivation of land in Brandywine hundred, but in 1797 he removed to New Castle hundred and purchased the farm now occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. Robert McFarland, and on it John Peach made many improvements. He gave his individual attention to the cultivation of the land and to raising live stock, and became a very well-to-do citizen. John Peach married in England, and had children: I. Paul; II. John, 2, remained on the homestead, was the father of Mrs. Ann McFarland, wife of Robert McFarland, now living on the old home place; III. William, farmer, grandfather of William Peach, M. D., deceased; IV. Mary (Mrs. ——— Hogg), of Maryland,

mother of Colonel Hogg; V. Phebe (Mrs. ——— Pogue). Mr. and Mrs. John Peach died on their farm, and were buried side by side in the Old Swedes' churchyard in Wilmington. They were members of the P. E. church.

Paul Peach, grandfather of William Paul Peach, was born and educated in England. He was eighteen years old when he came to America with his parents. For several years he labored on the home farm and then marrying, removed to Wilmington, where he engaged in mercantile business. He was a Republican. Paul Peach married Margaret, daughter of James and Mary McDaniel, of Mill Creek hundred, and of Scotch-Irish descent. James McDaniel was the owner of a great extent of land in Mill Creek hundred, chiefly along Pike Creek. During the Revolutionary war the British were encamped in Mill Creek hundred, and it soon became apparent to Mr. McDaniel that it would be prudent for him to remove temporarily from the vicinity. So with his wife and children and cattle he hurried into Pennsylvania. He made his journey none too soon. The British soldiers forced an entrance into his house, broke into kindling wood all of his furniture, cut up the beds in their search for hidden treasures and destroyed every piece of crockery found in the mansion except one plate which is now a valued heirloom in the possession of Miss Margaret Peach, sister of William Paul Peach. The children of Paul and Margaret Peach were: I. John; II. Hannah (Mrs. John Ruth), Mr. and Mrs. Ruth both died in Ogleton, Del.; III. Mary (Mrs. William Robinson). Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are both deceased. Mr. Peach died in Wilmington and was buried in the Old Swedes' churchyard. He was a member of the P. E. church. His widow removed to Newport, Del., and with her children lived there several years. She afterward returned to the old home, the McDaniel farm, and died there. Her remains were buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian graveyard. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

John Peach, father of William Paul Peach, was born in Wilmington, November 28, 1803. His father died when he was very young, and he and his sister removed with their mother to Newport. There John Peach received a good common school education, and was afterwards apprenticed to a blacksmith. He completed his term of indenture, but, having no liking for the trade, turned his attention to farming. He leased, first, the Banks farm in Brandywine hundred, and after that the Latimer tract, remaining on each several years. Then he purchased the McDaniel homestead of 115 acres and developed it to a high state of productiveness. Mr. Peach was a trustee of the poor for several years. He was a Democrat and very active in his party, but was not an office seeker. He was widely known as a man of strict integrity, of warm friendship and of charitable deeds. John Peach married, near Stanton, Mill Creek hundred, Emeline, daughter of William and Jane (McCoy) Hawthorne, born near Stanton and of English and Scotch-Irish descent. They had children: I. Margaret; II. Mary E. (Mrs. Lewis Derrickson), of Mill Creek hundred; III. John Hawthorne, merchant of Wilmington; IV. William Paul; V. Edmund Monroe, business associate of William Paul. John Peach died on his farm, September 25, 1862, and was buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church graveyard. He was a member and trustee of the White Clay Creek church. After her husband's death, Mrs. Peach resided with her sons, John H., William Paul, and Edmund M.; she died October 13, 1889, and her remains were buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. She was a good Christian, liberal to the poor and held in high esteem by all who knew her.

William Paul Peach attended the public schools of Mermaid, in Mill Creek hundred, and later spent two years in a private school in Wilmington, taught by Professor W. Reynolds. After completing his course in school he returned to his home and, his father having died some years previously, assisted in the management of the property. In 1893, kaolin was found on the farm and William Paul and his sister and brothers formed a company for the development of the valuable clay banks. A plant costing about $12,000 was erected along Pike Creek, and a force of thirty-five men is employed in excavating the kaolin and preparing it for market. The company is known as the Peach Kaolin Company, of Mermaid, and is meeting with much success. Its product is shipped to all points south, east and west. The yearly output, already large, will be very much in-

creased in the near future. William Paul Peach is superintendent, as well as secretary and treasurer of the company and devotes all his time to the promotion of the industry. Mr. Peach is progressive and keenly alive to the fact that success comes only to him who is industrious and keeps abreast of the times. He is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., of Hockessin, and Past Master of Harmony Lodge, No. 12, Delaware Grange. He is an active Democrat, but not a seeker after office.

William Paul Peach married in Camden, Kent county, Del., Nellie Eloise, daughter of Edgar H., and Lucy C. (Langworth) Bancroft, born near Camden, and of English descent. They have children: I. Nellie Eloise; II. William Paul (2). Mr. Peach is a member of the Presbyterian church.

KENNARD S. CHANDLER, Hockessin, Del., son of Jacob and Hannah (Kettlewood) Chandler, was born at Mount Pleasant, Del., January 16, 1860.

His father, Jacob Chandler, was also a native of Mill Creek hundred. He was educated in the Friends' school at Hockessin. After completing his education he learned the trade of carpenter and followed that occupation for many years, being a part of the time employed by the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del. In his latter years he devoted his time to farming and market gardening, cultivating a farm of 112 acres in Mill Creek hundred near Mount Cuba, which was his home at the time of his death. Jacob Chandler died May 26, 1890, from heart failure, while in his wagon on his way home from market. His remains were buried in the cemetery of the Lower BrandywinePresbyterian church, of which he was a consistent member. Mr. Chandler was a man well known and highly respected for his upright character. He married Hanna Kettlewood, born near Glasgow, New Castle county, daughter of Matthew Kettlewood, an old settler of that section, and late of Mill Creek hundred. They had nine children: I. Dewees W., a lumber and coal merchant, of Oxford, Pa.; II. Annie (Mrs. William Wilson), of Kings Mills, Warren county, Ohio.; III. Filmore G., farmer, of Kennett township, Chester county, Pa.; IV. Harvey, farmer, of Chester county, Pa.; V. Lewis, farmer, of Brandywine hundred; VI. George J., residing on the homestead near Mount Cuba; VII. Ida, (Mrs. George Thatcher), of Chester county, Pa.; VIII. Kennard S.; IX. Frank, of Centreville, wagon manufacturer. Mrs. Chandler resides with her son, George J. Chandler. She is a most estimable lady and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Kennard S. Chandler attended the Diamond school in District 29, and also the Friends' school of West Wilmington. He learned the trade of blacksmith and carriage builder, and subsequently became a clerk in the general store of his brother, with whom he remained for one year; he then bought his brother's business, and conducted a general mercantile trade for eight years. In 1890, Mr. Chandler sold his store in Hockessin, and purchased the shops of Jacob Polk, where he has since carried on a general blacksmith and carriage building business, employing at this time five men. Mr. Chandler is a member of the A. O. U. W.; Past Master of Valley Lodge, No. 13, K. G. E.; Past Chief of Hockessin Castle, No. 15. He is a Republican, and is highly respected.

In 1884, Mr. Chandler married Margaret Durham, a native of Christiana hundred, daughter of Israel Durham, superintendent of a snuff mill. They have children: I. Helen D.; II. Margaret; III. Kennard S.; IV. George Donald; V. Grace, deceased; VI. Harrison, deceased. Mr. Chandler is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN THOMAS DEMPSEY, P. O. Union, New Castle county, Del., son of John and Asenath (Gordon) Dempsey, was born in Wilmington, Del., January 31, 1850.

John Dempsey, father of John Thomas Dempsey, was born in New Castle county, Del. He learned carpentry in his youth and worked at his trade for many years in Wilmington. Afterward he turned his attention to farming, and cultivated leased lands in New Castle county, until his death. He resided in various parts of the county; the last few years of his life were spent in Mill Creek hundred. He was a Democrat, and was elected school commissioner, but was never an office seeker. John Dempsey married Asenath, daughter of Archibald Gordon, born in New Castle county, and of English descent. Their children were: I. Milton, a railroad man, of

Philadelphia, Pa.; II. Archibald, farmer, of Pencader hundred, New Castle county; III. John Thomas; IV. Alida (Mrs. Charles Thompson); V. Charles G., member of the Delaware Legislature; VI. Archibald, who died in infancy. Mr. Dempsy died in 1884; his widow died in February, 1898; both were buried in the Glasgow M. E. graveyard. Mr. Dempsey and his wife were faithful members of the M. E. church.

John Thomas Dempsey attended public schools in Glasgow, Red Lion and Salem. Until he was twenty-six years old, he assisted his father in his farm work; afterward he made his own venture as a merchant and farmer at Iron Hill, Pencader hundred. In 1884, he removed to Mill Creek hundred and established himself in the mercantile business at Corner Catch, succeeding Joel McCammon. During his fourteen years of residence there, he has built up a profitable business. In addition to his store, he owns and cultivates a productive farm. In 1895, Mr. Dempsey established the postoffice at Corner Catch, to which the name of Union has been given, and, as its first postmaster, served two years. He is a quiet and unassuming man, upright, genial and much respected. At one time he held the office of school commissioner. Mr. Dempsey is a member of National Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., of St. George's, Del., and of the Junior O. U. A. M., of Strickersville, Pa. He is a Democrat, but not a seeker after office.

In 1876, in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, John Thomas Dempsey was married to Sarah E., daughter of Charles and Rachel E. MacNamee, born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county. Their children are: I. Walter G.; II. Cornelia M., at home; III. George W.; IV. Alva R. Mr. Dempsey and his family are members of the M. E. church.

ELLWOOD WOODWARD, Union, New Castle county, Del., son of Abner and Julia A. (Hoopes) Woodward, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., on the Woodward homestead, where he now resides, June 6, 1846.

Mr. Woodward's grandfather, Abner Woodward, was of Scotch descent. He was born on the farm on which the Chester almshouse now stands, March 13, 1765. He devoted his attention to agriculture, and in 1808 removed to Delaware and purchased the homestead, a fertile farm of 126 acres situated in Mill Creek hundred. He spent the remainder of his life in cultivating and improving his property. He was enterprising and progressive, and besides general farming raised fine live stock. Mr. Woodward was a member of the Whig party. He was not only a successful business man, but a good citizen, highly esteemed in the community. Abner Woodward was married to Elizabeth (Clark) Harlan, widowed daughter of John and Sarah Clark. Their children are: I. Joseph, farmer, born November 12, 1793, died February 5, 1875; II. John, born June 1, 1801, died December 21, 1863; Rebecca (Mrs. Joseph Worrell), born May 21, 18——, died January 31, 1874; IV. Abner. Mr. Woodward died at the homestead April 19, 1846; his wife also is deceased; both are interred in the Friends' burial ground at Hockessin, Del.

Abner Woodward, father of Ellwood, was born at the home in Chester county, Pa., March 9, 1806. He was two years old when his parents removed to Delaware. Abner Woodward attended the public schools of Mill Creek hundred. These schools, however, were poorly equipped, his attendance irregular. He was an intelligent, observant lad, and may be said to have educated himself. He remained at home assisting his father on the farm, and at his father's death inherited the homestead. He was a successful husbandman, and besides raising good crops of grain, paid great attention to his live stock. Mr. Woodward was a Republican, and was interested in all the affairs of the community, in which he was highly esteemed. Abner Woodward was married in Chester county, Pa., December 12, 1839, to Julia A., daughter of James and Ann Hoopes. Mrs. Woodward was born in Chester county, Pa., February 2, 1813. Their children are: I. Sarah Ann, deceased, born October 13, 1840, married George Foot, of Denver, Col.; II. Abner Hoopes, born November 21, 1842, resides with his brother, Ellwood; III. James Lewis, born July 6, 1844, died in infancy; IV. Ellwood; V. Elizabeth Emma (Mrs. Benjamin ————), of West Chester, Pa., born January 5, 1848; VI. Mary G., born October 2, 1850, resides with her brother, Ellwood; VII. James L., born August 18, 1852, killed by an accidental shot; VIII.

William W., born May 17, 1855. Mr. Woodward and his wife were life-long members of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Woodward died at the homestead in New Castle county, Del., December 31, 1864; Mr. Woodward died November 5, 1875. Both are interred in the Friends' burial place at Hockessin.

Ellwood Woodward attended the North Star public school of Mill Creek hundred and completed his scholastic course at T. C. Taylor's Commercial College, Wilmington, Del. He devoted his attention to agriculture, and at his father's death assumed entire management of the homestead. He has greatly improved this property, and besides general farming is very successful in raising fine cattle. Mr. Woodward is a Republican, actively interested in local affairs, and highly esteemed in the community for his integrity and good judgment. In 1894, Mr. Woodward was elected road commissioner of Mill Creek hundred and served for four years. He is Past Grand Master of Friendship Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., of Hockessin, Del.

Ellwood Woodward was married in 1892, at Smyrna, Del., to Marguerite, daughter of John and Margarett (Surgen) Maree.

Mrs. Woodward's father, John Maree, a farmer of White Clay Creek hundred, was of French descent. He was a member of the Democratic party, actively interested in local affairs, esteemed and respected by his fellow-citizens. John Maree was married to Margarett Surgen, who was English by descent. Their children are: I. Andrew Russell; II. William, farmer, of Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, Del.; III. Elizabeth Ann; IV. Mary Louisa, deceased; V. Georgiana (Mrs. William Ferris), of Smyrna, Del.; VI. Hannah J. (Mrs. Garrison), of Kenton hundred, Kent county, Del.; VII. Marguerite (Mrs. Ellwood Woodward), born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del. Mr. Maree and his wife were members of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church. He died some years ago at his home in New Castle county; his widow died in 1896, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ellwood Woodward.

ALFRED W. WALKER AND HENRY C. WALKER, M. D., P. O. Hockessin, New Castle county, Del., sons of Robert and Sarah (Whiteman) Walker, were born near Pleasant Hill, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del.

The Walker family is of Scotch-Irish descent and has lived in Mill Creek hundred for a number of generations. Its members have been progressive and influential citizens. Alexander Walker, great-grandfather of the Walker brothers, was a native of Chester county, Pa., and resided there throughout his life. He was a farmer. He married, in New Garden, Chester county, Mary McIntire, a native of Chester county, of Scotch-Irish descent. Their children were: I. Andrew; II. John; III. Alexander. Mr. Walker and family were members of the Presbyterian church.

Andrew Walker, grandfather of Alfred W. and Henry C. Walker, was born in New Garden township, Chester county, Pa., and when young learned carpentry, at which trade he worked in his native county and in New Castle county, Del., for a number of years. Afterward he turned his attention to farming and in that new occupation displayed the same energy as in his former one. He settled on a tract of land, in Mill Creek hundred, and immediately began improvements on his property, erecting a large brick dwelling house, barn, etc. There he resided until his death. In politics, he was first a Federalist and afterward a Whig. Andrew Walker married Esther, daughter of Robert Crawford, a well known farmer of Mill Creek hundred, whose ancestors were Scotch-Irish. Their children were: I. Elizabeth, deceased; II. Ellen, deceased; III. Mary, died young; IV. Sarah; V. Alexander, deceased; VI. Robert, deceased. Andrew Walker died on his farm at the age of eighty-six years; Mrs. Walker also died on the farm; both were consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and were buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard.

Robert Walker, father of Alfred W. Walker and Henry C. Walker, was born in Mill Creek hundred. He attended the district schools and acquired a good education. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority, and then began farming on his own account. He purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty-three acres in Mill Creek hundred and cultivated it for several years, after which he returned to the home farm and there devoted himself to raising grain and

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rearing live stock for the remainder of his days. He was an honorable man, charitable in all things, and a favorite among his associates. He served one term as member of the Levy Court of New Castle county and gave general satisfaction in that important office. In politics, he was first a Whig and later a Republican. Robert Walker married, in Mill Creek hundred, Sarah, daughter of Jacob Whiteman; she was born in that hundred, and died at Pleasant Hill in 1855, at the age of twenty-seven. Her husband survived her until 1896, when he too died, aged eighty-three years. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and were buried in the churchyard of the White Clay Creek congregation. Their children are: I. Alfred W.; II. Henry C.

Alfred W. Walker, the elder son, was educated in the public schools of Mill Creek hundred and the academy at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. For a number of years he was a farmer, but in 1898, he sold his farm, and removed to Wilmington, Del. Mr. Walker is an adherent of the Republican party. He is an estimable gentleman, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Alfred W. Walker is married to Louise, daughter of Mansel Tweed, a well known resident of White Clay Creek hundred.

Henry C. Walker was educated in the public schools of Mill Creek hundred, at Kennett Square Academy and the State Normal school, Millersville, Pa. He spent four years in learning the retail drug business in Wilmington, then attended the College of Pharmacy, in Philadelphia, and was graduated from that celebrated school in 1877. Until 1886, he conducted a retail drug store in Philadelphia; in that year he disposed of his business, and entered Jefferson Medical College, where he received his diploma as an M. D. in the Spring of 1891. For the succeeding four years, Dr. Walker practiced his profession in West Philadelphia with much success. When his father died, he returned to the homestead in Mill Creek hundred, and since that time has had charge of it. Dr. Walker is a genial companion, a widely read student and progressive in all his ideas. In his political views he is a Republican.

In November, 1882, Henry C. Walker was married, in Philadelphia, to Margaret, daughter of Napoleon Bancroft, a merchant of that city, where she was born. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Walker are: I. Henry B., died in infancy; II. Robert B., attends public school in Wilmington. Mrs. Walker died in Wilmington, Del., in 1895, and was buried in Woodland cemetery, Philadelphia. Dr. Walker is a member of the P. E. church.

THOMAS M. WALKER, P. O. Hockessin, New Castle county, Del., son of John and Edith (Sharpless) Walker, was born at Little Baltimore, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 10, 1822.

Mr. Walker is of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, John Walker, son of Alexander and Mary (McIntire) Walker, was born on the McIntire homestead, in New Garden township, Chester county, Pa., obtained his education in the district schools there, and learned carpentry. At that trade he was employed for several years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at Ewart's Corner, Chester county, for a short time, and then at Little Baltimore, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del. Subsequently he purchased the Young farm of 108 acres in that vicinity, and cultivated it until his death. That farm is now occupied by his son, William H. Walker; another tract of 100 acres, close by, of which he was owner, is now in the possession of his son, Thomas M. Walker. John Walker was a prosperous farmer, and raised much fine live stock. He was a respected member of the community. Politically he was a Whig; he served as a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county. John Walker was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Ewart, of Chester county, Pa. Their children were: I. Mary, died young; II. Phebe (Mrs. Samuel Hadley); III. Elizabeth (Mrs. Isaac Hoopes); IV. Mary, deceased. Mrs. Elizabeth Walker died in 1859. Mr. Walker's second wife was Edith Sharpless, of Hockessin. Their children were: I. Hulda (Mrs. Milton Shortledge); II. John S., deceased, was an attorney-at-law, and afterward a merchant in Iowa; III. Thomas M.; IV. William H.; V. Hannah (Mrs. Thomas Seal), deceased. Mr. and Mrs. John Walker died on his farm at Little Baltimore, the former in 1860; the latter in 1869. Both were members of the Society of Friends, and were buried in the Friends' graveyard at New Garden, Chester county, Pa.

Thomas M. Walker was a pupil in the public schools of Mill Creek hundred, and aided his parents on their farm until he married. Then he removed to his father's farm of 100 acres, and has since resided there. As a progressive farmer he has made many improvements and the product of his acres brings him a large annual income. He is of kindly disposition, and enjoys the good will of his neighbors. He is a member of the Grange, and a school commissioner; his politics are Republican.

On December 23, 1847, Thomas M. Walker was married to Mary A., daughter of Dr. Robert McCabe, a well-known physician of New Castle county. Mrs. Walker was born in Mill Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Francis M., a prominent attorney-at-law, of Wilmington; II. Robert J., deceased, was a telegraph operator; III. Mary (Mrs. William Cranston), died April 13, 1896, in Stanton, Del; IV. John M.; V. Jessie B. F.; VI. Thomas H.; VII. Nellie (Mrs. John Hopkins), of Newark, Del. John M. and Thomas H. Walker are owners and operators of kaolin works in Hockessin. Mrs. Walker died May 17, 1895, and was buried in the old Friends' graveyard in Mill Creek hundred.

William H. Walker, brother of Thomas M. Walker, and son of John Walker, was born at Little Baltimore on the old Walker homestead in 1828. He received his education in the public schools of Mill Creek hundred, and has always resided on the home farm. He is popular and respected, and a well read student of public affairs. He is identified with the Republican party. William H. Walker married, in Philadelphia, Anna P., daughter of George and Martha (Hutton) Shortledge, born in Chester county, and sister of Evan G. Shortledge, M. D., of Wilmington. Their children are: I. Edith (Mrs. Henry Thompson), of Wilmington; II. J. Eugene, professor, of Philadelphia; III. Phebe (Mrs. Wilson Barnard), of New Garden, Pa.; IV. John S., manufacturer, of Bellefonte, Pa.; V. Julian C. attorney-at-law, of Wilmington; VI. William H., coal and lumber merchant, of Chadd's Ford Pa.; VII. Swithin C., coal and lumber merchant; VIII. Elizabeth; IX. Sharpless C., law student.

JOSEPH W. DERICKSON, P. O. Marshallton, New Castle county, Del., son of Aquila and Margaret (Griggs) Derickson, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 20, 1833.

Joseph Derickson, great-grandfather of Joseph W. Derickson, came to America from Sweden, long before the Revolutionary War, and was one of the first Swedish settlers of New Castle county, Del. There he engaged in farming. He died in Mill Creek hundred and was buried in St. James P. E. churchyard. He married in this country and had a family, one of the members of which was Joseph, 2.

Joseph Derickson, 2, grandfather of Joseph W. Derickson, was born in New Castle county. For many years he cultivated a farm in Christiana hundred. In his later years he went west, accompanied by his eldest four children, and settled at Richmond, Ind., where he died. He was a Republican, and afterward a Democrat. Joseph Derickson, 2, married and had children: I. Jacob; II. Joseph; III. Sarah; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. Fox); V. Zachariah; VI. Aquila. Mrs. Derickson died in New Castle county, Del., and was buried there. Mr. Derickson and family were members of the P. E. church.

Aquila Derickson, father of Joseph W. Derickson, one of the ten children of Joseph Derickson, 2, who remained in New Castle county, when their father went west, was born in Christiana hundred and received a good education. He cultivated throughout his life the farm in North Creek hundred, now occupied by his son, Calvin Derickson. There he erected, in 1846, a fine dwelling and made other improvements. He was a practical and successful farmer and stockraiser, and acquired extensive real estate, owning about four hundred acres of land in Mill Creek hundred. Mr. Derickson was widely known and universally respected for his honesty of purpose and his fair dealings. He was, to a great extent, self-educated, and by much reading had stored his mind with a vast quantity of valuable knowledge. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Delaware Legislature and served his constituents very faithfully for two terms, during which he was appointed on important committees and took a prominent part in the framing of legislation. Mr. Derickson was a Democrat, and an untiring worker for the interests of his party. Aquila Derickson married, in Mill Creek hundred, Margaret,

daughter of Benjamin Gregg, born in Mill Creek hundred, of English descent and Quaker parentage. They had eleven children, of whom the following are living: I. Joseph W.; II. Calvin; III. Bayard E.; IV. Sarah Frances Ann (Mrs. Fillmore Chandler), of Kennett township, Chester county, Pa. Those deceased are: Sarah Frances, died in infancy, James, Mary, Lewis, Margaret, Elizabeth and Aquila, all of whom died young. Mr. Derickson died on his farm in 1881; his widow also died on the homestead, in 1892; they were members of the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church, Mr. Derickson being an elder in the congregation, and were interred in the burial grounds connected with it.

Joseph W. Derickson obtained his education in Harmony public school, Mill Creek hundred, and in Newark Academy under Professor Weston. He afterward returned to the homestead, and remained with his parents until he was thirty years old, when he removed to the Ford farm of one hundred and seven acres, opposite the homestead, which he now occupies. During the past thirty-five years he has devoted his energies in great part to cultivating grain and raising live stock. For a period of ten years he operated the Spring Grove mills, manufacturing silk and woolen yarns. The mills were destroyed by fire in "the fifties," and he sustained a loss of more than five thousand dollars. In 1863 Mr. Derickson erected on his farm a commodious brick dwelling, at a cost of five thousand dollars, besides barns and other new buildings. He is a quiet, unassuming man, but universally respected. In his political opinions he is a Democrat.

Joseph W. Derickson was married in 1863, in Mill Creek hundred, to Amanda, daughter of David Creves, born in that hundred. Their children are: I. Ida E. (Mrs. Elwood Hawthorne); II. Clara E. (Mrs. Canby C. Hopkins), of Mill Creek hundred, has one child, Joseph D.; III. Bertha J., at home; IV. deceased. Mrs. Derickson died in 1886, and was buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Derickson is a member of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church.

Calvin Derickson, brother of Joseph W. Derickson, was born in Mill Creek hundred, October 16, 1844. He received his education in the public schools of his vicinity, in the State Normal school at Millersville, Pa., and in the Pierce Business College of Philadelphia. He has been engaged in farming since he completed his school course, and since his father's death has occupied the homestead farm. During several years he was also engaged in the manufacture of spokes, and in the wool and cotton business at Spring Grove mills, in partnership with James Ford. He is a Democrat. In Mill Creek hundred, in 1876, Calvin Derickson was married to Lydia, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hurst) Dennison. Their children are: I. Elizabeth; II. C. Gregg. Mr. Derickson is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Bayard E. Derickson, brother of Joseph W. Derickson, was born in Mill Creek hundred, March 24, 1846. He attended Harmony public school and the Pierce Business College, of Philadelphia, and then engaged in farming. He now resides upon a tract of 133 acres, one of the farms owned by his father. He is a Democrat. In 1878, Bayard E. Derickson was married to Elgarda H., daughter of Isaac C. and Mary (Chandler) Quinby. Their children are: I. Ethel M.; II. Aquila; III. Letitia H.; IV. Mary Margaret; V. Ferris B. Mr. B. E. Derickson is a member of the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL EASTBURN, Pleasant Hill, New Castle county, Del., son of David and Elizabeth (Janes) Eastburn, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 30, 1818.

David Eastburn, father of Samuel Eastburn was born in Bucks county, Pa., where he attended the schools of the district, and acquired a practical knowledge of husbandry. Soon after attaining his majority, Mr. Eastburn removed to Montgomery county, Pa., and a few years afterwards to New Castle county, Del., where he settled on a farm at Milltown, Mill Creek hundred. A few years later he purchased, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Abel Janes, a farm of 140 acres situated on Pike Creek near Pleasant Hill, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county. When their partnership was dissolved, Mr. Eastburn retained the seventy acres on which his son Samuel now resides. Mr. Eastburn now turned his attention to improving his property, on which he built a dwelling

house and a large barn, both of stone. Besides the management of his farm he was interested in burning lime and owned the extensive quarries which still bear his name. Mr. Eastburn was a Whig and participated actively in all the affairs of the country; he was esteemed and respected by his friends and neighbors. David Eastburn was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Janes, who was born at White Marsh, Montgomery county, Pa. Their children are: I. Joseph, deceased; II. Mary, married Albine Buckingham, both deceased; III. Rebecca, married Samuel Lloyd, both deceased; IV. Isaac, deceased; V. Amos, deceased; VI. Isaiah, deceased; VII. Elizabeth; VIII. David, ex-president of the National Bank, of Newport, Del.; IX. Hannah, married Harlan Baker, both deceased; X. Ruth, died in youth; XI. Samuel; XII. Sarah (Mrs. John Mitchel) deceased; XIII. Margaret, married her brother-in-law, John Mitchel; XIV. Oliver, Fredericksburg, Va. David Eastburn and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He died at his home in Mill Creek hundred, and is buried in the Friends' cemetery at Stanton, Del. His wife is also deceased, and is buried in the Friends' cemetery in Mill Creek hundred.

Samuel Eastburn was still a child when his father died. He received his education in the public school at Union, Mill Creek hundred, and has spent his whole life on the homestead. He has greatly improved the property which he inherited, and besides general farming, raises fine cattle and is very successful in market gardening. For more than thirty years, Mr. Eastburn has been attending the market of Wilmington, Del., where his produce finds ready sale at the highest prices. Mr. Eastburn is a Republican, actively interested in local politics. He cast his first vote in 1840, for the Whig candidate, William H. Harrison, voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and for William McKinley in 1896. Mr. Eastburn is strictly temperate in all his habits, and by his industry, prudence and good judgment has won the respect and confidence of the community. He is a scientific and progressive farmer, and a member of the Society of Friends.

Mrs. Eastburn, who is one of eight children, was born at Wilmington, Del., daughter of the late George Bane, miller. Her mother resides in Wilmington.

WILLIAM MOORE EASTBURN, Union, New Castle county, Del., son of Amos and Mary Jane (Moore) Eastburn, was born, November 18, 1838, on the Woodside farm, where he now resides, in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del.

Mr. Eastburn's maternal ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers of Mill Creek hundred, were of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather, Jacob Moore, farmer and blacksmith, was a native of Mill Creek hundred, where his whole life was spent. He was married to Hannah (Steel) Donald, widow of Alexander Donald. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, and are buried in the cemetery of the congregation at Head of Christiana.

Mr. Eastburn's grandfather, William Moore, better known as Captain Moore, was born in Mill Creek hundred, December 28, 1770. He was a farmer and land owner in his native hundred, where he was actively engaged in politics, and was for some time sheriff of New Castle county. During the war of 1812, Mr. Moore was captain of the light artillery stationed at Frenchtown, Del. In 1803 Mr. Moore purchased the homestead, a farm of 225 acres, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He was a careful, scientific farmer, and a prudent business man. William Moore was married to Rachel, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Boulden, and aunt of Jesse Boulden of Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del. Mrs. Moore was born in Pencader hundred, October 15, 1772. Their children are: I. Jacob, M. D., born April 26, 1797, died May 5, 1829; II. Nathan, born January 19, 1799, died May 10, 1837; III. Agnes, born February 24, 1801, died January 3, 1802; IV. Levi B., born January 26, 1803; V. Andrew, born July 13, 1805; VI. William S., born May 17, 1807; VII. Thomas Jefferson, born October 17, 1809; VIII. Mary J. (Mrs. Eastburn), born November 11, 1813. Mr. Moore and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He died at his home in New Castle county, Del., August 26, 1818; his widow died February 25, 1845. Both are buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Head of Christiana.

Amos Eastburn, son of David Eastburn, and brother of Samuel Eastburn, of Mill Creek hundred, was born in Milltown, Del., in February, 1808. He was educated in the

subscription schools of his native hundred, then held in the Union school house. Mr. Eastburn remained at home, working for his widowed mother, until 1835. He greatly improved the home property by opening quarries and burning lime, thus utilizing the stone and bringing waste land under cultivation. In 1835 he purchased his homestead, the Woodside farm, then known as the Morgan place, consisting of 140 acres of arable land situated in Mill Creek hundred. Mr. Eastburn immediately began improving his property, building a comfortable house and a large barn. Besides general farming, he was engaged in market gardening, and in raising fine cattle. Mr. Eastman was a Whig, a good citizen, highly esteemed in the district. Amos Eastburn was married in 1838, to Mary Jane, daughter of William and Rachel (Boulden) Moore, who was born in Mill Creek hundred. Their children are: I. William M.; II. Rachel E. (Mrs. Samuel Fell), of Wilmington, Del.; III. Mary R., married James Hartness, a farmer of Mill Creek hundred; IV. Ruth, married C. Frank McVaugh, farmer and butcher, Hockessin, Del.; V. Hannah J., died in youth; VI. George T., died in youth; VII. Levi, died in early manhood; VIII. Sarah M., died in youth; IX. Amos A., of Wilmington, Del.; X. John E., grocer, Wilmington. Amos Eastburn was a member of the Society of Friends. He died at the homestead in 1853, and is interred in the Friends' cemetery, in Mill Creek hundred. His widow resides in Mill Creek hundred, where she is surrounded by her children and her children's children. She has forty grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren. Mrs. Eastburn's benevolence and generous hospitality have endeared her to the whole community.

William M. Eastburn was fourteen when his father died. He received his education in the public schools of Mill Creek hundred, held in the Union school house. Mr. Eastburn remained at home, managing the homestead for his mother, until 1863, when he leased from his uncle, David Eastburn, the farm of Red Mills, in Mill Creek hundred, which he cultivated for ten years. In 1874 he returned to the homestead, a farm of 140 acres on which he has made many improvements. He is a progressive farmer, and pays particular attention to his live stock. In 1885 Mr. Eastburn invested $3,000 in machinery, purchasing an engine, a threshing machine, a baler, and a corn sheller. For twelve years he has been managing these machines and has been amply rewarded by the financial success of his enterprise. He is a student of scientific farming and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Eastburn is a Republican, anxious to promote the interests of the community.

William Moore Eastburn was married in Mill Creek hundred, November 26, 1863, to Mary E., daughter of William and Ann (Kimble) Baldwin. Mrs. Eastburn was born in Mill Creek hundred and is a sister of Mrs. John Ball, and an aunt of Harvey Baldwin, tax collector of Mill Creek hundred. The children of William M. and Mary E. (Baldwin) Eastman are: I. Lewis B., farmer and florist, Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., married Anna, daughter of Edwin Chandler, has four children, i. Hannah, ii. Edwin, iii. Elizabeth, iv. George; II. Calvin M., of Mill Creek hundred, married Josephine, daughter of Robert and Ann Taylor, has one child, D. Taylor; III. Anna M.; IV. William K.; V. John Leslie; VI. Ernest L., deceased; VII. Clarence T.; VIII. and IX., twins, Herbert S., and Harry M.; X. and XI., twins, Clifton B., and Irwin H. Mr. Eastburn is a member of the Society of Friends.

EDWARD CRANSTON, Marshallton, Del., son of Joseph and Hannah (Kelly) Cranston, was born near Stanton, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 10, 1836.

The Cranston family is of Scotch descent. Simon Cranston, grandfather of Edward Cranston, was a ship builder in his younger days and afterward engaged in farming and stockraising in Mill Creek hundred. He was prominent in his community. In his later years he was a Whig. Simon Cranston was twice married and had children as follows: I. William; II. Joseph; III. Samuel; IV. James; V. Benjamin; VI. Mary A. (Mrs. Samuel Johnson); VII. Sarah (Mrs. Ellis Wilkinson); VIII. Eliza (Mrs. Armstrong). Mr. Cranston and his wife both died on their farm and were buried in the Friends' cemetery at Stanton. They were members of the Society of Friends.

Joseph Cranston, father of Edward Crans-

ton, was born on the homestead, in Mill Creek hundred, in 1799, was educated in the district schools and early began tilling the soil, in which vocation he continued until his death. He was owner of a productive farm of 160 acres, on which he made many improvements, erecting a dwelling house, a barn, etc. Mr. Cranston served several terms on the grand jury. He was first a Whig and later a Republican. Joseph Cranston married, in White Clay Creek hundred, Hannah Kelly, a native of New Jersey. They had children: I. Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Sharpless), of Mill Creek hundred; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. Egbert Klair), of Mill Creek hundred; III. Adeline (Mrs. Richard Buckingham), of Mill Creek hundred; IV. Edward; V. Mary (Mrs. Pusey Woolaston), deceased; VI. Anna (Mrs. Frank D. Walker); VII. Louise, deceased; VIII. Emma (Mrs. Elwood Woolaston), died in Chester county, Pa. Joseph Cranston died on his farm in 1872, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard at Stanton. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Cranston is still living, at the age of ninety-two years, is also a Friend, and a most estimable woman.

Edward Cranston attended the Forest Oak public school and helped his parents in the work upon their farm until he was twenty-eight years old, when he leased fifty-two acres of the home tract and began farming for himself. He made many improvements upon the land, and was extensively engaged in stock-raising until 1890, when he removed to Marshallton and erected a fine dwelling house. There he resides with his wife. Mr. Cranston has for years been active in the cause of temperance and is an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. He is quiet and unassuming, but of much force of character. He is a member of Active Lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W., of Newport, Del., and supports the Prohibition party.

On April 16, 1863, near Newport, Christiana hundred, Edward Cranston was married to Anna Maria, daughter of John R. and Eliza (McFarland) Lynam, born on the Lynam farm, near Newport. Their children are: I. Lewis Harvey, born on the home farm, where he now lives, educated in the public schools of Mill Creek hundred, is a Prohibitionist, married Mary Etta, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Bracken) Ball, of Mill Creek hundred, has two children, i. Warren B., ii. Edward Harvey; II. Clara Emma, educated in the public schools and in the Friends' School in Wilmington, married Irvin, son of Reuben and Sarah (Bracken) Ball, of Mill Creek hundred, has children, i. Alice M., ii. Florence C.; III. William, died in infancy.

Edward Cranston is a member of the M. E. church, a trustee of the congregation, a teacher and treasurer of the Sabbath school. Mrs. Cranston was educated in the public schools of Christiana hundred. She is a lady of culture, possesses a happy disposition; is an active and faithful member of the M. E. church. For sixteen years she was superintendent of the Infant Department of the Sunday school. As a member of the W. C. T. U., she has been very active in promoting the cause of temperance.

THOMAS JEFFERSON JONES (deceased) was born at Stanton, Del., June 23, 1853, son of the late Thomas W. and Rebecca Ann (Barton) Jones. His father was a highly respected miller and farmer of White Clay Creek and Mill Creek hundreds, and was owner and proprietor of the Red Mills, near which Mrs. Rebecca A. Jones still resides.

Thomas Jefferson Jones attended the public schools in Faulkland and Stanton, Del., and afterward learned milling under his father's instructions in the W. J. Falls spice mills and in the Red Mills (flouring), in Mill Creek hundred. He was assistant to his father at the Red Mills until the death of the latter and afterward operated a mill in White Clay Creek hundred until his own untimely death. Mr. Jones was a good business man and a kindly neighbor, honorable and esteemed. He was a superior miller, industrious, temperate in his habits and of noble Christian character. He originated the measures which led to the institution of Unity Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., of Stanton, and was a Past Grand of the order. He was a member, also, of Eden Lodge, Wilmington, Del., and of Lodge No. 11, A. O. U. W., of Newport, Del. In his political views he was a Republican.

On October 24, 1888, on the Lynam farm, near Newport, Thomas Jefferson Jones was married to Adelaide Simpers, the youngest of the twelve children of John R. and Eliza (McFarland) Lynam, and sister of Mrs. Edward Cranston. Mrs. Jones was educated in

the public schools of Christiana hundred and Wilmington. She unites to a liberal education a gracious manner and social tact, which have made her a general favorite. Mr. Jones died, in White Creek hundred, December 6, 1895, from an attack of appendicitis. He was a member and trustee of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church, and was buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian graveyard.

JOHN W. BURGESS, Hockessin, Del., son of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Burgess, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 6, 1849.

His parents were natives of Scotland. His father was educated in Scotland, and when a young man removed to Staffordshire, England, where he became a manufacturer of China and earthenware. After several years spent in gaining a thorough knowledge of that business, he came to the United States and settled in Baltimore, where he established himself as an importer of China and earthenware. In this venture he proved very successful, and later removed to New York City, where he was extensively engaged in the Chinaware trade, as importer and dealer, until his death. He was a very capable and honorable business man, popular and esteemed. He was a Republican. John Burgess married, in Scotland, Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in Glasgow. Their children are: I. Robert, died in Baltimore; II. Isabella (Mrs. Edward Boote), of East Orange, N. J.; III. Elizabeth, died young; IV. John W.; V. Helen S. (Mrs. Dr. E. Holden), of Newark, N. J.; VI. William, manufacturer, of Trenton, N. J.; VII. Marion (Mrs. F. L. S. MacLehose), of East Orange. Mr. Burgess died at his home in East Orange, N. J., in 1872. He was an elder in the East Orange Presbyterian church, and was interred in the burial ground of that church. Mrs. Burgess died at her home in East Orange in 1882; she was a very active member of the Presbyterian church and was buried by her husband's side.

John W. Burgess attended the public schools in his youth and completed his education in the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y. He immediately engaged in the importing business with his father, and after the death of the latter continued the New York establishment until 1882, when he came to Hockessin and purchased a tract of land on which there was a large deposit of kaolin. He expended fifty thousand dollars on a plant for the working of the clay, and for the past sixteen years has operated it on an extensive scale. He employs more than forty men. Mr. Burgess is a progressive business man, of much energy and shrewdness and of kindly heart and generous disposition. He is a Republican.

John W. Burgess was married in East Orange, N. J., to Eliza A., daughter of Jotham Hedden; Mrs. Burgess was born in East Orange. Of their ten children, the following are now living: I. Marion; II. John; III. Lilian; IV. Helen S.; V. Marjorie; VI. Donald. Mr. Burgess and family are members of the Presbyterian church; Mr. Burgess was a deacon in the congregation at East Orange.

GEORGE SPRINGER, P. O. Hockessin, Del., son of George and Esther (Johnson) Springer, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., August 13, 1814.

The Springer family is of Swedish ancestry. Mr. Springer's great-grandfather, at an early period, took up land in Mill Creek hundred, near the line of Chester county, Pa., and was all his life engaged in farming there. Nicholas Springer, grandfather of George Springer, 2, was born on this farm and occupied himself exclusively with agricultural pursuits. He was a Democrat of the Jefferson school, and a respected citizen. Nicholas Springer married Miss McIlvaine, born in Lancaster county, Pa. Their children were: I. Nicholas, 2; II. George; III. Stephen; IV. Hannah (Mrs. Robert Walker); V. Elizabeth (Mrs. Alexander Guthrie). Mr. and Mrs. Springer died on this farm. They were faithful members of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church, and were buried in the churchyard of that congregation.

George Springer, second son of Nicholas Springer, was born on the homestead. He attended the public schools of Mill Creek hundred, but derived little benefit from them. They were conducted by poorly equipped teachers, and imparted little beyond the rudiments of an education. Young Springer's desire for knowledge was only whetted there, and he applied himself at home to the studies of advanced text books, read good literature, and made rapid progress in self-education. He

made farming his principal vocation, and improved his land by the erection of a new house, barn, etc. The homestead, which he cultivated, contained one hundred and thirty acres. Mr. Springer was eminent in public life. For three terms he was a Levy Court Commissioner; he also served in the State Legislature. He was able and honest, and filled these offices to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In private life he was popular and respected. His politics were Democratic, and he was an ardent supporter of the principles of his party. George Springer was married, at New London, Chester county, Pa., to Esther Johnson, a native of Chester county. Their children are: I. Eliza; II. William; III. Mary Ann; IV. Samuel and V. Hannah (Mrs. John Cook), of Chester county, twins; VI. John; VII. Robert; VIII. George, 2; IX. James; X. Sarah; XI. Nicholas; XII. Esther; XIII. Margaret. All are dead except George, 2. Mr. Springer died on his farm in 1835; his widow died there in 1841; both were members of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church (Mr. Springer was an elder in the congregation), and were buried in its churchyard. Mrs. Springer was a woman of many kindly characteristics.

George Springer, 2, was born on the homestead. When he was a youth he attended the public schools of Chester county, Pa., and Mill Creek hundred, and assisted his father on the farm. After the death of the latter, he remained with his mother for a number of years and then began farming for himself on a portion of the homestead. To this tract he added thirty-six acres, and on this addition erected, in 1852, a comfortable brick residence, a stable, barn, etc. For about fifty years he regularly attended the Wilmington City markets with produce raised on his farm. On his land are valuable kaolin deposits. In 1895 Mr. Springer retired from farming. During his busy life he has made many warm friends by his frank and kindly disposition. He is a member of the Grange and a Democrat; but is not an active politician; he cast his first vote for President Van Buren in 1836.

In 1841, in Christiana hundred, George Springer was married to Rebecca, daughter of Eli Graves, a well-known citizen of New Castle, of English descent. Mrs. Springer was born in Christiana hundred. Their children are: I. Esther (Mrs. Cyrus Thompson), widow, has children, i. Rebecca, ii. Amy J.; iii. Alice M., iv. George S., 4, v. Charles N., vi. Edwin L., vii. Helen M.; II. Edmond, deceased, married, has children, i. Maud S., ii. Laura M.; III. James J., ticket agent at P., W. & B. R. R. station, Wilmington, married Annie Yerkes, has children, i. Gertrude, ii. Harry; IV. George, 3, of North Carolina, married Amanda Hoopes, of Mill Creek hundred, has children, i. Harvey, ii. Rebecca. Mr. George Springer is a member of the Presbyterian church.

HENRY E. DURNALL, P. O. Hockessin, New Castle county, Del., son of Samuel and Hannah (Durnall) Durnall, was born in Merrittstown, Fayette county, Pa., September 26, 1849.

Hiram Durnall, grandfather of Henry E. Durnall, was born near West Chester, Pa., and there learned shoemaking. When a young man, he went to the western part of the state and established himself at his trade in Merrittstown, Fayette county. He was a skilled workman and a successful and popular man. His political attachments were with the Federalists. Hiram Durnall married, in Lancaster county, Pa., Susan Ludwig, born in that country and of German descent. Their children were: I. Lewis; II. Samuel; III. Elizabeth, all of whom are dead. Mr. Durnall and his wife died in Merrittstown and were buried there. Mr. Durnall was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel Durnall, father of Henry E. Durnall, was born in Merrittstown, Pa., in 1819. He was educated in the local schools, and from his father learned shoemaking, which trade he followed until his early death. In politics he was a Whig. Samuel Durnall was married to Hannah, daughter of William Durnall, born near Hanorton, Chester county, Pa., December 25, 1815, and a member of an old family of that county. Their children were: I. George, carpenter, of Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del.; II. James, a veteran of the Civil War, resides with Henry E.; III. Susan, died young; IV. Adelaide, deceased; V. Mary (Mrs. Frank Moorehouse), of Delaware county, Pa.; VI. Henry E. Samuel Durnall died in Merrittstown in 1849, when he was thirty-two years

old, from the effects of cholera morbus. He was buried in that town. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Durnall afterward married Alexander Guthrie, a native of Mill Creek hundred; they had one child, Alexander Guthrie, Jr., who is an undertaker and furniture manufacturer of Hockessin. Mrs. Guthrie is still active, though she has reached the venerable age of eighty-three years. She is a lady of kindly disposition. She resides with her son, Henry E. Durnall.

Henry E. Durnall was an infant when his father died. His mother removed with her family to Wilmington, Del., where he attended public schools for a short time. After his mother's second marriage he went with his parents to Mill Creek hundred, where he entered the North Star public school. He assisted in the work of the farm for a number of years and then took charge of the Guthrie farm of sixty-five acres, and has resided on it and cultivated it ever since. Mr. Durnall is a respected citizen and an active business man. He is a member of Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., of Newport; a Past Grand of Friendship Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., of Hockessin; Past Chief of Hockessin Castle, No. 15, K. G. E., of Hockessin, Del., and a member of the Grand Lodge of the state. Mr. Durnall has well filled the various responsible positions he has held. On January 12, 1892, he was appointed justice of the peace and notary public by Governor Reynolds. As justice of the peace not one of his decisions has been reversed, nor have any of his judgments been set aside by higher courts. Mr. Durnall also served as collector of delinquent taxes in Mill Creek hundred, and is a school commissioner. In his political views he is a Democrat.

On September 29, 1885, at Fairville, Chester county, Pa., Henry E. Durnall was married to Mary E., daughter of James and Margaret Dilworth, born in Fairville. Their children are: I. Martha Adelaide; II. Lewis S.; III. Sarah A.; IV. Hannah; V. Price.

ROBERT P. DENNISON, Mermaid P. O., New Castle county, Del., son of Samuel and Elizabeth Ann (Harlan) Dennison, was born near Mermaid, January 16, 1857.

The Dennison family is of Scotch descent, and its members are well known residents of New Castle, Del., and Chester county, Pa. Robert Dennison, grandfather of Robert P. Dennison, was born in Chester county, and was a farmer there for a number of years. Afterward he removed to Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, where he leased various farms until 1824; he then purchased a tract of land on the "limestone road" near Mermaid, and resided there until his death. He was a Federalist, and afterward a Whig. Robert Dennison married, in Chester county, Lydia McDaniels. Their children were: I. Mary (Mrs. Hall Slack), of Chester county; II. Samuel; III. James, deceased; IV. Rachel, deceased; V. John, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dennison died on their farm and were buried in the London Tract Baptist churchyard, Chester county. They were members of the Baptist church.

Samuel Dennison, father of Robert P. Dennison, was born in Chester county, Pa., August 12, 1812, and was twelve years old when his parents settled on the farm in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, which he has ever since occupied. He was educated in subscription schools in Mill Creek hundred, and devoted himself to farming, purchasing in his early life 96 acres of the home farm and making on them many improvements, including a fine dwelling house, barn, etc. He has been a successful farmer, and by husbanding the proceeds yielded by his first farm, has added to it many more acres in Mill Creek hundred. He is much respected for his industry, his enterprise, his temperate life and kindly disposition. He was originally a Whig, but for forty years has been a Republican. He has never sought office. Samuel Dennison married, in Mill Creek hundred, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William and Sarah (Hulett) Harlan, born in Mill Creek hundred. William Harlan was a wheelwright. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dennison are: I. John, residing on the home farm; II. William, died in infancy; III. Robert P.; IV. Harlan C., farmer, of Mill Creek hundred; V. Benjamin F., farmer; VI. Samuel J., grocer, of Wilmington; VII. Sarah E., died, aged twenty years. Mrs. Dennison died in 1884 and was buried in the London Tract Baptist churchyard, Chester county. She was a faithful member of the Baptist church, and a good mother. Mr. Dennison is a member of the same denomination.

Robert P. Dennison attended Harmony public schools in Mill Creek hundred and Professor Reynolds' school in Wilmington. After the close of his school days, he assisted his parents on the farm and continued with them until he was thirty-one years old. In 1888 he purchased from his father the tract of 138 acres known as the Guthrie farm, and for the past ten years has cultivated it profitably, raising grain, and livestock, and giving special attention to market produce. He is one of the substantial citizens of the hundred. Mr. Dennison is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

On March 24, 1890, in Mill Creek hundred, Robert P. Dennison was married to Ella D., daughter of Robert Walker. They had one child, Robert W., who died in infancy. Mrs. Dennison died in February, 1893, and was buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Dennison is liberal in his religious opinions.

HENRY CLAY EVENSON, P. O. Hockessin, Del., son of Jesse and Sarah A. (Orin) Evenson, was born in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., August 30, 1847.

The paternal grandfather of Henry C. Evenson was a native of Chester county, and a soldier in the Mexican War, who died while in his country's service. His son Jesse Evenson was born in Chester county, Pa., received a good English education, and taught school for a number of years in Kennett township, in his native county. He was also engaged in farming. He was a man of high character and was universally respected. First a Federalist, he afterward became a Whig. Jesse Evenson married Sarah A. Orin, of Kennett township. They had children: I. George, deceased; II. Sarah Jane (Mrs. Samuel Roney), of Warren county, Ill.; III. Henry Clay. Mr. Evenson died in Chester county and was interred there. Mrs. Evenson died and was buried in Warren county, Ill. Both were members of the Society of Friends.

Henry Clay Evenson attended public school in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., and farmed in the same township until 1871, when he came to Mill Creek hundred and settled on the Dixon farm near Hockessin. In 1880 he removed to the Jackson farm of 92 acres, on which he now resides. There are on these premises a grist-mill and a saw-mill, both of which Mr. Evenson operates, in addition to farming and attending the city markets. He is of reserved disposition, yet companionable, and has many friends. In his political views he is liberal. In 1871, in Mill Creek hundred, Henry Clay Evenson was married to Margaretta, daughter of Jesher H. and Mary (Taylor) Dixon. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

The Dixon family is one of the oldest in Mill Creek hundred, of English descent, and connected with the Society of Friends. The first to settle in Mill Creek hundred were Mrs. Dixon, a widow, and her four sons, all natives of England, and wealthy. Coming to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, or early in the eighteenth, Mrs. Dixon purchased a tract of one thousand acres in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, from Mrs. William Aubrey, daughter of William Penn. This large section of land was near Hockessin, and on it Mrs. Dixon and her sons made their home. John Dixon, one of the sons, was the ancestor of the present Dixon family of Mill Creek hundred. He made farming his life occupation, and owned a plantation of 265 acres. He died on his farm and was buried in Hockessin. He was a Friend. His son, Isaac, succeeded him on the Mill Creek farm. He made many improvements on it, and died there. He was buried in Hockessin. He also was a Friend. John Dixon, son of Isaac Dixon, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Henry Clay Evenson, was born and educated in Mill Creek hundred, and resided there throughout his life. He married Mary Cooper, of Coopersville, Chester county, Pa. They had children: I. Isaac; II. Ann (Mrs. Michael Gregg), of Chester county. John Dixon died young; his widow married James Phillips, and lived to rear a large family. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon were Friends of high standing in their community.

Isaac Dixon received his education in Mill Creek hundred, and cultivated the homestead. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser, giving much attention to breeding fine horses. Isaac Dixon married, January 16, 1800, Julia Ann, daughter of Abraham Holmes, a descendant of an old English family and a highly respected resident of Mill Creek hundred. They had children: I. Jesher H.; II. John A.; III. Ross; IV. Sarah (Mrs. Samuel

Walker); V. Maria J., died young; VI. Mary Ann (Mrs. John Springer); VII. Wister T.; VIII. Julia Ann; all are deceased. They were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dixon were buried in the Friends' graveyard in Hockessin. Mr. Dixon was a leading member of the Society.

Jesher H. Dixon, father of Mrs. Henry Clay Evenson, was born on the Dixon homestead farm November 6, 1800. He was educated in Hockessin and Wilmington, and afterward cultivated the one hundred acre tract, a part of the homestead, on which Mrs. Isaac T. Chamberlin now resides. In 1832 he erected a large stone house, a barn, etc., on the property. Mr. Dixon was eminent in his community. He served a term in the Legislature and was also a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county. He was a Democrat. Jesher H. Dixon married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Taylor, of Chester county, Pa. Their children were: I. Isaac, deceased; II. Elizabeth T. (Mrs. Isaac T. Chamberlin); III. Anna, wife of Dr. William Wilson, of Philadelphia, deceased; IV. Sarah, died young; V. Mary J. (Mrs. Thomas Irvin), of Philadelphia, widow; VI. Margaretta (Mrs. Henry Clay Evenson); VII. Laura, died young. Mr. Dixon gave all his children the advantages of a good education, by which all profited; four of them adopted the profession of school teaching. Mr. Dixon died on his farm in 1871; Mrs. Dixon died in 1861; both were Friends and interred in the Friends' burial ground in Hockessin.

The Chamberlin familiy settled in Chester county, Pa., and New Castle county, Del., many generations ago. Robert Chamberlin, who was of English descent, and who accompanied Penn on one of his voyages to this country, was the first of his family to reside in Chester county. He established himself in Westtown township, near the Delaware county line, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was engaged in farming until his death. Robert Chamberlin married Letitia Key, born November 26, 1703. Both were Friends, and died in Chester county, Pa.

John Chamberlin, son of Robert Chamberlin, was born near West Chester, Pa., and was a farmer and a Federalist. He and his wife died on their farm in Chester county and were buried in the Friends' cemetery in Birmingham township.

Jacob Chamberlin, son of John Chamberlin, was born in Chester county. He was well educated, and worked for many years as a mill wright and machinist, principally in West Chester. For five years he was a resident of Richland county, O., and had employment there as a millwright. In his latter years he was a Whig. Jacob Chamberlin married Rebecca, daughter of William Taylor, of Chester county. Mr. Taylor was the central figure in a peculiar incident, which involved much peril for him. He was a native of England, and had been sent during the Revolution to Chester county, Pa., with a commission from King George III, as a justice of the peace. When the colonies began their struggle for freedom he espoused their cause. The British officers were greatly incensed that an appointee of the Crown should show sympathy for the "rebels," and they made a determined effort to effect his capture. They failed in their undertaking, however, because of the vigilance of his family, who, on the approach of the British, stowed him away securely in a cask that stood in the cellar. He was not discovered by the officers who searched the premises and they in their anger burned his property. Joseph Chamberlin had children: I. Joseph; II. Mary Ann (Mrs. Amasa Finney); III. Taylor; IV. Titus; V. Benjamin; VI. Bertha (Mrs. Thomas Leonard), of Philadelphia; VII. Eliza (Mrs. Edwin Seal), deceased; VIII. Thomas; IX. Martha (Mrs. Jonathan Gheen), of West Chester, Pa., widow; X. Isaac T.; XI. Palmer; XII. Charlotte (Mrs. William Worthington) of West Chester, widow. Mr. Chamberlin died in Chester county in 1857; his remains and those of his wife were buried in the family lot in the Friends' graveyard in Birmingham township.

Isaac T. Chamberlin, the present occupant of the Dixon homestead, was born in Richland county, O., May 9, 1822. He was educated in the subscription schools in Chester, taught by Jonathan Goss, and afterward learned leather manufacturing with James R. Pugh, in Pennsburg township, Chester county. He remained with Mr. Pugh for four years, and then secured employment as a journeyman in Unionville, Chester county, and in Lancaster and Philadelphia, Pa. In 1844 he removed to Wilmington, and worked at his trade there with William Chandler until

1850, when he established himself in business at Fourth and Orange streets. For a time his venture was prosperous, but reverses followed his success, and in 1876 he disposed of his stock and came to the Dixon farm in Mill Creek hundred. For the past twenty-two years he has given his attention to its cultivation. Mr. Chamberlin is a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President.

On July 22, 1856, in Philadelphia, Isaac T. Chamberlin was married to Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Jesher H. and Mary (Taylor) Dixon. Their children were: I. Dixon, died young; II. May D.; III. Henry, at home. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the Society of Friends.

ROBERT S. TAYLOR, P. O. Choate, Del., son of Joseph and Lucy (Hollins) Taylor, was born in Hyde, Cheshire county, England, September 18, 1834.

His parents were natives of Hyde. His father was a shoemaker and worked at his trade in Hyde until 1848, when, with his wife and son Robert S., he sailed from Liverpool on the ship *Rappahannock*, Captain Cushing, and came to America. After the voyage of thirty-seven days, he landed in New York City, November 6, 1848. Remaining there but a short time, he went westward and made his first American home in Pittsburg, Pa., where he secured a position as clerk in a manufacturing establishment. In 1850 he removed to Louisville, Ky., and obtained work in a similar capacity there for three years. Then he set his face eastward, and resided for three years in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., where he held a clerkship in the glass works. From Beaver county he came to Delaware, and secured work in the wool mill of his brother, James Taylor, on Pine Creek, Mill Creek hundred. When the operation of the mill was discontinued, he removed to Stanton, where he carried on his trade of shoemaking until his death. He was an industrious and honorable man. His political opinions were Republican. Joseph Taylor was married in Hyde, England, to Lucy, daughter of George and Sarah Clark Hollins. They had children: I. Robert S.; II. Eli; III. Hannah; the last two died and were buried in Hyde. Joseph Taylor died in Stanton, July 1, 1884; his widow died July 6, 1892; both were members of the P. E. church and were buried in St. James P. E. churchyard in Mill Creek hundred.

Robert S. Taylor attended the schools of Hyde, England, and learned mechanical engineering in the same town. He was fourteen years old when he and his parents came to America. In Pittsburg he worked as an engineer, and in Louisville he acquired the trade of glass and bottle blowing. Accompanying his parents to Beaver county, Pa., he was employed in the Bridgewater glass works as a skilled worker for three years, and then secured the position of engineer in the wool mill of his uncle, James Taylor, in Delaware. When the mill was closed, he was made engineer in the iron mills of John R. Bringhurst, of Marshallton. Five years later he entered the service of the B. & O. R. R. Co. and for four years operated a crusher for it at Harmony. For the succeeding four years, he was in charge of threshing machines owned by W. L. Little and by W. M. Eastburn, Mill Creek hundred. In 1896 he was made engineer of Walker Bros. Kaolin Co., at Hockessin, and in 1897 was appointed to a like position by the Peach Kaolin Co., where he is still employed. In 1858 Mr. Taylor purchased a farm of sixty acres in Mill Creek hundred, and has cultivated it for the past forty years. He has made many improvements upon it, and it is a profitable stock and grain tract. Mr. Taylor has high standing in his community by reason of his industry and integrity. He is a Republican, and was elected school commissioner in District No. 90.

On December 31, 1857, Robert S. Taylor was married in Newark, Del., to Anna, daughter of William and Catharine (Morrison) Kelly and aunt of George D. Kelly, banker, of Middletown. She was born April 7, 1837, in Mill Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Lucy (Mrs. Jacob A. Welsh), deceased, had children, i. William, ii. Anna Emma, iii. Roberta; II. George, farmer, on the homestead; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles W. Day), of Brandywine hundred, has one child, Ethel; IV. Catharine Ann (Mrs. John Boulden), of Wilmington, Del., has children, i. Etta, ii. Grace, iii. Hellen; V. Josephine (Mrs. Calvin M. Eastburn), of Mill Creek hundred, has one child, D. Taylor; VI. Ethel (Mrs. William B. Armstrong), of Mill Creek hundred,

whose children are, i. Ruth A., deceased, ii. Elizabeth; VII. Mary, at home. Mr. Taylor and the children are members of the M. E. church; Mrs. Taylor is a communicant of the Presbyterian church of White Clay Creek.

THOMAS HIGGINS, P. O. Pleasant Hill, New Castle county, Del., son of Joseph and Margaret (Wright) Higgins, was born in New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 20, 1818.

The Higgins family is of Irish descent. James Higgins, grandfather of Thomas Higgins, was born in Burlington county, N. J., and engaged in farming there. During the Revolutionary War he was a teamster in the Continental army. In his political views he was a follower of Hamilton and Adams. James Higgins married Miss Jones, a native of Smyrna, Del., and a relative of Commander Jacob Jones, of the United States Navy, the hero of the "Wasp-Frolic" naval engagement in the war of 1812. James Higgins had children: I. James, 2, a soldier in the Revolutionary army; II. Jedediah; III. Jonathan; IV. Hannah; V. Thomas; VI. Joseph. James Higgins and his wife died in Burlington county, N. J., and were buried there.

Joseph Higgins, father of Thomas Higgins, was born on the homestead in New Jersey, in 1768. He was employed on the home farm until his marriage; he then removed to New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., where he resided on leased farms and labored very industriously until his death. He was an active citizen and a popular, respected member of the hundred. He was a Federalist and afterward a Whig. In Salem county, N. J., Joseph Higgins was married to Margaret, daughter of Moses Wright, a farmer of Salem county, and of English descent. They had children: I. Sarah, married Thomas Titus, both deceased; II. Grace, deceased; III. Margaret, married James Robinson, of Wilmington, both deceased; IV. James, died in Michigan; V. Joseph, of New Castle; VI. Thomas. Mr. Higgins died in 1845 at the home of his son Thomas, and was buried in the Asbury churchyard in Wilmington; Mrs. Higgins died in 1836, and was buried by the side of her husband; they were members of the M. E. church.

Thomas Higgins attended a subscription school in New Castle hundred when a boy, but at an early period was hired as a farm laborer. He leased several farms at different times, and by industry and economy accumulated sufficient money to purchase a tract of land. In 1840 he removed to Mill Creek hundred and bought 130 acres known as the Robert McFarland tract; for the past fifty-eight years he has given nearly all of his time to the cultivation of that plantation. Later he purchased what was known as the Kelly farm, of 130 acres, on Pike Creek. To both of these tracts he has added many improvements, and both are highly productive. For a number of years Mr. Higgins has lived retired. He is respected for his sterling character, and his unostentatious bearing. Despite his many years, he still takes an active interest in the affairs of his farms and of the county. Mr. Higgins is now a Republican. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for President, as a Whig, in 1840, his first Republican vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and his last Republican vote for president for William McKinley in 1896. He has never been an office seeker.

In 1852, in Mill Creek hundred, Thomas Higgins was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Catharine (Morrison) Kelly, and aunt of George D. Kelly, banker, of Middletown. She was born in Christiana hundred. Their children are: I. Margaret (Mrs. Jacob Moore); II. Katharine (Mrs. Edward VanZandt), of Wilmington, Del., has children, i. Thomas H., ii. Nellie M., iii. Edward; III. Thomas, 2, at home; IV. Joseph, on the home farm; V. William, miller, of Mill Creek hundred, married May Elizabeth Hanna, had two children, i. Heisler, ii. Elizabeth; after the death of Mrs. May E. Higgins, married Louisa Hanna, sister of his first wife, has one child, James; VI. Noah, farmer; VII. John, cultivates the Kelly farm, married Anna Brown. Mrs. Thomas Higgins died in 1870, and was buried in St. James P. E. churchyard, Mill Creek hundred. Mr. Higgins and family are members of the P. E. church.

CRAWFORD RANKIN, P. O. Newark, Del., son of Thomas and Sarah (Crawford) Rankin, was born at Yellow Hall, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., April 9, 1849.

The Rankin family is one of the oldest and most favorably known in the northwestern part of New Castle county. Its members are of Scotch descent and their ancestors were the pioneers in White Clay Creek hundred and Mill Creek hundred. The first of the family to settle in America was Joseph Rankin, who was born on the banks of the Clyde, in Scotland, and who brought his family to Delaware long before the Revolution. He obtained a large grant of land near the Head of Christiana, White Clay Creek hundred, and there engaged in farming. A follower of John Knox in Scotland, he brought with him the doctrines of that great reformer and helped to establish the Head of Christiana Presbyterian church. (For further history of early members of the Rankin family see sketch of Joseph C. Rankin, Mill Creek hundred.)

Captain Thomas Rankin, grandfather of Crawford Rankin, was commander of a company of Delaware soldiers which he raised to serve under General Washington. His name was a household word in Delaware. Having been eminent as a soldier, no less than as a citizen, he was buried with military honors in the Head of the Christiana Presbyterian churchyard. Captain Thomas Rankin married Elizabeth Montgomery, of New Castle county. They had children: I. Joseph, father of Joseph C. Rankin; II. Hannah; III. Montgomery; IV. Margaret; V. Thomas, 2.

Thomas Rankin, 2, father of Crawford Rankin, was born at Rankin's Mills, White Clay Creek hundred, in 1796. He attended subscription schools in that hundred, and the Milford X Roads school. While he was still a youth, he and his brother Joseph became inmates of the home of their uncle, Joseph, in Mill Creek hundred. Joseph Rankin owned a tract of 300 acres, which on his death passed into the possession of the nephews. Thomas Rankin received 150 acres of this tract. The land was unimproved, and he set to work diligently to clear it and plant crops. He erected a large stone residence, a barn, etc., and became one of the most prosperous and popular farmers of the county. His farm was known as Yellow Hall. Mr. Rankin was a life long Democrat, but never sought office. Thomas Rankin, 2, married Sarah, daughter of James and Sarah A. Crawford, born in White Clay Creek hundred in 1804. Her father was a farmer and miller, and owned the Rankin mills. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are: I. Montgomery, deceased; II. Davis A., physician of Cecil county, Md.; III. Anna (Mrs. William Crow), of Kent county, Md.; IV. James, of Baltimore; V. Mary, died young; VI. Louisa (Mrs. Thomas Nivin), of Strickersville, Chester county, Pa.; VII. William, farmer, of White Clay Creek hundred; VIII. Hannah J., at home; IX. Crawford. Thomas Rankin died at Yellow Hall in 1860; his widow died January 4, 1887; both are buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Rankin was an elder and a trustee of the Presbyterian church for many years.

Crawford Rankin attended the public schools of Mill Creek hundred and the Newark Academy, under Prof. E. D. Porter, after which he spent a year in a store in Chestertown, Kent county, Md., and then returned to the homestead, where he remained with his mother until her death in 1887. After her death, he purchased the home farm of 150 acres, and has resided there for the past eleven years. He is a worthy and esteemed citizen. Mr. Rankin is a trustee of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church, and for eighteen years has served the hundred very acceptably as a school commissioner. He is a member of the Grange and a charter member of Newark Lodge, No. 5. Mr. Rankin is a consistent member of the Democratic party.

ENOS C. HOOPES, P. O. Hockessin, Del., son of Thomas and Mary A. (Hollen) Hoopes, was born near Hockessin, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 21, 1840.

The Hoopes family has been very prominent in Chester county, Pa., for many years, and traces its ancestry to England. Moses Hoopes, grandfather of Enos C. Hoopes, was the first of the family to settle in Delaware. He was born in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., and engaged in farming there until after his marriage, when he removed to Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del. Later, he came to Mill Creek hundred and purchased the Reeder farm near Hockessin. Moses Hoopes was married to Sarah Craig, of Chester county. Their children were: I. William; II. Daniel; III. Jacob; IV. Alban; V. Enos; VI. Thomas; VII. Ann;

VIII. Sarah; IX. Mary; all of whom are dead. The parents died on the farm, Moses Hoopes in 1838, and Mrs. Hoopes in 1839; both were buried in the old Kennett Meeting graveyard, Kennett township, Chester county. Mr. Hoopes was a member of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Hoopes, father of Enos C. Hoopes, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 17, 1811. He attended the district schools of Mill Creek hundred and afterward learned stone masonry. That occupation he followed for a number of years, and then devoted himself to farming. He occupied the homestead, added to it a number of acres and made many improvements. He was a Whig, and later a Republican, but never aspired to office. Thomas Hoopes married Mary A. Hollen, born in Mill Creek hundred, daughter of the late James Hollen, a farmer of Mill Creek hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hoopes had children: I. Enos C.; II. Moses, deceased; III. William, deceased. Mr. Hoopes died on his farm in 1882, and his widow in 1889; both were members of the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church and were interred in its burial ground.

Enos C. Hoopes was educated in the Mount Pleasant public school, Mill Creek hundred, and has devoted his life to farming. In 1867 he purchased a tract of 93 acres on the borders of New Castle county, Del., and Chester county, Pa., and resided there fifteen years. Then he sold his property and returned to the homestead, where he devoted himself to the care of his parents and the cultivation of the land until 1890. In that year he disposed of the homestead, bought the Samuel Graves farm of 108 acres, and has since resided there, raising grains, market produce and live stock. Mr. Hoopes is retiring and unassuming, but of sterling character. He is a Republican, and was elected a school commissioner.

In 1867 Enos C. Hoopes was married to Margaretta, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Graves) Graves, born in Mill Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Mary J.; II. Emma, died young; III. Thomas E.; IV. Clara G. Mrs. Hoopes is a woman of admirable qualities, a good wife and mother. Mr. Hoopes and family are members of the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church.

Among the first settlers in New Castle county were the ancestors of the Graves family. They were of English descent. Thomas Grave—for so the name was spelled two centuries ago—was the first of the family to come to America. He was a typical English gentleman, possessed of means, a sturdy constitution and a hearty love for the chase. He founded his home in Christiana hundred in 1691, purchasing for that purpose 500 acres of land, part of which he used as a game preserve. He was very fond of hunting the deer and foxes, which made their habitations in the uncleaned land on his property, and the hunting parties he gave were famous for good sport. He died on his farm.

Samuel Graves, son of Thomas Grave, owned and cultivated a farm near Ashland, Christiana hundred, spending his entire life there. He had children: I. John; II. Jonathan; III. Ann. He was a Friend.

John Graves was born in Christiana hundred in August, 1706, and spent his life on the home farm. He married Jane, daughter of Swithin Chandler. She was born March 11, 1711; her father was of English descent and a Quaker. John Graves had children: I. Thomas, born July 16, 1734, died in North Carolina; II. Ann, born October 13, 1735, died in North Carolina, November 16, 1807; III. William, born July 11, 1737, died in North Carolina; IV. Sarah (Mrs. ———— Hayes), born November 26, 1738, died October 25, 1775; V. Mary, born October 3, 1740, died in Chester county, Pa.; VI. Jane (Mrs. ————Allen), born May 25, 1742, died in Chester county, Pa., May 16, 1783; VIII. Samuel, born January 27, 1747, died June 7, 1811; VIII. Hannah (Mrs. ———— Hicklin), born October 3, 1748, died in Chester county, Pa., November 18, 1780. John Graves died on his farm, January 1, 1773; his widow died September 19, 1774; both were members of the Society of Friends, and were buried in the Centreville cemetery, Christiana hundred.

Samuel Graves, great-grandfather of Mrs. Enos C. Hoopes, was born in Christiana hundred and with the exception of a period during which he was a teamster in the Revolutionary army, devoted himself entirely to farming. He passed all his life in Christiana hundred. Mr. Graves was a leading citizen, and in his political views was a Democrat. Samuel Graves married Elizabeth Bishop,

born in Mill Creek hundred, June 6, 1761, and daughter of John Bishop, of English descent. Their children were: I. John, and II. Jonathan, born December 6, 1779, twins, both died in 1838, the former in Washington county, Pa., and the latter in Illinois; III. Thomas, born January 5, 1782, died in April, 1844; IV. William, born November 26, 1783, died December 25, 1783; V. Ann (Mrs. Robert Bowman), born February 18, 1784, died in Ohio; VI. William, born February 19, 1787; VII. Eli, born March 10, 1789, died in 1849; VIII. Nathan, born February 9, 1791, died in June, 1867; IX. Jacob, born March 12, 1793, died in March, 1849; X. James, born March 11, 1795, died March 14, 1817; XI. Isaac, born May 23, 1797, died March 2, 1860; XII. Mary (Mrs. John Dixon), born September 1, 1799, died October 3, 1859; XIII. Elizabeth, born December 1, 1801, died September 14, 1802; XIV. Jesse, born September 15, 1803, died May 16, 1885. Samuel Graves died in 1811, and Elizabeth, his wife, in 1840; both were members of the Society of Friends and were buried in the Centreville graveyard, Christiana hundred.

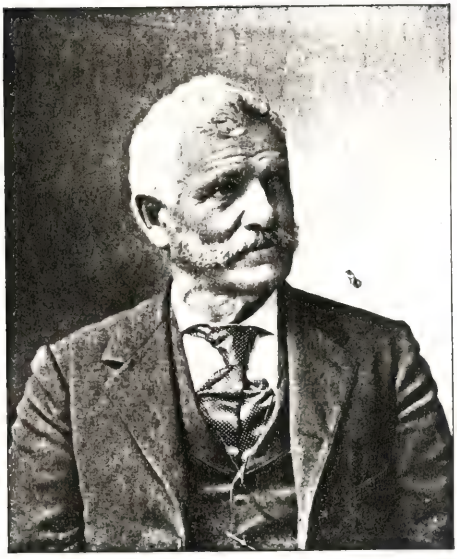
Thomas Graves, grandfather of Mrs. Enos C. Hoopes, was born in Christiana hundred. He received the usual education in the district schools, and then learned the trade of wheelwright. Throughout his life he was employed at this trade and in the cultivation of his farm. He married Margaret, daughter of John Augusta, of Christiana hundred. They had children: I. John; II. Samuel; III. David; IV. William. Thomas Graves died in Mill Creek hundred in 1844; Mrs. Graves died in the same hundred.

Samuel Graves, father of Mrs. Enos C. Hoopes, was born in Mill Creek hundred, in 1808. He was educated in that hundred and there began his life occupation as a farmer. He purchased a tract of 108 acres near Mount Pleasant schoolhouse, on which, in 1877, he erected a commodious residence. He was a Democrat. Samuel Graves married Jane, daughter of Jonathan and Ann Graves, born July 16, 1811. They had children: I. Levis, died young; II. Thomas, deceased; III. Margaretta (Mrs. Enos C. Hoopes); IV. Robert D., deceased; V. Henry A., deceased. Mr. Graves died on his farm in 1883; his widow died in 1891; both were members of the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church and were buried in the cemetery connected with it. Mr. Graves was a trustee of the congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Graves were active church members, and were highly respected in their community.

William Graves, father of Lemuel Graves, was born in Christiana hundred, February 19, 1787. He attended school near Ashland, but was almost wholly self-educated. He learned stone masonry and worked at that trade several years, but in 1814 removed to Mill Creek hundred and leased the Mendenhall farm. In 1824 he went to Hockessin, and was there engaged in business as a merchant for five years. Going thence to Loveville, Mill Creek hundred, he conducted a store in that place for sixteen years. He was a Democrat. William Graves married Martha, daughter of James Mendenhall, born in Mill Creek hundred. Mrs. Martha Graves died, and was buried in the Hockessin graveyard. Mr. Graves married, as his second wife, Rachel, daughter of Frederick Clair, born in Montgomery county, Pa. Their children were: I. Lemuel, born December 25, 1824; II. William F., born August 16, 1826, killed by lightning in Illinois, May 25, 1868; III. Nathaniel, born October 21, 1828, died in February, 1859. Mr. Graves died in Loveville, May 14, 1845, and was buried in the Centreville graveyard; he was a member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Rachel Graves died in January, 1884, and was buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard.

Lemuel Graves was born in Mill Creek hundred. He was a pupil in the Mount Pleasant public school and was fond of study. He prepared himself for school teaching, and for six terms was elected a teacher in his hundred. Then he turned to farming and has continued at it ever since. His property is near Loveville, Mill Creek hundred. Mr. Graves is one of the best known citizens of the hundred, is intelligent, progressive, and popular. For six terms, making twelve years, he was assessor of Mill Creek hundred. He is a Republican and active in the support of his party's platform and candidates. Mr. Graves is a member of the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL C. DIXON, P. O. Ashland, New Castle county, Del., son of Samuel P. and Mary S. (Beason) Dixon, was born on the



J. R. D. Leeds

old Dixon homestead in Mill Creek hundred, near Ashland, June 11, 1837.

Isaac Dixon, his great-grandfather, was born in New Castle, and was of Welsh parentage. He spent his life as a farmer, in Christiana hundred; he was a Friend. His children were: I. Jehu; II. Isaac; III. Cyrus; IV. Martha (Mrs. Samuel Painter), of Chester county, Pa. Jehu Dixon, the eldest of the family, grandfather of Samuel C. Dixon, was born in Christiana hundred; when he had attained to manhood, he bought 153 acres of land in Mill Creek hundred, upon which he built a fine stone dwelling in 1791, and passed the remainder of his life in farming and improving his property. Jehu Dixon married Mary, daughter of George and Hannah (Phillips) Taylor. Their children are: I. John, born February 9, 1791, died young; II. Hannah (Mrs. Philip Chandler), of Hockessin, born November 25, 1792; III. Ann (Mrs. Thomas Raley), of Ohio, born January 25, 1795; IV. Phebe (Mrs. John Vale), of Mill Creek hundred, born November 17, 1796; V. Martha (Mrs. Amos Sharpless), of Ashland, born November 9, 1798; VI. Samuel P., born in October, 1800; VII. Mary T. (Mrs. Marshall Yeatman), born December 25, 1802; VIII. Sarah, born February 23, 1805, died young. Jehu Dixon and his wife were Friends; their remains are interred in the burial ground at Hockessin meeting.

Samuel P. Dixon, born in 1800 on the homestead in Mill Creek hundred, and educated in the Ebenezer school, Christiana hundred, passed his life in farming, rearing stock, and raising produce for the Wilmington market. He was a man of excellent business qualities, and was entrusted with the settlement of several large estates; he served in local offices, and was for two terms a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county. For some years, he was Democratic in his political views, but in 1860 became a Republican. Samuel P. Dixon married Mary S., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mancel) Beason, of New Garden, Pa. Their children are: I. Susan M., of Hockessin; II. Elizabeth, deceased; III. Hannah C., married first to Milton Stadon, M. D., of Lycoming county, Pa., afterwards to Ira Stadon, of Williamsport, Pa.; IV. Lyda Ann (Mrs. Gideon Wickersham), of Chester county, Pa.; V. Merris, died in 1888; VI. Sarah Ann, died in 1882; VII. Samuel C.; VIII. William B., of Arkansas, married Hannah Hilman; IX. Mary T. (Mrs. Stephen Mitchell), of Hockessin. Mrs. Dixon died at her home in 1878. Mr. Dixon survived his wife only a year, dying on the farm on which his whole life had been passed, in 1879. Both are buried at Hockessin meeting.

Samuel C. Dixon acquired his education at the Ebenezer school, in Christiana hundred, and at a boarding school taught by Benjamin Swain, at London Grove, Chester county, Pa. He remained on the home farm until 1859, when he had reached the age of twenty-two; he then engaged with his brother William B., at Coatesville, Pa., in the manufacture of agricultural implements. On April 1, 1861, at the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company G, Col. George C. Wynkoop and Capt. J. F. Anders. He was mustered in as first sergeant at Harrisburg, Pa., July 16, 1861; his regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and was in its first engagement in December, 1861, with Morgan's cavalry, at Lebanon, Ky. In January, 1862, Sergeant Dixon was captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, and imprisoned at McMinnville, but was soon after discharged on parole. His promotion to the rank of second lieutenant followed. In 1862, he rejoined his regiment at Nashville, Tenn., and was attached to the command of Major C. C. Davis. During the sabre charge which Major Davis made at Shelbyville, and for which he was awarded the gold medal for bravery, Lieutenant Dixon rode by his side, and received a sabre wound in his left cheek. He also took part in the battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga. In 1863, he was made captain of Company C.; the company was veteranized at this time, and after a furlough of thirty days, Captain Dixon rejoined his regiment at Nashville, and took part in all the battles under General Sherman, from Nashville to Atlanta. With his company, he returned to Louisville, Ky., for horses; then they went to Nashville, where they joined Gen. Wilson's command. The next battle in which the regiment participated was at Selma, Ala., and Captain Dixon was still with the regiment when Jefferson Davis was captured by Gen. Wilson, near Macon, Ga. After serving four years, Cap-

tain Dixon and his company were mustered out September 23, 1865. He had suffered much during his term of service from wounds and sickness. He was shot through the body, wounded in the leg, had his face cut by a sabre, was ruptured by the fall of his horse, and underwent an attack of fever, yet was not at any time in a hospital.

After being mustered out, Capt. Dixon returned to his home at Ashland, where he remained until 1867. He then became interested in the lumber business, at Williamsport, Pa., and carried it on successfully for seven years. Great inducements were held out to him to become a stockholder in the North Carolina Land and Lumber Improvement Company, which had its headquarters at Elizabeth City, N. C., and to undertake its management. Capt. Dixon accepted the position of manager, and invested $10,000 in stock. At the end of three years, the company broke up, and he lost his all. Returning to Delaware a poor man, he began work again as a journeyman carpenter, in 1877, at Kennett Square, Pa. At the end of three years, he went to Wilmington, and was employed by the Jackson and Sharp Company for eight years; during three years of that time, he also conducted a grocery store at Tenth and Adams streets. In 1888, Captain Dixon assumed the charge of the Dixon homestead in Mill Creek hundred, and has since that time employed its 152 acres in stockraising and market-gardening. The perseverance, faithfulness and unswerving integrity displayed in his services to his country are characteristic also of all his business dealings. Captain Dixon is a member of Blue Lodge, No. 473, F. and A. M., Watsontown, Pa. He has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for President Lincoln.

Samuel C. Dixon was married in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., to Ella T., daughter of Irenice I. Martin, farmer, of Irish descent. Their children are: I. Willard H.; II. Mary S. (Mrs. Samuel Way), of Christiana hundred; III. Beatrice M., deceased; IV. Anna; V. Charles I.; VI. Ella M. Mrs. Dixon died in February, 1892, and is buried at Union Hill cemetery, Kennett Square. Captain Dixon and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG, Ashland, Del., son of John and Jane (Delaplaine) Armstrong, was born at Mount Cuba, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 21, 1820.

The Armstrong family is of Scotch-Irish descent. When William Penn was establishing his benign plan of government in Pennsylvania and the lower counties, Archibald Armstrong, leaving Ireland, came to America and took up land in northern Delaware. He settled near Centreville, Christiana hundred, New Castle county, and, engaging in farming, became an extensive land owner. Like the majority of his fellow countrymen, he was a progressive citizen, and a leader among his neighbors. He died on his farm, and was buried in the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church graveyard. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

John Armstrong, son of Archibald Armstrong, and great-grandfather of the Archibald Armstrong of this sketch, was born on the homestead in Christiana hundred. He devoted himself to agricultural pursuits throughout his life, was prominent in the hundred, and was an able, popular man. John Armstrong married Mary, daughter of Charles Springer, a Swede, and one of the first settlers in what is now Wilmington; he was a large land holder, and the principal actor in the building and support of the first church (Old Swedes') built in Wilmington. Their children were: I. Archibald; II. William; III. Nathan; IV. John, 2. Mr. Armstrong died on his farm and was buried in the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian graveyard.

Archibald Armstrong, 2, son of John Armstrong, was born near Centreville, Christiana hundred, December 27, 1759. There he was educated and there he spent his entire life as a farmer. On his marriage, in 1785, he purchased a small tract of land, to which was added enough from the homestead tract to make 150 acres, which he converted into a productive and valuable farm. With this land he purchased a log hut which had been erected upon it, to which he built a stone addition, besides making many other improvements. Mr. Armstrong was a stanch supporter of Jefferson and Jackson, and took a very active part in the politics of his community. In 1785 Archibald Armstrong married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah Richards, of Chester county, Pa., born November 5, 1762. Their children were: I. John, born April 13, 1786; II. Nathaniel,

born February 10, 1788; III. Hannah, born September 8, 1790, married William Little, on November 22, 1810; IV. Mary, born September 28, 1793, married Peter Hatton, on February 17, 1820; V. William, born March 26, 1796, married Rebecca Pierson, November 24, 1821, and Ann Kellum, October 13, 1825; VI. Sarah, born October 28, 1799; VII. George D., born June 30, 1802, married Mary Montgomery; VIII. Benjamin, born August 17, 1804, married Ann Mendenhall. Mr. Armstrong died on his farm in 1839; his widow died in 1858; both were buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. Mrs. Armstrong was a member of the Baptist denomination, and a helpful, cheerful woman. The entire family was noted for geniality, charity and integrity.

John Armstrong, father of Archibald Armstrong, 3, was born near Centreville, Christiana hundred, April 13, 1786. He received a common school education and remained on the home farm until the latter part of 1816, when he purchased from John Nicholson a farm of 100 acres at what is now known as Mount Cuba, Mill Creek hundred, where he devoted himself throughout his life to farming and raising live stock. Mr. Armstrong was a firm advocate of education, and did much to improve the schools of his community. His first vote for president was for Madison; he supported both Madison and Monroe, but opposed Jackson. He was a Whig and Republican, and never sought office, nor held any, except by appointment.

On September 26, 1816, in Christiana hundred, John Armstrong was married to Jane, daughter of ——— and Mary Delaplaine, born in Christiana hundred, June 28, 1797. Their children were: I. James Monroe, born July 13, 1817, died July 24, 1823; II. Sarah J. (Mrs. John Springer), born April 20, 1819, married in 1841, died June 11, 1895; III. Archibald, born November 21, 1820; IV. Mary D., born August 27, 1822, died November 18, 1896; V. George W. L., born July 21, 1824, died October 15, 1843; VI. Hannah L., born August 15, 1827, married the late Hiram Pierson, on March 9, 1853; VII. Susan D., born December 12, 1829, married Thomas Ralph, of Pittsburg, Pa., on March 7, 1855; VIII. John, 2, born September 20, 1831, farmer, of Mill Creek hundred, married to Hannah Woodward, November 18, 1856; IX. Nathaniel, born June 8, 1834, died August 7, 1857; X. Rebecca Ann, born March 20, 1836, resides in Pittsburg, Pa.; XI. Thomas L., born March 19, 1842, died April 22, 1864. Mr. Armstrong died on his farm, July 13, 1869; Mrs. Armstrong died December 20, 1843; both were buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Armstrong was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and was one of the most active, and one of the largest contributors in the erection of the Red Clay Creek edifice. He was elected an elder about 1835.

Archibald Armstrong, 3, attended the public schools of Mount Pleasant, Mill Creek hundred, and afterward aided his parents on the farm until he married and removed to a farm of 100 acres adjoining one which his father had bought, in 1897; he now occupies the same farm. There he remained until 1858, in which year he purchased a farm near Fredericksburg, Va., which he cultivated until the Civil War. Two alternatives were then given him—to leave the state or to take up arms for the Confederacy. He did not require much time to reach a decision. Leaving the state and all his earthly possessions acquired by long and unremitting toil, he returned to the homestead in Mill Creek hundred, and bravely set to work to rehabilitate himself. In 1862 he went to Wilmington and procured employment at carpentry and other work; then to Philadelphia, where he worked for a year and a half. In 1877 he returned to the home farm, and has spent the past twenty-one years there. In 1892, he retired from the active management of the farm, and his son, Stephen S. Armstrong, now has it in charge. Mr. Armstrong was elected a state senator in 1854 on the Know-Nothing ticket, and served creditably four years. He advocated a number of measures which became laws, and have proved beneficial to the people of Delaware. He is a man of much intelligence, widely read, a logical thinker, convincing in conversation, affable, courteous, much esteemed. In his political views he was a Whig and afterward became a Republican.

On February 11, 1846, in Mill Creek hundred, Archibald Armstrong was married to Sarah, daughter of Stephen Springer, direct descendant of Charles Springer, and Margaret his wife. Miss Springer was born No-

vember 8, 1817, near Hockessin. Their children are: I. Stephen Springer, born August 21, 1851; II. Ada Jane (Mrs. Maris T. Miller), born June 28, 1855; and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Armstrong died in 1891; she was a member of the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church and was buried in its cemetery. Mr. Armstrong has been an elder in the Red Clay Creek church for many years.

Stephen Springer Armstrong was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, and afterward learned cabinet making with Samuel Murphy, of Wilmington. He worked at his trade and at carriage building until 1879, a portion of the time at Chatham, Chester county, Pa., with Benjamin Biggs as a partner. Since 1879, he has resided with his father and has had the management of his farm. He is an industrious and respected citizen, a member of Valley Lodge, No. 23, A. O. U. W., of Hockessin, and a stanch Republican. Stephen Springer Armstrong married, April 2, 1874, Emma L. Layton, of Penn's Grove, N. J.; they had one child, Emma Layton, at home. Mrs. Emma L. Armstrong died in 1875; Mr. Armstrong afterwards married Martha, daughter of William and Mary (Morrison) Peoples, of Mill Creek hundred; they have one child, Archibald Williams, at home.

Mrs. Maris T. Miller, daughter of Archibald Armstrong, was married July 8, 1879, in Mill Creek hundred. She has children: I. Florence A.; II. George A.; III. John S.; IV. Maris T., Jr.; V. I. Howard; VI. Frank S.; VII. Frederick; VIII. Lewis McDonald; IX. Ada.

The Peoples family is of Irish extraction. Hugh Peoples, grandfather of Mrs. Stephen S. Armstrong, was born in Ireland. He married there, and in 1829 brought his family to America. His first home here was at the Du-Pont Banks, New Castle county, Del., where he secured employment in the powder mills. In the latter part of his life he removed to Sistersville, Tyler county, W. Va., and engaged in farming. He was a Democrat. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Peoples are: I. James, died in West Virginia; II. William; III. John, a well-known banker of Wilmington, now deceased; IV. Mary (Mrs. Caleb Walker); V. Jane (Mrs. M'Clintock); VI. Rebecca J., of Denver, Col.; VII. Sarah J. Mr. Peoples died in West Virginia.

William Peoples, father of Mrs. Stephen S. Armstrong, was born in Ireland in 1811. When he was sixteen years old, he came to this country with his father, and was for six years employed as a finisher in the Henry Clay woolen factory. He then farmed for two years in Mill Creek hundred, spent two years in West Virginia, and returned to Wilmington, where he was engaged for fourteen years as contractor and hauler. Afterward he removed to Mill Creek hundred, and cultivated a farm during the remainder of his life. He was a Republican. William Peoples married, in Mill Creek hundred, Mary A., daughter of Robert and Eliza Morrison, born in Mill Creek hundred in 1812. They had children: I. James, of Chester county, Pa.; II. Mary E. (Mrs. Robert S. Smith, widow); III. Martha (Mrs. Stephen S. Armstrong); IV. William T.; V. John H., of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.; VI. Emma (Mrs. Arnold Naudain). Mrs. Peoples died in 1885, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Naudain, in White Clay Creek hundred. Her body was buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Peoples was a member of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES GIFFIN, P. O. Ashland, Del., son of James and Mary (Foote) Giffin, was born near Mount Pleasant schoolhouse, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., July 17, 1830.

Robert Giffin, grandfather of James Giffin, 2, was born in County Dublin, Ireland, and there grew to manhood. Then he came to this country and settled near Newport, Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del. For a short time he leased the Newlin farm and afterward removed to Mount Pleasant, Mill Creek hundred, where he purchased the Wilkinson farm of 100 acres, and buildings that had once been used for a tannery. He made many improvements upon the property, and cultivated it until his death. He was a Democrat. Robert Giffin was married to Mary Montgomery, a native of Christiana hundred. Their children were: I. Jane (Mrs. John Clarson); II. Mary (Mrs. Patrick Higgins); III. James. Mr. and Mrs. Giffin both died on the farm, and were buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard; they were members of the Presbyterian church.

James Giffin, father of James Giffin, 2, was

born in 1784, on the farm now occupied by the latter. He was educated in the district schools of Mill Creek hundred, and assisted his father on the farm in his youth. Afterward he established a store near the home farm and conducted a mercantile business successfully for twenty years. Then he returned to farming and profitably engaged in raising grain, live stock, and market produce. He was one of the early attendants upon the Wilmington markets. Mr. Giffin was a useful citizen, active in promoting the educational interests of the hundred, enterprising, and a frequently sought and safe counselor. He was a Democrat. He held the office of Levy Court Commissioner and served on the grand and petit juries. In political matters he was very active. James Giffin married, in Mill Creek hundred, Mary, daughter of George and Sarah (Evans) Foote, born in Mill Creek hundred. Their children were: I. Sarah J. (Mrs. William Little), widow; II. Rachel (Mrs. Evan Gregg), died in Chili, S. A.; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Wilson); IV. James, 2; V. Anna (Mrs. Dr. Watson F. Quinly), of Wilmington, deceased; VI. Mary (Mrs. Nathaniel Culbert), of Wilmington; VII. Amanda (Mrs. Lewis Pierson); VIII. Adeline (Mrs. James Crossan), of White Clay Creek hundred; IX. Mary Ann, died young; X. Robert, died young. Mr. Giffin died in 1852; his widow died at the residence of her son, James Giffin, in 1887; both were buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard; they were members of the Presbyterian church.

James Giffin, 2, was born on the Giffin homestead. He attended the Mount Pleasant public schools, Mill Creek hundred, and the school in Wilmington taught by Professor Galey. After the death of his father, he assumed the management of the farm of 110 acres, and cared for his aged mother. As a farmer, he was progressive and made many improvements upon his property. He paid much attention to market gardening and to the raising of live stock. Combining energy and good judgment, he has proved a successful farmer. He is of unassuming manner and quiet disposition, but is generally esteemed. Mr. Giffin was a charter member and is a Past Chief of Hockessin Castle, No. 15, K. G. E., and a member of the Grand Lodge of Delaware. He has always held to the Democratic party, but has never sought an office.

In 1856, in Philadelphia, James Giffin, 2, was married to Margaret, daughter of William and Jane (Hopple) Martin, and niece of ex-sheriff Martin, of Wilmington. She was born in Chester county, Pa. Their children are: I. Emma, died young; II. J. Robert, educated at Mount Pleasant school and now at home on the farm, married Laura Springer, has one child, Lilian, is a Democrat; III. Mary E., at home; IV. William, died young; V. Leander, died young. Mr. Giffin and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

LEWIS MILLER, P. O. Wooddale, New Castle county, Del., son of Jesse and Martha (Thompson) Miller, was born near Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., October 29, 1827.

Jesse Miller, father of Lewis Miller, was of Scotch descent, and was born and educated in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., where he owned and cultivated a large farm. He was a skilful husbandman, prudent and thrifty. During the latter part of his life, he retired from the management of the farm and removed to Kennett Square, where he built a comfortable dwelling, and spent the remainder of his life in improving and beautifying his home. Mr. Miller was a Whig, but afterwards identified himself with the Republican party. He was a good citizen, beloved and esteemed by his friends and neighbors. Jesse Miller was married to Martha Thompson, who was a native of Kennett township, and of Scotch lineage. Their children are: I. Lewis; II. George, of Philadelphia, Pa.; III. Mary (Mrs. James Thompson), of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Miller and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. Both died in Kennett Square, and are interred in the burial ground at the old Friends' meeting-house.

Lewis Miller attended the public schools of Chester county and completed his course at Kennett Square Academy under Professors Martin and Shortlidge. His youth and early manhood were spent in Kennett township. In 1862 Mr. Miller removed to Delaware, and purchased from John Hollensworth a farm of 105 acres situated in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county. Mr. Miller greatly improved his property. He has built a large,

handsome dwelling, planted shade and fruit trees, and made his home and grounds not only comfortable and convenient, but very beautiful. Mr. Miller has not identified himself with any political party, voting for the best men and the best measures, regardless of party lines. He is highly esteemed by the friends and neighbors, who appreciate his benevolence and good judgment.

Lewis Miller was married in Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., to Sarah Thompson, who was of Scotch descent, and a native of Montgomery county. Their children are: I. Jesse, farming the homestead, in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa.; II. Elizabeth, died in youth; III. Lewis, died in youth. Mrs. Miller died at her home in Mill Creek hundred, in 1888; she is buried in the cemetery at Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church. Mr. Miller is a member of the Society of Friends.

CORNELIUS J. HORRIGAN, P. O. Wooddale, New Castle county, Del., son of Timothy and Catherine (Donovan) Horrigan, was born, in 1856, at Bantry, County Cork, Ireland.

Mr. Horrigan's father, Timothy Horrigan, was a farmer of County Cork, Ireland, where he was highly esteemed. He married Catherine Donovan, also of County Cork. After his wife's death, in 1887, Mr. Horrigan emigrated to America, and resided with his son, Cornelius J. Horrigan, at Mount Cuba, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., where he died. Mr. Horrigan and his family were members of the Roman Catholic church.

Cornelius J. Horrigan received his early education in the public schools of County Cork, Ireland. In 1866, he came to America with his uncle, James Donovan, who settled at Auburn, N. Y., and during his stay with his uncle, he attended the public schools of that place. After completing his course at the school of the Christian Brothers in Toronto, Canada, Mr. Horrigan returned to Auburn, N. Y., and learned stone cutting. From 1873 to 1880 he worked at this trade in various places among them Auburn, on the Buffalo and Jamestown R. R., and on the canal at Toronto, Canada. In 1880, he returned to New York, and was employed on the stone work for the Capitol building in Albany, N. Y. He also found work in New York City, and in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1884, Mr. Horrigan having secured a position as foreman with W. E. Warren, went to Virginia, and remained until he resigned to accept a similar position with a company at Wooddale, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del. In 1898 Mr. Horrigan resigned this position and became a contractor, dealing principally in stone work. He removed to his present home in Mount Cuba, New Castle county, Del., where he has a large and lucrative business. Mr. Horrigan is a sound Republican, and a stanch supporter of the principles of his party. He is well-read not only in the history of Ireland and other European countries, but in that of the United States. He is also an acute observer of current events, and talks intelligently on the leading topics of the day. Mr. Horrigan is, naturally, particularly interested in the cause of education in his county and his work as a school director of New Castle county has been commended by the state board of education. Mr. Horrigan and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

WILLIAM C. L. CARNAGY, Kirkwood, New Castle county, Del., son of Peter and Isabelle S. (Steel) Carnagy, was born at Hanby's Corners, Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 12, 1856.

Mr. Carnagy's father, Peter Carnagy, the founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Scotland. His educational advantages were very limited. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and finally became a mechanical engineer. After his marriage, he and his bride emigrated to America, making the voyage in a sailing vessel, and landing at Philadelphia, Pa. For some time he found employment in Philadelphia as a farmer, but afterwards removed to Marcus Hook, now Linwood, and opened a forge of his own. Several years later he secured a position as a journeyman with the firm of Towney & Round, at Claymont, Del., and two years afterwards removed to Hanby's Corners, and again opened a smithy of his own. Mr. Carnagy next removed to Perrie Tavern, but after a four years' trial, he returned to Hanby's Corners, and five years after went to Talleyville, Del. In 1859, Mr. Carnagy removed to Chesa-

peake City, Md., and in 1860, finally settled at Summit Bridge, Del. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Carnagy enlisted as farrier in the Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers, Company F, Captain Mulligan, Colonel Rush. After serving for two years, he was injured by a kick of a vicious horse, sent to the army hospital, and six weeks later was honorably discharged. Three weeks of rest at his home at Summit Bridge so far restored Mr. Carnagy, that he re-enlisted at Wilmington, Del., as farrier in the First Delaware Cavalry, Company B, Captain Corbit, Colonel Bird, and served until the close of the war. Returning to his home at Summit Bridge, Mr. Carnagy re-opened his smithy and was actively employed until 1866, when he removed to Hare's Corner, New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., and there spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Carnagy was a robust, stalwart man, but the exposure and hardships endured while in the army impaired his constitution.

He was a close student and an intelligent reader and thinker. He was highly esteemed for his industry and ability, and beloved for his kind heart and genial manner. He was a firm supporter of the Democracy, and although not an office seeker, was actively interested in local politics. Peter Carnagy was married in Ireland to Isabella S., daughter of Rev. Archibald Steel, a preacher of the M. E. church. Mrs. Carnagy was born in County Antrim, Ireland. Their children are: I. Alexander Patterson, died at Summit Bridge, in 1894; II. Mary Jane (Mrs. John Hamilton), of New Castle, Del.; III. James, died in youth, in Philadelphia, Pa.; IV. Isabella, died, aged fourteen; V. William C. L.; VI. Alfred, confidential clerk with Ribbing & Sons, wire manufacturers, Trenton, N. J. Mr. Carnagy and his wife were members of the M. E. church. He died at his home at Hare's Corner, in 1888, and is buried in St. George's cemetery, in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the district, friends from all parts of the state crowding to pay him their last token of respect. His widow was postmistress at Hare's Corner for twenty years, and for the last eight years has been postmistress at Kirkwood, Red Lion hundred, where she resides with her son William. She is a devout Christian, and a tender, loving wife and mother.

William C. L. Carnagy attended the public schools of Brandywine hundred, and of Summit Bridge. Having completed his education at the age of fourteen, William Carnagy began work in his brother's smithy, and worked at the trade for two and a half years. He then began clerking in the store of J. T. Eliason at Summit Bridge where he remained for some time, subsequently following the same occupation in the store of Charles Harris; clerked on a boat plying on the Behman river, carrying the peach crops to the Philadelphia markets during the fruit season, and lived with his brother, Alexander P., during the winter months; he also clerked for a while in the store of W. R. Bowman on King street, Wilmington, Del. In 1874 returned to Kirkwood and engaged in mercantile pursuits, purchasing the business of Z. T. Harris. For ten years he was traveling salesman for Walter A. Wood, and different firms engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements. Although a large share of his earnings was given to his widowed mother, Mr. Carnagy was able by industry and strict economy to save a small sum each year, and in 1874 found himself the possessor of $75. His credit was good and he now determined to begin business for himself. Removing to Kirkwood, he opened a small store, starting with a debt. He had, however, self-reliance, courage, and unremitting industry. His venture was a complete success and he was soon able to extend his business. His brother's establishment at Summit Bridge, with which he was identified, was the first factory built in Delaware outside of Wilmington. He deals extensively in buggies, farming implements and machinery, but makes a specialty of the manufacture of farm wagons. Besides this plant at Summit Bridge, Mr. Carnagy owns a fine store and dwelling house in Kirkwood, valued at $5,000. His ability, conscientious workmanship, and honorable dealing have won the respect and confidence of the community. Mr. Carnagy is interested in local politics, and has identified himself with the Democratic party. In 1897 he was elected enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives of Delaware, and filled the office satisfactorily for two years. He is a member of Conclave No. 362, I. O. H., Summit Bridge; of Buck Council, No. 18, Jr.

O. U. A. M.; of Union Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., Middletown; of St. John's Chapter, No. 1, St. John's Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Wilmington; of the Grand Lodge of Masons; Past Noble Grand of St. George National Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F.; and Past Grand Master of the State Lodge.

William C. L. Carnagy was married in Philadelphia, June 5, 1875, to Beulah, daughter of Charles L. Le Compt, a native of Kent county, Md. Their children are: I. Mary, at school; II. Isabella; III. William; IV. one unnamed, died in infancy. Mr. Carnagy is an active member of the M. E. church. He is particularly interested in Sunday school work and has given liberally of his time and money to serve the cause. He is trustee and librarian of the school, and for twenty-three years has been trustee and clerk for District No. 88.

Alexander Patterson Carnagy, brother of William C. L. Carnagy, was born at the homestead, June 28, 1842. He attended the public schools of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., and of Philadelphia, and became a blacksmith, learning his trade at his father's forge. During the war of the Rebellion, he began business for himself at Summit Bridge, Del. Mr. Carnagy soon turned his attention to the manufacture of farm wagons, and of fine buggies and carriages, and not only built satisfactory vehicles, but invented several pieces of machinery of great use in the construction of farm wagons and various agricultural implements. During the war he enlisted for one hundred days, in the Ninth Delaware Volunteers. While on guard duty at Fort Delaware, he had an attack of erysipelas; this disease poisoned his system, and finally proved fatal. Mr. Carnagy was a member of the Democratic party, and served his district for several years as road commissioner, and as member of the board of school commissioners. He was a successful business man, thoroughly honorable and conscientious in all his dealings. Warm-hearted and generous, a loving husband and father and a kind, affectionate brother, Mr. Carnagy was beloved and respected by the entire community. He was a member in good standing of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W.; also of St. John's Commandery and St. John's Chapter, K. T.

Alexander Patterson Carnagy was married in Talbot county, Md., January 11, 1872, to Susan A., daughter of Charles and Mary J. (Casperson) Le Compt. Mrs. Carnagy was born in New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del. She is a lady of fine personal appearance, intelligent and well educated. Their children are: I. William C., died in infancy; II. Leslie W., at school. Mr. Alexander Carnagy attended the M. E. church. He died very suddenly, October 30, 1893, at Trenton, N. J., whither he had gone to visit his brother; he was at the time apparently in his usual robust health, being a man of stalwart figure and fine appearance. His death caused a painful shock to the community at Summit Bridge, "where he was known and loved by everybody." A good friend and neighbor, a kindly and cheerful companion, Mr. Carnagy was one of those whose loss is not easily forgotten. His remains were interred in Saint George's cemetery, Red Lion hundred, with the solemn rites of the church and of the Masonic Order, the funeral ceremonies being witnessed by a large throng of friends and acquaintances. Since that time, the families of the brothers William C. L. and Alexander Carnagy have formed but one, doubly united by the strong attachment that subsisted between the brothers, and by the fact of their wives being sisters.

JOHN A. PATTERSON, P. O. Edgemoor, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas and Margaret (Maitland) Patterson, was born in Gallagherville, Chester county, Pa., February 4, 1832.

The early ancestors of Mr. Patterson were of Scotch-Irish birth. His grandfather, John Patterson, was a native of Chester county, Pa., and there for many years followed his trade as a shoemaker. Afterwards he engaged in farming. In politics, he was a Federalist. John Patterson married Lydia Baldwin; their children were: I. Thomas; II. Johnson; III. Ruth (Mrs. Johnson Marshall), died in Chester county, Pa.; IV. Hannah (Mrs. David Romans), died in Romansville, Chester county; and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson both died on their farm; they were of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Patterson, father of John A. Patterson, was born on a farm in Chester county, Pa., was educated in a subscription school, and learned blacksmithing at Embreeville, in the same county. In his political views he

a successful farmer. Having by prudence and close attention to business acquired a competence, he retired from active life in 1880. Mr. Moore is one of the oldest citizens of Mill Creek hundred, where he is highly esteemed. His fellow citizens, appreciating his good judgment and business ability, have called upon him to fill various offices. He has served as census enumerator of Mill Creek hundred in 1870; as tax collector of the hundred for two years; and as treasurer of New Castle county from 1850 to 1852. Mr. Moore cast his first vote for General Jackson, and his last vote for William McKinley. Thomas Jefferson Moore was married, at New London, Chester county, Pa., April 18, 1833, to Lydia C., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mansel) Besson, who was born in Mill Creek hundred, May 16, 1813. Their children are: I. Jacob, born April 16, 1834; II. Louise, born December 14, 1835, widow of William Baldwin, Wilmington; III. Sarah Ann, widow of Henry Whiteman, born November 6, 1837; IV. Mary E., deceased wife of Andrew J. Whiteman, born January 6, 1840, died November 25, 1866; V. Thomas Jefferson, born September 18, 1841, died April 20, 1842; VI. Lydia, born March 27, 1843, married first to James Alcorn, and after his death to ——— Kirkpatrick, of Illinois; VII. Rachel J. (Mrs. Joseph Chambers), born September 30, 1845, died September 5, 1874; VIII. Harriet Frances Ann (Mrs. Charles E. Lewis), born April 30, 1848; IX. Susan (Mrs. Andrew J. Whiteman), born May 8, 1850; X. John Thomas, farmer, born March 12, 1852; XI. and XII. twins, Ida (Mrs. William Little), of Mill Creek hundred, and Eva (Mrs. William Chandler), of Stanton, Del., born January 25, 1854; XIII. Essie Elma (Mrs. James Little). Mrs. Moore died in 1881 and is buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian church in White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. Moore resides with his son J. Thomas Moore; he is surrounded by his family and enjoys the presence and affection of his forty grandchildren, and thirty-three great-grandchildren.

JOSEPH C. RANKIN, P. O., Newark, Del., son of Joseph and Sarah (Crawford) Rankin, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., in October, 1824.

The history of the White Clay Creek and Mill Creek hundreds in New Castle county begins with the advent of the Rankin family, many years before the Revolutionary war. That history would lose many of its salient features by the omission of the story of the fructifying of the wilderness, and the introduction of Christian preaching and Christian living by the earliest immigrants of the Rankin name. Joseph Rankin was the first of his family to settle in New Castle county. He came from his birth place near the Clyde, in Scotland, to Delaware, and brought with him his wife and children, a rugged constitution and an indomitable will, his Bible and the memory of the teachings of John Knox. He was one of the earliest white settlers of White Clay Creek hundred, and chose for his habitation a pleasant spot near the Head of Christiana. Here he became the owner of a large tract of land, and immediately began its improvement. As that section of Delaware had not been invaded by the colonists before, Mr. Rankin's undertaking was of great magnitude, but by indefatigable labor he cleared the greater part of the land and made it productive. Where the sound of his ax was heard went up also the music of the psalm; Mr. Rankin was one of the founders of the Head of Christiana Presbyterian church, to which he was a liberal contributor, for to his mind, civilization advanced in a halting manner, if not directed by Christian thought and principles. Mr. Rankin possessed much force of character, and impressed his upright manner of life and his solicitude for the advancement of the Christian religion upon those who were in close fellowship with him. His descendants furnished many pioneers in the settlement of the Great West, and with them they always carried their religion. Many of them have been ministers in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Rankin died on his farm about 1760, and was buried in the graveyard at the Head of Christiana creek.

Thomas Rankin, son of the pioneer Rankin in Delaware, and grandfather of Joseph C. Rankin, was born on the Rankin homestead in White Clay Creek hundred. He was a farmer, and owned a tract of 300 acres of land near the Mill Creek line. During the Revolutionary war he organized a company of Delaware soldiers, whose services were accepted by General Washington. Mr. Rankin was captain of the company, and he and his

John C. Fremont and his last for William McKinley. For several years Mr. Patterson has received a liberal pension.

In Stanton, Del., in May, 1853, John A. Patterson was married to Mary, daughter of Archibald and Ann Barton, born in White Clay Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Thomas A., of Wilmington; II. Ida L. (Mrs. Joseph Guest), of Brandywine hundred; III. Alice R. (Mrs. Charles Guest), deceased; IV. George, of Los Angeles, Cal., now in Fourteenth U. S. Infantry at Manila, Philippine Islands. Mrs. Mary Patterson died in Christiana, Del., February 22, 1876, and was buried in White Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. John A. Patterson married in Christiana, Del., his second wife, Lydia S. Lewis, born in Whiteleysburg, Md., daughter of George Lewis, now of Linwood, Delaware county, Pa. Their children are: I. John A., machinist, of Wilmington; II. Arthur, naval electrician on U. S. S. *San Francisco* ; III. Abner, on U. S. S. *Texas;* IV. Sallie A., student in High school, Wilmington; V. Mary I., now attending public school in Delaware; VI. Howard S. Mr. Patterson and his family are not members of any particular church, but incline to the Presbyterian denomination.

CHRISTOPHER C. RIGHTER, J. P., P. O. Talleyville, New Castle county, Del., son of John and Margaret (McAllister) Righter, was born in Brandywine Village, now a part of Wilmington, Del., November 19, 1846.

His grandfather, Isaac Righter, was a well-known farmer and landowner of Brandywine hundred, and lived for many years near Talleyville. In his old age he removed to Reading, Pa., and spent his declining years with his son, John Righter. He was a Republican in his early life, and afterwards a Democrat. Isaac Righter married, and had children as follows: I. James; II. Martin; III. Evans; IV. John; V. William; VI. Christiana; VII. Mary; VIII. Agnes; IX. Rebecca. All are now deceased. Mr. Righter died in Reading, Mrs. Righter died in Brandywine hundred; both are buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery. Mrs. Righter was a member of the M. E. church.

John Righter, father of Christopher C. Righter, was born in Talleyville, Brandywine hundred, and was educated in the public schools of the vicinity. He learned oak coopering, and for a number of years was employed in the manufacture of oak barrels in Brandywine hundred. In 1850 he removed to Reading, Pa., and there engaged in business on an extensive scale as a maker of barrels for the distilleries. He remained there for fourteen years, after which he returned to Delaware, and purchased a farm of 71 acres near Talleyville, which he cultivated until his death, four years later. Mr. Righter was a Democrat of strong convictions, but never sought office. John Righter was married, in Brandywine hundred, to Margaret McAllister, who was born in southern Ohio. Their children were: I. Christopher C.; II. Emma; III. William, died in Cleveland, Ohio; IV. Martin, deceased; V. Margaret, died young. Mr. Righter died in 1868, and was buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery. He was a consistent member of the M. E. church, and his family were communicants of the same denomination. Mrs. Righter has reached the age of seventy-seven, and resides with her son, Christopher C. Righter.

Christopher C. Righter was four years old when his father removed to Reading, Pa. In that city he attended the public schools and afterwards held a position as clerk in a store for several years. In 1864 he came to Delaware and became his father's assistant on the farm. After his father's death, he succeeded to the control of the farm and has resided on it for the past thirty years. In 1882 Mr. Righter was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Hall, and seven years later was reappointed by Governor Biggs. When his term of seven years had expired, he was again commissioned, for a term of four years, by Governor Tunnell. Mr. Righter has made an enviable record as a justice. During his long service only two appeals from his judgments have been taken to a higher court, and in only one of them was his decision reversed. He is well-read in the law, and cautious. He is popular both as a public official and as a citizen. Mr. Righter is a member of Talleyville Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., and keeper of records of Blue Rock Castle, No. 25, K. G. E., of Talleyville. He has been a life-long Democrat and has served in the county executive committee. In 1892 he was nominated for Levy Court commissioner, but was defeated at the polls.

In 1877, in Philadelphia, Christopher C. Righter was married to Maria, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Hunter, born in Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. Ida T.; II. Lewis V., of Cleveland, Ohio; III. C. Jerome; IV. Sarah T. Mr. Righter is a member of the P. E. church, and secretary of the vestry of Talleyville parish.

WILLIAM WILSON, JR., P. O. Talleyville, New Castle county, Del., son of William and Clarissa (Talley) Wilson, was born near Rockland, Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., June 1, 1827.

Mr. Wilson is of English descent. His paternal grandfather was a resident of Christiana hundred. His father, William Wilson, was born in that hundred, and was one of three brothers; he was a farmer and stockraiser. His farm of 150 acres was highly improved and very productive. In his political views, he was a follower of Jefferson and Jackson. William Wilson married Clarissa, daughter of Curtis Talley, born in Brandywine hundred. They had children: I. Hannah, born in 1814, deceased; II. Mary (Mrs. Evans Righter), born in 1816; III. Morris, born in 1818, deceased; IV. Martha (Mrs. Bayard Neals), born in 1820; V. Lewis, born in 1823, deceased; VI. William, 2; VII. Sarah (Mrs. Thomas R. Day), born in 1829, deceased; VIII. Ellen, born in 1831, deceased. Mr. Wilson died on his farm in 1833; Mrs. Wilson also died on the farm; they were interred in the burial ground at Centre meeting house.

William Wilson, 2, was only six years old when his father died. He was educated in the public schools at Montchanin, and afterward, until he was nineteen years old, labored on the home farm. Then he engaged in business as a butcher and dealer in cattle. He began his venture with a small amount of capital, but by energy and thrift he acquired an extensive and lucrative business. For twenty years he was thus employed. In 1868 he purchased a farm of 82 acres in Brandywine hundred and cultivated it until 1888, when he removed to Talleyville, and has since resided there. Mr. Wilson is a man of wealth, accumulated through his own labors and economy. He owns about 300 acres of land, the Branton flouring mill, and other property. His personal qualities have made for him a large circle of friends. He is a Democrat, of strong party convictions. In 1856-7 and in 1866-7 he held the office of tax collector for Brandywine hundred. He has also served as a school commissioner.

In 1854, in Brandywine hundred, William Wilson was married to Mary E., daughter of Dulton and Margaret (Zebley) Pyle, born in Delaware county, Pa.; her father is a farmer of Brandywine hundred. They had children: I. Emma, at home; II. Ella, at home; III. Howard; IV. Mary E. (Mrs. Everett Hollingsworth), of Christiana hundred. Mr. Wilson and those of the family at home are members of the P. E. church. Mrs. Wilson died in 1863.

Howard Wilson, son of William Wilson, 2, was born in Brandywine hundred, February 7, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of the vicinity and learned butchering with his father. He afterward assisted his father on the home farm until 1882, when he took charge of one of his father's tracts of land in Brandywine hundred and cultivated it until 1894. In the latter year he removed to another of his father's farms, in Christiana hundred, and has there engaged in farming and stockraising, and in the operation of his father's flouring mill. He is a stanch Democrat. In 1882, Howard Wilson married Harriet, daughter of Samuel Hanby. They have children: I. William, 3; II. Emma; III. Samuel. Mr. Wilson is a member of the M. E. church.

ISAAC N. GRUBB, P. O. Grubbs, New Castle county, Del., son of Adam and Julia A. (Talley) Grubb, was born near Grubb's Corner, Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 25, 1823.

The Grubb family is of English descent, and its settlement in Delaware is contemporaneous with the establishment of the government of William Penn over the "three lower counties." John Grubb emigrated from England with his seven sons, and erected a home for himself and family at what is now known as Grubb's Landing on the Delaware, in Brandywine hundred. There he expended much labor in the cultivation of the land, cutting away the forests and making the soil productive.

John Grubb, 2, one of the seven sons of this pioneer, was born in England, November 1,

1684. He became a wealthy farmer and landowner in Brandywine hundred, his home tract consisting of 600 acres and being known as the Stockton plantation. This tract is still in the possession of the Grubb family. John Grubb, 2, married Rachel ———, born April 4, 1690. They had children: I. William, born November 16, 1713, died in 1775; II. Mary, born February 16, 1715; III. John, 3, born March 15, 1718, died April 19, 1780; IV. Rachel, born February 12, 1720, died in 1770; V. Samuel, born March 28, 1722, died January 21, 1769; VI. Adam, born March 15, 1724, died in 1798; VII. Richard, born June 13, 1726; VIII. Hannah, born July 2, 1728, died February 24, 1810. Mr. Grubb died March 15, 1757, and was buried in the Grubb burying ground in Brandywine hundred. In his religious belief he was a Friend.

John Grubb, 3, great-grandfather of Isaac N. Grubb, and second son of John Grubb, 2, was born on the Stockton plantation of 600 acres, on which he always resided, giving its cultivation his constant supervision. He was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca ———, born in January, 1727. They had children: I. Jemima, born September 9, 1747, died July 31, 1796; II. Isaac, born December 11, 1749, died November 5, 1831; III. Samuel, born February 15, 1752, died in 1778; IV. Prudence, born February 28, 1754; V. Mary, born March 25, 1756, died November 24, 1791; VI. Rachel, born September 21, 1758, died in February, 1799; VII. Rebecca, born October 19, 1760, died December 1, 1797. Mrs. Rebecca Grubb died December 7, 1760. John Grubb married as his second wife, Lydia ———. Their children were: I. Charity, born December 30, 1762; II. Sarah, born September 24, 1764, died September 24, 1830; III. Lydia, born July 28, 1766, died May 30, 1834; IV. John, 4, born April 18, 1768, died at sea. John Grubb, 3, died on his plantation April 19, 1780, and was buried in the Grubb burying ground. He was a Friend.

Isaac Grubb, grandfather of Isaac N. Grubb, was a farmer all his days, and resided on the Stockton plantation, which had been devised to him by his father. Adhering to the religious faith of his ancestors, he felt, when the war for independence was waged, that he could not conscientiously take up arms against his fellow-men. He, however, paid a substitute to take his place in the ranks. In his political views, Mr. Grubb was a Federalist. Isaac Grubb married Margaret Crawford, born April 7, 1753. They had children: I. Samuel, born July 7, 1775; II. Rebecca (Mrs. Herman Talley), born August 6, 1777, died March 17, 1836; III. Hannah (Mrs. James Hickman), born March 12, 1779, died June 6, 1803; IV. John, 5, born July 1, 1781; V. Isaac, 2, born May 2, 1783, died in 1850, was sheriff of New Castle county; VI. Prudence (Mrs. Henry Lodge), born August 1, 1785; VII. Adam, born February 6, 1787, died in August, 1867; VIII. Clarissa (Mrs. Samuel Wilson), born February 13, 1790, died in New Garden, Chester county, Pa.; IX. Lydia (Mrs. Thomas Martin), born March 5, 1793; X. William Glover, born April 9, 1795; XI. Anna Maria, born September 9, 1800, died April 25, 1884. Isaac Grubb died November 5, 1831, and was interred in the Grubb burying ground; Mrs. Grubb died March 27, 1825, and was buried by his side. The members of the Grubb family were adherents of the M. E. church.

Adam Grubb, father of Isaac N. Grubb, was born on the ancestral plantation. He attended the subscription schools of the neighborhood, and from his earliest boyhood assisted in the work of the farm. The plantation came to him by inheritance, and was his residence throughout his life. He made many improvements upon it. Mr. Grubb entered political life early, espousing the opinions of Thomas Jefferson. Later he was an ardent Jackson Democrat, and prominent in his party. Adam Grubb was married, May 3, 1815, to Julia A., daughter of Herman and Priscilla (Faulk) Talley, born June 23, 1798. Their children were: I. Lewis, born February 6, 1817, died in Philadelphia, February 19, 1888; II. Herman Wesley, born September 26, 1818, died in 1897; III. Priscilla, born January 16, 1821, died young; IV. Isaac N., born March 25, 1823; V. John T., born February 21, 1825; VI. Anna Maria (Mrs. George Smith), born September 5, 1829, died in 1884; VII. Francis H., born October 17, 1832, died in Illinois, October 4, 1856; VIII. Rebecca, born March 14, 1835, died young; IX. Charles E., born July 15, 1837, died in Huntingdon, Kan., October 4, 1887. Adam Grubb died in August, 1867; Mrs. Grubb also is deceased; both were buried in Siloam M. E.

graveyard in Delaware county, Pa. Mr. Grubb was a member of the M. E. church for more than fifty years, was an exhorter and class-leader, and held other offices in the congregation.

Isaac N. Grubb was born on the homestead and was educated in the public schools of District No. 4, Brandywine hundred, receiving there only the customary public school training. All his life has been spent on the farm. He has been a practical, successful farmer and stockraiser, and a respected and useful citizen. He has served as a school commissioner of District No. 4, Brandywine hundred, and as tax collector of the same hundred. In 1884 he was elected a Levy Court commissioner on the Democratic ticket, was re-elected in 1888, and from 1886 to 1890 was president of the board of commissioners. During his administration, extensive improvements were made in the county. He was one of the promoters of the Washington street bridge in Wilmington, one of the most important highways in the city, and throughout his long term of office served the taxpayers very faithfully. Mr. Grubb is a member of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Mill Creek hundred. He is also an active member of a number of secret societies, including Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, F. and A. M., of Wilmington; Morning Star Lodge, No. 9, K. of P., of Grubb's Corner, and Star of Bethel Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; of this last organization he is a charter member, having aided in its institution fifty years ago, and acted as treasurer for forty years; he holds the rank of Past Grand, and member of the Grand Lodge of the state. Mr. Grubb has been a Democrat of high standing in his party. He cast his first vote for James K. Polk for president, and his last for William J. Bryan, silver Democratic candidate.

On March 20, 1859, Isaac N. Grubb married Julia E., daughter of William and Rebecca Smith, born in Sylvan, Delaware county, Pa., in 1830. Their children are: I. Jeannette, born October 1, 1862, married, on October 6, 1885, William L. Jeffers, commission merchant of Philadelphia, has children, i. Julia, deceased, ii. Jeannette, iii. William, iv. Helen; II. Newton L., born September 19, 1864. Mrs. Grubb died August 20, 1881, and was buried in Bethel M. E. graveyard.

WILLIAM E. HUSBANDS, P. O. Rockland, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Petite de Mange) Husbands, was born near Rockland, Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., December 1, 1846.

The Husbands family is of English descent and have long been honored residents of Brandywine hundred. William Husbands, grandfather of William E. Husbands, was born near Rockland, December 20, 1786. He began life in comparative poverty, and enjoyed very slender opportunities for obtaining a scholastic education. Devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, he became a wealthy farmer and landowner. Through energy and thrift he acquired about 400 acres of land, upon which he made many improvements. He was accounted one of the most progressive farmers of the hundred, took an active interest in educational matters and was foremost in movements for the public good. In his political views he was in heartiest accord with Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson; he never was an office-seeker. On March 28, 1811, William Husbands was married to Jane McBride, born in Brandywine hundred February 19, 1789, daughter of Daniel McBride, a farmer of Scotch descent. They had children: I. Violet (Mrs. William F. Husbands), deceased; II. William, 2, deceased; III. Rachel, deceased; IV. John, retired farmer of Brandywine hundred; V. Thomas; VI. Mary, deceased; VII. Margaret, resides on the home farm; VIII. Jane, widow of Joseph McFarland; IX. Adolphus, deceased; X. Daniel, of Concord township, Chester county, Pa.; XI. Elizabeth, died in youth. Mr. Husbands died on his farm in January, 1869; his widow died July 7 of the same year; both were buried in the Union cemetery of Newark, Del.

Thomas Husbands, third son of William and Jane (McBride) Husbands, was born on the homestead farm in Brandywine hundred, and educated in the common schools of the vicinity. He remained with his father on his large home farm until he attained his majority, and then settled on one of his father's farms, consisting of 83 acres, near what is now known as "Three Houses." There he spent his entire life. With his father's example as a stimulus and guide, he undertook the acquisition of real estate, and proved very successful in his undertaking. He took a deep interest in local and national political matters and was a leader in his community. He filled the office of road commissioner. He was a

Democrat of unchangeable convictions and occupied a leading position in his party in Brandywine hundred. Thomas Husbands was married to Elizabeth Petite de Mange, born in Brandywine hundred, and daughter of Francis de Mange, a Frenchman and a farmer of Brandywine hundred. They had children: I. Francis C., of Shannon Hill, near Philadelphia, Pa.; II. William E.; III. Thomas H., of Elm, Delaware county, Pa.; IV. Eugene L., on the home farm; V. Julia J. Mr. Husbands died December 5, 1897; his wife died April —, 1895; both are buried in Lombardy cemetery. They were members of the M. E. church, and active in congregational work.

William E. Husbands obtained his education in the public schools of Rockland and in St. Mary's Academy, Wilmington, under the tutorage of Rev. Father Reilly. He spent two terms at the academy and then returned to the homestead, where he remained until 1871. In that year he removed to the Willow Springs farm, a tract of 50 acres. For the past twenty-seven years he has made farming and stockraising his chief occupations. He is widely known and respected for his honesty and uprightness. In 1892 he was appointed delinquent tax collector, and filled that office until 1897, in which year he was appointed tax collector of Brandywine hundred. Mr. Husbands is a member of West Brandywine Grange, No. 13, and a past master. He is an active Democrat, and influential in his party.

In 1871, at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., William E. Husbands was married to Susan, daughter of Lewis and Julia Ritter, born in Chester county. Their children are: I. Helen L., at home; II. Clementine, was educated in the public schools of Brandywine hundred and graduated from the West Chester State Normal School of Pennsylvania, and for the past six years has taught school in the Sharpley district of Brandywine hundred; III. William E., Jr., at home. Mr. Husbands' wife and children are members of St. Paul's M. E. church, of Wilmington, Del.

WILLIAM TWADDELL TALLEY, P. O. Beaver Valley, New Castle county, Del., son of Elihu and Ann (Twaddell) Talley, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 6, 1817.

The Talley family, one of the oldest in Delaware, has many representatives who are influential among the citizens of Brandywine hundred. William Talley, grandfather of William T. Talley, was born in Brandywine hundred, and became one of the most successful farmers of the hundred. In middle life Mr. Talley removed to Beaver Valley, where he owned 400 acres of land. He devoted himself to agriculture, and spent the remainder of his life on this farm, on which he made many improvements. William Talley was married to Diana Stilley. Their children are: I. Curtis; II. Harman; III. Peter; IV. Caleb; V. Amor; VI. Elihu; VII. Lewis; VIII. John; IX. Sarah; X. Kesiah; all now deceased. Mr. Talley, his wife and family were members of the M. E. church. Both died at the homestead, and are buried in Falk's Cemetery.

Elihu Talley, father of William T. Talley, was born in Brandywine hundred. He settled in Beaver Valley on a third of the homestead which he received from his father's estate. Part of this tract was valuable timber land. This he cleared, and shipped the finished lumber to Philadelphia and other points where it was used in building ships. His whole life was devoted to husbandry, in which he was very successful. He was also interested in raising fine cattle. Mr. Talley was a Democrat, a disciple of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, and an enthusiastic supporter of his party. He was a good citizen, esteemed and honored in the community. Elihu Talley was married to Ann, daughter of William Twaddell, of Delaware county, Pa. Mr. Twaddell, who was a native of Ireland, was the first manufacturer of powder in Delaware county, Pa. Their children are: I. William T.; II. Charles T., an invalid from his birth, died at the home of his brother, William T. Talley. Mr. Talley and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. He died at the homestead; his widow also died at the homestead, where she resided with her son, William T. Talley; both are buried in the cemetery at Marcus Hook.

William T. Talley attended the subscription schools of his native hundred, but these schools were poorly taught, and the winter terms were very short. Being a thoughtful lad, however, he acquired much knowledge by study at home and a habit of observation. He remained at home, assisting his father on the farm, thus gaining a practical knowledge of

the principles of husbandry. His whole life was spent on the homestead, where he made a home for his aged parents and for his afflicted brother, caring for them until the time of their death. After his father's death, Mr. Talley took charge of the property, and began farming on his own account. He is one of the most successful agriculturists of Brandywine hundred. By his industry and thrift he has added to the home farm of 133 acres, which he inherited, until he now owns 300 acres of well improved land. Mr. Talley is a Democrat, a life-long disciple of Thomas Jefferson and of Andrew Jackson. He is a good citizen, highly esteemed in the hundred, and has served as supervisor of roads and road commissioner. Although he has passed his eighty-first birthday, Mr. Talley is active and energetic and attends personally to all branches of his business.

William T. Talley was married in West Chester, Pa., November 16, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Letitia (Brinton) Heyburn, well-known citizens of Birmingham township, Chester county, Pa. Mrs. Talley, who was born in New Castle county, Del., where Wilmington now stands, is a relative of the Dilworth family, of Christiana hundred, New Castle county. Their children are: I. Elihu D.; II. Sarah A.; III. John Heyburn, farmer, married Josephine MacDonald; IV. Letitia B. Mr. Talley and his family are members of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon.

CHARLES JONES, No. 804 Market street, Wilmington, Del., son of Edward and Mary (Pitt) Jones, was born at Tenbury, Worcestershire, England, August 10, 1837.

Mr. Jones' parents were born in Worcestershire, England, and lived and died on a farm in their native land. They had ten children, one of whom, Charles, emigrated to America.

Charles Jones attended school in Worcestershire, but was soon obliged to leave school and work for wages. He loved books, however, and spent all his leisure in reading and studying, thus gaining much useful information. When he was only six years old he began driving a team for his father, and at ten found employment as a farmer's boy. In his fifteenth year Charles Jones went to London, and secured a position as a valet, receiving thirty-five pounds per year. He was afterwards employed in the coal fields of Staffordshire, and two years later obtained a position as groom and gardener with a clergyman in Tintenwith, Eng., where he remained for eight years. Simple, thrifty living enabled him to save money, and at the end of the eight years he purchased a stage and horses, which he drove on the route to Ludlow. In 1874, Mr. Jones decided to seek a home in the new western land, and with his wife and child, embarked at Liverpool, Eng., May 1, 1874, on the *Illinois*, bound for Philadelphia, Pa. After landing, he proceeded immediately to Wilmington, Del., where he obtained employment as a gardener. With the exception of three years, during which he worked as a carpenter for the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, he retained his position as gardener until 1889, when, on the recommendation of Mr. Bush, he was appointed superintendent of Lombardy cemetery, which was opened July 10, 1889. Mr. Jones assisted the surveyor in laying out the grounds, dug the first grave in the cemetery, and for the past nine years, has performed his duties faithfully and intelligently, giving entire satisfaction to all. He is a careful, exact workman, and a genial gentleman, esteemed and respected in the community. Mr. Jones is a Republican; he is a member of St. George's Society, of Wilmington, and of Castle No. 55, K. of G. E., of Talleyville.

Charles Jones was married in Worcestershire, England, to Ann, daughter of William Birkin, a wheelwright of that shire. After her death he married Emma, daughter of William Thomas, farmer. Mrs. Emma Jones also was a native of Worcestershire. Their children are: I. Caroline B. (Mrs. Edward Pyle), of Wilmington, born in England; II. Charles P.; III. Mary S.; IV. Louise; V. Annie; VI. Herbert; VII. William; and three died in infancy.

VALENTINE FORWOOD, deceased, formerly of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., son of John and Mary (Robinson) Forwood, was born on the Forwood homestead in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., June 9, 1802.

Mr. Forwood's father, John Forwood, farmer, was born in Brandywine hundred, in 1764. His whole life was spent in his native hundred, where he bought and cultivated the land now owned by his grandson, Joseph For-

wood, situated near Grubb's Corner. The old stone dwelling on this property was built in 1797. Mr. Forwood was a Whig. Jehu Forwood was married to Mary Robinson, who was born December 4, 1770. She was of Scotch-Irish descent. Their children are: I. Sarah (Mrs. ——— Williams), born December 1, 1790; II. Lydia (Mrs. Stephen Cloud), born November 24, 1792; II. William, born December 3, 1794, removed to Ohio; IV. Charles, born July 13, 1797, married Diana Johnson; V. Samuel, born August 16, 1799, married Eliza Weldin; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. Jesse Kendell), born December 28, 1801; VII. Valentine; VIII. Deborah (Mrs. Lee Weldin), born April 20, 1807; IX. Jehu, born July 12, 1812, married Lydia Taylor; X. Maria (Mrs. William Perkins), of Indiana, born February 4, 1815. Mr. Forwood, his wife and family, were members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Forwood died in 1838, and Mr. Forwood, in 1850; both are buried at Newark Union cemetery, in Brandywine hundred.

Valentine Forwood was educated in the subscription schools of his native hundred and remained at home working with his father until he attained his majority. While a young man he purchased his homestead, a farm known as the Aldred property. Here he spent the remainder of his life, farming, raising fine cattle, and making many improvements. Mr. Forwood was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He was interested in public affairs, and was a member of the board of school commissioners of Brandywine hundred. A true Christian gentleman, always ready to extend help to others in time of need, he was highly esteemed and honored in the hundred. Valentine Forwood was married to Hannah, daughter of Joseph Weldin, an old citizen of Brandywine hundred, where his daughter, Mrs. Forwood, was born. Their children are: I. Rebecca, deceased; II. Mary J., deceased; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Mousley); IV. Parker, died in youth; V. Stephen, died in youth; VI. Martha, widow of Thomas Booth. Mr. Forwood and all of his family were members of the Episcopal church. He died at the homestead in 1891; his wife had died in 1885; both are interred in Newark Union cemetery.

Thomas Booth, deceased, formerly of Bethel township, Delaware county, Pa., son of James and Lydia (Forwood) Booth, and son-in-law of Valentine Forwood, was born at Booth's Corner, Bethel township, Delaware county, Pa. He was educated in the schools of his native township, and devoted himself to agriculture, spending his whole life on his farm in Bethel township. Mr. Booth was a Republican, interested in all the affairs of the county, but never sought political preferment. He was honored and esteemed in the community for his Christian character, good judgment and business ability.

Thomas Booth was married at Booth's Corner to Martha Forwood. Mr. Booth was a consistent member of the M. E. church. He died at his home in Delaware county, Pa., in 1891, and is buried in Siloam M. E. cemetery. His widow resides at Talleyville, Del. Her generous disposition and hearty kindness and hospitality have won the love and esteem of her friends and neighbors.

JOSEPH MILLER, P. O. Grubb's Store, near Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., son of George and Sarah (Taylor) Miller, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., August 25, 1805.

Mr. Miller's father, George Miller, was a native of Ireland. After his father's death, George, then quite young, accompanied his widowed mother and his two brothers to America. They settled in Christiana hundred, where Mr. Miller devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil. He afterwards removed to Brandywine hundred, in the same county, and assumed the management of the Blue Ball Tavern. Five years later, he purchased 80 acres of wild land, which, with the help of his sons, he cleared and brought under cultivation. He erected on his farm a comfortable dwelling with a barn and outbuildings, and by careful, intelligent labor made of this waste land a valuable property. Mr. Miller was a Democrat, a follower of Thomas Jefferson, highly esteemed and respected in the county. George Miller was married to Sarah Taylor, a relative of the Springer family of New Castle county, Del., and a distant relative of the late James G. Blaine, of Maine. Their children are: I. Martin, deceased; II. James, deceased; III. Jonas, deceased; IV. Joseph; V. Hiram, deceased; VI. George, of Brandywine hundred; VII. Maria, widow of Robert Kirk; VIII.

John. C. Fremont

Sarah, died in youth. Mr. Miller and his wife were consistent members of the Newark Union M. E. church. He not only helped to build this church, but was always ready to contribute liberally to its support. He lived to celebrate his eighty-seventh birthday, beloved and honored by all who knew him. He and his wife died on the farm and are buried in Newark Union cemetery.

Joseph Miller was educated in the subscription schools of Brandywine hundred. He was unable to attend school except during the short winter sessions; the summer months and all his leisure hours were devoted to assisting his father in clearing the homestead. At the age of fifteen, Mr. Miller left home to learn carpentry under William Boyd, manager of the carpenter shops of the DuPont Powder Company, and having become a skilled workman in that department, was placed under Mr. Murphy, millwright, also in the DuPont works. For eighteen years he was employed as carpenter and millwright in the DuPont works, receiving twenty-four dollars per month. In 1838 Mr. Miller purchased the homestead, 66 acres of land known as the Garland tract. For the past sixty years he has devoted himself to farming, market-gardening, and raising fine cattle. He has made many improvements on his property, erecting a handsome dwelling, barns and outhouses. He is interested in all of the affairs of Brandywine hundred, and has served as supervisor of roads, and as a member of the board of school commissioners. Mr. Miller cast his first presidential vote in 1828, for Andrew Jackson, Democrat, and voted for his re-election in 1832. He was identified with the Democratic party until the hard cider campaign of 1840, when he voted for William Henry Harrison. Mr. Miller's land furnished the timber, and he himself helped to construct the log cabin which was built in Brandywine hundred and taken to Baltimore, Md., during that memorable contest. He voted the Whig ticket from that time until 1860, when he became an active worker in the Republican ranks. He has attended eighteen presidential elections, and cast his last vote for William McKinley in 1896. He has never sought political preferment. Mr. Miller is strictly temperate in all his habits, and by his industry, integrity and good judgment has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His long and useful life is crowned by an active and honored old age. Ninety-three well-spent years have left him in the enjoyment of all his faculties, and able to attend to all the details of his business. His mind is strong and clear, and his memory is excellent. He is an interesting talker, and delights in telling stories of old times, especially anecdotes of the war of 1812; that war he remembers distinctly.

Joseph Miller was married, in 1827, in Brandywine hundred, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Robinson. Of their three children, two died in infancy; the third, Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Beeson), of Litchfield, Ill., died in 1898. Mrs. Miller died in 1832, and is buried in Newark Union cemetery. In 1834, Mr. Miller was married to Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Rodmand) Garland. Mrs. Miller's father was a carpenter, and was a native of Brandywine hundred. The children of Joseph and Sarah (Garland) Miller are: I. Mary Elizabeth, married Amor G. Forwood, both deceased; II. Rebecca T., deceased; III. Maria, at home; IV. Beulah W., deceased; V. Josephine, married to the Rev. Thomas B. Hunter, of Hockessin, Del.; VI. Garland, died in youth; VII. Francina, deceased; VIII. ———, died in infancy. Mrs. Sarah Miller died in 1848, and is buried in Newark Union cemetery. Mr. Miller was married in 1853 at Marcus Hook, Pa., to Rebecca, daughter of John M. Turner, formerly mayor of Wilmington, Del. They have two children: I. Margaret; II. Joseph, both died in youth. For forty-five years Mr. Miller and his wife have enjoyed all the happiness which is found in a well-ordered Christian home. Mrs. Miller's gentle, refined manner and cordial hospitality have made her a general favorite. For sixty years Mr. Miller has been a member of the M. E. church; he is active in all good works, and contributes liberally to every benevolent enterprise. He assisted in the organization of the Sunday-school at Newark Union church, Brandywine hundred, and labored faithfully for its success. He is beloved and honored in the county for his long and useful life and his ripe Christian character.

CLARK WEBSTER, P. O. Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., son of Clark and Elizabeth (Abbott) Webster, was born at Sunny Slope, the farm on which he now resides,

in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 16, 1834.

Thomas Webster, grandfather of Clark Webster, a representative of one of the oldest families in Brandywine hundred, was born in that hundred, where he owned and cultivated a farm of 100 acres, now the home of his grandson, Clark Webster. He spent his whole life on this farm, which he greatly improved; his fields yielded rich harvests, and his cattle were always of the best breeds and in excellent condition. Mr. Webster was a Whig, interested in public affairs, but not an office-seeker. Thomas Webster married Margaret Clark, a native of Delaware. Their children are: I. Margaret (Mrs. Robert Johnson); II. Sarah (Mrs. William Hanby); III. Elizabeth (Mrs. Benjamin Hanby), of Brandywine hundred; IV. Jane (Mrs. James Murphy), of New Jersey; V. Isabella (Mrs. John Jordan); VI. Thomas, died aged nineteen; VII. Clark; VIII. Mary (Mrs. Owen Zebley). Mr. Webster and his wife were members of the Bethel M. E. church. Both died at the homestead, and are buried in the cemetery at Bethel M. E. church.

Mr. Webster's father, Clark Webster, was born at the homestead and educated in the subscription schools of his native hundred. His life was devoted to agriculture, and was spent on the homestead which he inherited. Mr. Webster was very successful in general farming and in raising fine cattle. He not only increased the value of his patrimony, but secured a competence which enabled him to retire from the cares of active farm life. He built for himself a comfortable home on the farm, and there, for twenty years, enjoyed the rest and ease which were the reward of his years of toil and economy. He was a Whig, and afterwards identified himself with the Republican party; although he was interested in public affairs, he never desired political preferment. Clark Webster was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Abbott, a well-known citizen of Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. Margaret (Mrs. Hiram Lodge), deceased; II. Thomas, died in youth; III. Rebecca A., deceased; IV. Mary, deceased; V. John, deceased; VI. Isaac, deceased; VII. Sara, widow of Reece Baldwin; VIII. and IX. twins, Martha and Elizabeth, widow of Lewis Bird; X. Jane Ann (Mrs. James A. Perkins), deceased; XI. Clark, 2. Mr. Webster and his wife were consistent members of the M. E. church, in which he was a steward, and one of the board of trustees. He died at the homestead in 1874, his wife died in 1860; both are interred in the cemetery at Bethel M. E. church.

Clark Webster, 2, received his education in the public schools of Brandywine hundred. He inherited the homestead, where he spent his whole life, devoting himself to husbandry. When his father retired from active farm life, Mr. Webster took charge of Sunny Slope, where he now resides. Besides general farming, he has an extensive dairy, and pays particular attention to live stock; his cattle are all blooded animals, and are kept in excellent condition. Mr. Webster has not only improved the homestead, but has added acre to acre until he now owns several farms besides the one on which he resides, all of which are cultivated by his sons. Mr. Webster is a Republican, and has served his hundred as road commissioner and as a member of the board of school commissioners. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry.

On February 3, 1859, Clark Webster was married, in Concord township, Delaware county, Pa., to Rebecca A., daughter of Dutton and Margaret (Zebley) Pyle, who were prominent members of the M. E. church, and the descendants of old families of Delaware county, Pa., where their daughter, Mrs. Clark Webster, was born. Their children are: I. Thomas, farmer of Concord township, Delaware county, Pa., married Ella Barlow; II. George W., whose farm, on which he resides, adjoins his father's, married Laura, daughter of Curtis M. Talley, of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del.; III. William, cultivating one of his father's farms, married Charlotte Edwards; IV. Elizabeth, died in youth; V. C. Edward, farmer, married Sarah Talley; VI. Dutton P.; VII. Clark A. Mr. Webster and his wife are members of the M. E. church. He is highly esteemed and honored in the community, where his pleasant, hospitable home is ever open to a large circle of friends. Mrs. Webster's gentle kindness and intelligent conversation make her a general favorite. All of their children have received a liberal education.

GEORGE L. MILLER, P. O. Wilmington, Del., son of George and Sarah (Taylor)

Miller, was born at the Blue Ball hotel, in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 11, 1811.

George L. Miller was educated in the subscription schools of the district. He remained at home, attending school during the winter months and helping his father to clear and improve the homestead. At the age of eighteen he entered the DuPont works, studying under William Murphy, millwright, and having served his apprenticeship, worked at his trade in the same establishment for twenty years. In 1848 Mr. Miller abandoned his trade and purchased his present home, a farm of 68 acres, then owned by his brother, Jonas Miller. Here he has lived for the past fifty years, devoting his time to farming, market gardening, and raising fine cattle. He has made many improvements, erecting a house and barn and beautifying his property. Mr. Miller cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1832, but voted for the Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, in 1840, and in 1860 identified himself with the Republican party. He has not desired political preferment and has never accepted any office except that of road commissioner, which he held for several terms. Mr. Miller is strictly temperate in all his habits, never using tobacco or intoxicants in any form. He is an efficient business man, active and energetic, and a good citizen. With the exception of his brother, Joseph Miller, he is the oldest inhabitant of Brandywine hundred, and, although he has passed his eighty-seventh birthday, he enjoys firm health, and is able to attend to all the details of his business. He is esteemed and honored in the community for his good judgment and upright character, and beloved for his kind disposition, which makes him a friend to all in need.

George L. Miller was married, May 14, 1834, to Jane, daughter of Robert Akin, an influential farmer of New London, Chester county, Pa. Mrs. Miller, who was born in Donegal, Ireland, was in early youth when her parents emigrated to America. Their children are: I. Letitia (Mrs. Samuel Saring), deceased; II. Louisa, widow of Joseph P. Blackburn, of New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del.; III. James, died in youth; IV. William A., married Emma J. Walker, died in middle life; V. Mary (Mrs. Lewis F. Talley), of Brandywine hundred; VI. Sarah M. (Mrs. George Watson), farming the homestead; VII. George W., carpenter, Wilmington, Del.; VIII. Robert; IX. Frank, died in youth. Mr. Miller finds his chief pleasure in his home. For sixty years he and his estimable wife enjoyed a full measure of domestic happiness. In 1884 they celebrated their golden wedding, when all their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren gathered to do them honor. Mrs. Miller died November 6, 1895, and is buried in the Union cemetery, at Newark, Del.

JOHN TALLEY, P. O. Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas and Mary (Weldon) Talley, was born November 15, 1813, on the farm on which he now resides in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del.

Thomas Talley, farmer and stone mason, father of John Talley, was born on a farm situated on the Falk Road, in Brandywine hundred, where he learned his trade and worked at it for a number of years. In the first part of the present century, Mr. Talley purchased a farm of 60 acres, on which he built a house and barn. Here he spent the remainder of his life in cultivating and improving his property. He was a Democrat, liberal in his views, and never sought or accepted any office. Thomas Talley was married to Mary Weldon, who was born in Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. Eliza born March 8, 1806, died October 13, 1891; II. George W., deceased, a farmer of Brandywine hundred, born February 7, 1808; III. Alban, born March 15, 1811, died in youth; IV. John; V. Hannah, born July 25, 1816, married Jacob R. Weldon, both deceased. Mrs. Talley was a member of the Mount Pleasant M. E. church, active in all good works, and greatly beloved for her kindness and liberality. Mr. Talley was liberal in his religious views. He and his wife died at the homestead; both are buried in Union cemetery, at Newark.

John Talley's educational advantages were limited; he attended the subscription schools of Brandywine hundred, but the schools were poorly equipped and the teachers inefficient. He devoted himself to farming, and spent his whole life on the homestead, cultivating and improving his property. He is one of the most successful agriculturists in Brandywine hundred. Mr. Talley was a Democrat, but at

the time of the Civil War, influenced by conscientious motives, he identified himself with the Republican party and has since then voted that party's ticket. He is interested in public affairs, but has never held office. Mr. Talley is genial and hospitable, well-read and interesting in conversation. He has a fine constitution, and is entirely unacquainted with sickness. He has never worn spectacles, and is able to read the smallest print without difficulty.

John Talley was married to Sarah, daughter of Isaac Stidham, a well-known resident of Brandywine hundred, where Mrs. Talley was born. Their children are: I. Eliza Jane (Mrs. Isaac R. Staats) of Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, Del.; II. Isaac S., a farmer of Brandywine hundred, married Eliza Beeson; III. Anna Mary, married Lewis McCrea, a farmer of Brandywine hundred; IV. John, farming the homestead, married Lily, daughter of William Mayne; V. Louise (Mrs. John F. Carver). Mrs. Talley was a consistent member of Mount Pleasant M. E. church. She died at the homestead, in 1893, and is buried in Union cemetery, at Newark, Del.

BAYARD GUEST, P. O. Bellevue, New Castle county, Del., son of Joseph B. and Maria (Wilkinson) Guest, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 23, 1829.

Among the original settlers of the part of Delaware now included in Brandywine hundred were representatives of this family, whose members have all been useful and influential citizens. Joseph B. Guest, father of Bayard Guest, was born on a farm in Brandywine hundred, where he spent his whole life. Here he owned a tract of land which he improved and cultivated until the time of his death. He was a Republican, interested in public affairs, but not an office-seeker. Joseph B. Guest was married to Maria Wilkinson, a native of New Castle county, Del. Their children are: I. Bayard; II. Henrietta (Mrs. Stephen Thompson), deceased; III. James Henry, a prominent farmer of Brandywine hundred, deceased; IV. Mary; V. Alfred W., of Los Angeles, Cal.; VI. Martha, married Daniel Ferguson, both deceased; VII. Joseph W., a farmer of Brandywine hundred. Mr. Guest and his wife died at the homestead; both are buried in the Union cemetery in Newark, Del.

Bayard Guest attended the district schools of his native hundred, and remained at home, assisting his father, until he attained his majority. In 1850 he began learning bricklaying at Wilmington, Del., with John Flynn. After working at his trade for five years, Mr. Guest returned to Brandywine hundred, and settled on what is known as the Fairview farm, a tract of 45 acres, then owned by his father-in-law, Edward Beeson. For more than forty years, Mr. Guest made this place his home. He devoted himself to farming and market gardening, and made many improvements on the property, building a barn, suitable outbuildings, and a comfortable frame dwelling, which was beautifully situated, and commanded an extensive view of the Delaware and of the surrounding country. In 1892 he rented his farm, and since then has been living in retirement at his home on the banks of the Delaware. Mr. Guest is a Republican, and has served as road commissioner for one term. Society has no charms for him. He prefers the quiet of country life, and the companionship of his genial, loving wife. Both are benevolent and hospitable, beloved and esteemed by their friends and neighbors.

Bayard Guest was married, in 1853, in Brandywine hundred, to Mary Jane, daughter of Edward and Mary (Stedham) Beeson. They have two children: I. Eliza Jane; II. William. Both died in infancy.

Mrs. Guest's grandfather, Edward Beeson, a native of Brandywine hundred, was of English ancestry. He owned 400 acres of land, and was prominent in the hundred as a successful farmer and a raiser of fine cattle. His whole life was spent on his farm in Brandywine hundred. He was interested in public affairs, and identified himself with the Whig party. Edward Beeson was married to Mary Stedham. Their children are: I. Edward; II. John; III. Henry; IV. Alice, deceased. Mr. Beeson and his wife died at the homestead; both are buried in the Union cemetery at Newark, Del.

Edward Beeson, father of Mrs. Bayard Guest, was born on the Beeson homestead, educated in the public schools of his native hundred, and remained with his father until he attained his majority. On leaving home, he received from his father the gift of a farm of

175 acres situated on the banks of the Delaware. Here Mr. Beeson spent his life, devoting himself entirely to agriculture. His property was well cultivated and highly improved. He also built a large, comfortable stone dwelling, with a barn and outbuildings. He was a Whig, interested in public affairs, but never sought political preferment. Edward Beeson married Mary, daughter of Jacob Stedham, a well-known citizen of Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. William, died in youth; II. John, died in youth; III. Henry, died in youth; IV. Eliza, widow of James Henry Guest, brother of Bayard Guest; V. Mary Jane (Mrs. Bayard Guest); VI. Edward, died in youth; VII. Lydia A. (Mrs. William C. Kellum), of Piasa, Ill.; VIII. Anna Maria (Mrs. M. T. Shellam), of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Beeson and his wife were highly esteemed by their friends and neighbors. Mr. Beeson died at the homestead in 1852, and is buried in the Union cemetery, at Newark, Del.; his widow died and was buried in Macoupin county, Ill., in 1870.

WILLIAM BIGLER LIVERMORE, Bellevue, New Castle county, Del., son of Joseph and Margaret (Bigler) Livermore, was born in Mercer county, Pa., April 10, 1840.

Joseph Livermore, his father, was for many years commissioner of the Pennsylvania canal, and afterwards held a position in the United States custom house, in New York City, N. Y. He was married to Margaret Bigler, a sister of William Bigler, governor of Pennsylvania from 1852 to 1855. Of their three children one died in youth; those surviving are: I. William B.; II. Florence (Mrs. Franklin Fielding), of Clearfield county, Pa. Mr. Livermore died in New York City, N. Y., in 1860; his wife died in Harrisburg, Pa.

William B. Livermore attended the public schools of Mercer county, Pa., and the high school at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., and completed his scholastic course at Emaus Institute, at Middletown, Pa. After his graduation, he secured a position as clerk in a store in Middletown, where he remained for two years. In 1859, Mr. Livermore was appointed page to the United States Senate, at Washington, D. C. He held this position during the stormy sessions of 1859, '60 and '61, and was enabled to listen to the most eminent men of the country, as they discussed the important questions of the day. He heard Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, afterwards president of the Southern Confederacy, make his last speech on the floor of the Senate, and on March 4th, 1861, saw the inauguration of the first Republican president, Abraham Lincoln, the martyr. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Livermore went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he had secured a position as clerk in the drug store of Mr. Goodyear. On August 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Harlan, Captain John Struthers, and served for three years. The corps to which the regiment belonged was stationed in Southern Virginia, and was under the command of Generals Butler, Dix, and Wool. Mr. Livermore took part in several engagements, and was mustered out at Bermuda Hundred, August 20, 1864. Returning to Philadelphia, he resumed his duties as clerk, but constant confinement so impaired his health that he was obliged to change his occupation, and he obtained a position as line-man for the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1868, while working at Frankford, Philadelphia, he fell from a pole and broke both legs. Three months later, having recovered from the effects of this accident, Mr. Livermore learned telegraphy, and found employment in Philadelphia as an operator on the city lines; he afterwards held a similar position on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. His duties were so promptly and efficiently discharged, that in 1874 he was appointed an extra operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1875, he secured his appointment as operator for the P. W. and B. R. R., at Edgemoor, Del., and in the same year was removed to Bellevue, where he spent five years as operator. In 1880, the company testified its appreciation of his services by making him their agent at Bellevue. In the same year, he was appointed agent for the Adams Express Company in that place. Mr. Livermore still holds these positions, discharging the duties devolving upon him with characteristic promptness and fidelity. In 1882 he became postmaster of Bellevue, receiving his commission from President Arthur. His genial manner, his exactness and willingness to oblige, make him a general favorite. For sixteen years he has managed the business of the office to the entire

satisfaction of his employers and of their patrons. Mr. Livermore is a Democrat; he is interested in public affairs, and although active in politics is not a partisan. He has served on the board of school commissioners of District No. 2, Brandywine hundred, and by his integrity and ability has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Livermore is a member of the G. A. R., and of Oriental Lodge, No. 27, A. F. and A. M., of Wilmington, Del.

William Bigler Livermore was married, in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866, to Lavinia Davis. Of their five children, three died in youth; I. Laura M.; II. Katie; III. Helen. Those surviving are: I. William D., telegraph operator at Lamokin, Delaware county, Pa.; II. E. Horace, telegraph operator for the tower of the P., W. and B. R. R., at Bellevue, Del. Mrs. Livermore was a member of the Baptist church. She died, November 27, 1889, and is buried in Lafayette cemetery. Mr. Livermore and his family are members of Mount Pleasant M. E. church.

GOLDSMITH C. NAILOR, P. O. Wilmington, Del., son of William and Sarah E. (Williams) Nailor, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., June 5, 1853.

Noble Nailor, grandfather of Goldsmith C. Nailor, was born and reared in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del. He was a wheelwright, and after working at his trade for several years in Milton, Sussex county, Del., turned his attention to farming in Cedar Creek hundred. In 1835, he sold out and removed to New Castle county, Del., and settling in what is now Blackbird hundred, devoted the remainder of his life to farming. Noble Nailor was first a Whig, but later became a Democrat. He served in the war of 1812 as a drummer boy, and was a great favorite in his regiment. Noble Nailor was married in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del., to Elizabeth Cummings. Their children are: I. Sarah (Mrs. Evan Watts), deceased; II. John, died in 1896; III. William; IV. Robert, of Appoquinimink hundred; V. an infant, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Nailor were faithful members of the M. E. church.

William Nailor, second son of Noble and Elizabeth (Cummings) Nailor, was born in Cedar Creek hundred, December 24, 1824. He attended school there until his father removed to Appoquinimink hundred, and remained with his parents until 1843. For two years he worked the farm near Odessa, which he rented of Mark Davis, then rented the John Lynam farm for four years. Mr. Nailor continued to rent different farms in Blackbird hundred for many years, and at length purchased the Pennington farm, consisting of 156 acres. He spent about $9,000 in improving this property, and in 1872 added 100 acres to his farm, and began fruit culture. He was the most extensive peach cultivator in that section, and continued the business until 1895. Mr. Nailor's kindness of heart led him to confide too much in the honesty of others, and his losses from this cause compelled him to sell his farm. He bought a tract of 20 acres near Smyrna, Del., where he is still engaged in raising fruit and poultry. During the war of the Rebellion, William Nailor enlisted in the Sixth Delaware Regiment, Company C., Colonel E. Wilmer, and Captain Jacob Hoffecker, and served nine months as a member of the home guard, on duty at Blackriver and Havre de Grace, Md. He was an old line Whig at first, and later became a Democrat.

In 1843, at Smyrna, Del., William Nailor was married to Sarah E. Williams, who died January 10, 1888. Their children are: I. Mary E. (Mrs. W. H. Money), of Townsend, Del.; II. William W., a farmer; III. Goldsmith C.; IV. L. Scott, a farmer of Appoquinimink hundred. William Nailor was married again at Smyrna in 1890, at the M. E. church, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Martha (Welsh) Bennett. Mr. and Mrs. Nailor are members of the M. E. church, in which Mr. Nailor is a class leader and an active member.

Goldsmith C. Nailor attended the public schools of Blackbird hundred and remained at home until he reached his twenty-second year: he then rented the 260-acre farm of J. P. Collins for three years. For a time he was in New York, in charge of his father's fruit interests, but returned to Blackbird hundred, and rented the farm of Benjamin Collins at Green Springs, for two years. Mr. Nailor then came to Wilmington, and learned carbuilding with Messers. Jackson & Sharp, for whom he worked eleven years. In 1891 Mr. Nailor was appointed Superintendent of

Riverview Cemetery, and has faithfully and creditably filled the position since that time.

Mr. Nailor is a Democrat, and has held various local offices in Blackbird hundred. He is a member of the Fairfax Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., of Wilmington, a Past Grand, and is Past Grand Master of the State Lodge.

Goldsmith C. Nailor was married in 1874, to Sarah E., daughter of James B. Hall, of Blackbird hundred, who died September 9, 1883, aged thirty-five. Their children are: I. Elmer B., student in the College of Pharmacy, of Philadelphia; II. Herman G., a stenographer and bookkeeper of Philadelphia; and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Nailor and family are members of the M. E. church.

J. ATWOOD WELDIN, P. O. Wilmington, son of Jacob and Hannah (Talley) Weldin, was born in Brandywine hundred, January 21, 1855.

Isaac Weldin, grandfather of J. Atwood Weldin, was born in Brandywine hundred October 17, 1770. He learned carpentry when young, but after giving several years to this business, bought land near the Blue Ball Hotel, and devoted the rest of his life to farming and stock-raising. Isaac Weldin was married to Hannah, daughter of Jacob Tussey, of Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. Jacob, born June 12, 1821; II. Catherine (Mrs. Robert Barrow), born December 9, 1822; III. Frederick, born July 1, 1825; V. Mary A., born October 11, 1827, deceased. Isaac Weldin died on his farm and was buried in Newark Union cemetery; his wife was again married to Joseph Zebley. She was a member of the Mount Pleasant congregation, and is buried in its churchyard. Jacob Weldin was born on the homestead farm, and was educated in the subscription schools of the vicinity. He learned to farm, and after his father's death took charge of the homestead, on which he made many improvements. He bought the Cherry Hill farm of 200 acres from Dr. Logan, of Philadelphia, and was extensively engaged in stock raising and dairy farming until his death. He was a Democrat and filled several local offices. Jacob Weldin was married to Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Weldin) Talley, of Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. Elizabeth, born November 7, 1846; II. Isaac, born January 30, 1849, died November 5, 1853; III. Lewis, born October 6, 1851, died November 7, 1853; IV. J. Atwood; V. Thomas, born August 18, 1857. Jacob Weldin was for a number of years trustee and treasurer of the Mount Pleasant M. E. church, of which he and his wife were earnest and faithful members. Mr. Weldin died December 24, 1891, in the seventieth year of his age. Mrs. Weldin was born July 26, 1816, and died January 5, 1892, just one week after her husband's death. They are both buried in the Newark Union Cemetery.

J. Atwood Weldin was educated in the public schools of Brandywine hundred, finishing his course at Professor Reynolds' academy in Wilmington. He then returned to his parents, and when they removed to the Cherry Hill farm he remained on the homestead, and engaged in dairy farming and stock raising. After his parents' death, he removed to the Cherry Hill farm, and is one of the most extensive dairy farmers of the hundred. Mr. Weldin is a Democrat, and has served as school director. He is Past Master of the West Brandywine Grange, and a member of the state Grange; a member of Industrial Lodge, A. O. U. W., Wilmington, and Past Chancellor of K. of P., No. 19, Talleyville.

J. Atwood Weldin was married in January, 1879, in Brandywine hundred, to Clara, daughter of Lewis and ——— (Zebley) Talley. Their children are: I. Jacob K.; II. Howard L.; III. Hannah Elizabeth; IV. Frederick L.; V. Mabel; VI. Ethel; VII. Paul. Mrs. Wilson died August 3, 1895, and is buried in Lombardy cemetery. She was a member of Bethel M. E. church, and was highly esteemed for her Christian character. Mr. Weldin is a trustee and the treasurer of the Bethel M. E. church.

JOHN ANDERSON HARRIS, P. O. Box 506, Wilmington, Del., son of John and Elizabeth (Anderson) Harris, was born September 11, 1817.

The first members of the Harris family to come to this country were a man and his wife and their twelve sons, who emigrated from England in colonial days and came to New York. The descendants of this family are now scattered through the Western, Middle and Atlantic states. Some of the sons went to Ohio, and settled there, and one,

named Barney Harris, great-grandfather of John A. Harris, came to Delaware, and engaged in shipbuilding in Wilmington. Barney, after his marriage, lived in New York for the remainder of his life. The children of Barney and his wife Elizabeth Harris were: I. Abigail, born March 18, 1730; II. Mary, born January 16, 1732; III. James, born February 20, 1734; IV. Richard, born February 11, 1736; V. Edward, born May 7, 1739; VI. George, born November 23, 1741; VII. Thomas, born January 5, 1743; VIII. Bernard Cozens, born March 5, 1745; IX. Elizabeth, born March 24, 1747, died in infancy; X. John, born July 1, 1750; XI. Elizabeth, born January 22, 1753; XII. Nathan Popple, born December 24, 1758.

Barney Cozens Harris, grandfather of John A. Harris, was a shipbuilder and built the schooner *Perry Anger*, which he owned and sailed, freighting flour, etc., along the Delaware. During the Revolutionary war, the commander of the British cruiser *Roebuck* ordered "Pope's Jack" to capture all provision vessels of the enemy. So the *Perry Anger* with her load of flour was captured and taken to Philadelphia. Captain Harris received rough treatment from Pope's Jack, who threatened him several times with his bayonet. This Pope's Jack was a brutal man, and Captain Harris predicted to his persecutor that he would be hanged when the Americans gained their freedom, which prophecy was fulfilled, for, later, the Americans captured and hanged him at Wilmington, as a punishment for the robberies of which he was guilty. He was identified by Captain Harris. While on parole in Philadelphia, Captain Harris managed to get possession of his money, which he had hidden on his schooner; with it he escaped to Wilmington, where he remained until his death, but he never regained his schooner. Captain Harris was a supporter of the principles of Thomas Jefferson. In 1772 Barney Cozens Harris was married to Margaret Marshall, of Wilmington, Del., who was born September 5, 1745. Their children are: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Enoch Moore), born February 25, 1773, died December 5, 1817; II. James, born March 10, 1774, died August 27, 1776; III. Sarah, born August 17, 1775, died August 27, 1776; IV. John, born January 18, 1777; V. James, 2, born December 18, 1778; VI. Mary (Mrs. Kirkland), born February 4, 1781, died October 7, 1866; VII. Margaret, born November 4, 1783. Captain Harris was a member of the Society of Friends, but during the Revolutionary war was the first to enlist in the home guard. He was a man of candid and direct speech, of kindly disposition and upright life. He died February 25, 1825, aged eighty. Mrs. B. C. Harris was also a Friend, a consistent Christian and a devoted wife and mother. She died January 1, 1829, and is buried beside her husband in the Friends' Cemetery, West street, Wilmington, Del.

John Harris, father of John Anderson Harris, was born in Wilmington, January 18, 1777, and learned and carried on his father's business, spending his whole life in Wilmington. He was a Democrat, and served in the city council for some years, conscientiously fulfilling all his duties. John Harris was married to Elizabeth Anderson, who was born March 19, 1779. Their children are: I. Barney Cozens, 2, born April 8, 1800; II. Letitia (Mrs. George Magee), born November 10, 1801; III. John, born August 23, 1803, died in infancy; IV. Margaret, born August 5, 1805, died April 17, 1849; V. Eliza, born September 6, 1807, now living with her brother, John A. Harris; VI. Mary, born December 27, 1809, died September 10, 1886; VII. Anna (Mrs. William Thatcher), born December 11, 1811; VIII. Susanna (Mrs. Jacob Sinex), born January 24, 1814; IX. John, born August 18, 1816, died in infancy; X. John Anderson; XI. Keziah Moore, born April 2, 1827, died March 23, 1857. Mrs. Harris was a member of the Methodist church, and Mr. Harris of the Society of Friends; after their marriage, Mr. Harris always attended his wife's church, but did not become a member of it. His death occurred May 3, 1873. Mrs. Harris died July 15, 1853.

John Anderson Harris was educated in the Friends' school of Wilmington, and in the academy taught by Professor Rankin. At the age of fifteen, he entered his father's shipyard and learned the business in all its branches. He become his father's partner and business manager at the age of twenty-two, under the firm name of J. & J. Harris. In 1860, his father retired from business and Mr. Harris continued alone until 1862; he built and equipped the first marine railroad.

He was largely interested, and managed a number of vessels engaged in the coast and foreign trade; also worked and superintended a large farm south of Wilmington. For several years Mr. Harris was engaged in the manufacture of soap, and in the lumber business, through which he became interested in real estate. In 1884, he removed to Brandywine hundred and bought a farm known as the Veale farm tract, where he has lived for the last fourteen years, looking after his many business interests. Mr. Harris is a Democrat, but has never accepted any public office.

John Anderson Harris was married, in 1839, in Wilmington, to Catherine, daughter of Mordecai Flagler, who was born in New York, on the banks of the Hudson. Their children are: I. Edgar V., farmer, of Burt county, Neb.; II. Francis, deceased; III. Albert, residing in the west; IV. Lester, deceased; V. Wilbur, deceased. Mrs. Catherine Harris died in Wilmington. She was a member of the M. E. church, and was buried in the Asbury M. E. cemetery. John Anderson Harris was married the second time, in New York City, to Althea Flagler. Their children are: I. Olin Marshall, deceased; II. Minnie; III. Martha; IV. Charles K., of Philadelphia, Pa.; V. Fannie. Mrs. Harris died August 2, 1895; she, as well as Mr. Harris, was a member of the Methodist church. The Misses Harris are Presbyterians.

ALFRED DUPONT HANBY, P. O. Carpenter Station, New Castle county, Del., son of James Grubb and Anna (Johnson) Hanby, was born August 2, 1838, near Hanby's Corner.

Richard Hanby, great-grandfather of Alfred D. Hanby, was a native of England; he settled in Brandywine hundred, acquired the land which is now the site of Hanby's Corner, and farmed it until his death. He is buried at Marcus Hook. Richard Hanby was married to Rachel Hickling: their children were: I. William; II. Samuel; III. Benjamin; IV. John; V. Diana; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. Richard Grubb). Mrs. Richard Hanby went to Illinois with her daughter, died, and is buried there. John Hanby, fourth son of Richard and Rachel (Hickling) Hanby, spent his life in Brandywine hundred as a farmer. He made many improvements on his farm, the country being yet comparatively new. He was a Democrat. John Hanby was married to Charity Grubb, of Brandywine hundred; their children are: I. Richard; II. William; III. John, died, in infancy; IV. Rebecca G. (Mrs. John Friel); V. James Grubb; VI. Charlotte M., widow of Adam Prince; VII. Mary (Mrs. Thomas Lee Talley); VIII. John W.; IX. Samuel; X. Joseph; XI. Benjamin; XII. Charity (Mrs. Joseph Mousley); XIII. one who died in infancy. Mr. Hanby was an Episcopalian. Mrs. Hanby was a member of the Bethel M. E. congregation, and she and her husband are buried in its churchyard.

James Grubb Hanby, fourth son of John and Charity (Grubb) Hanby, was born on the Hanby homestead, and chose the occupation of his father. He at first owned forty acres, his share of the homestead farm, but by thrift and industry increased his estate to 165 acres. He was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. James G. Hanby was married to Ann, daughter of Robert Johnson, of Delaware county, Pa. Their children are: I. Harriet (Mrs. John Petitedemange); II. Hon. Robert J., State Senator, died in 1898; III. Margaret (Mrs. George Moore), deceased; IV. Alfred DuPont; V. Mary (Mrs. William Bullock), of Delaware county, Pa.; VI. Eliza (Mrs. Pennel Eyre); VII. Louisa (Mrs. Charles Williams), of Delaware county, Pa.; VIII. Fannie (Mrs. Joseph Armstrong), of Delaware county, Pa.; IX. Charlotte (Mrs. Franklin Smedley); X. Samuel; XI. Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Hanby were members of the M. E. church. They are interred in the Siloam M. E. cemetery.

Alfred DuPont Hanby was educated in the Hanby school under William Rowland and Milton Barlow. He learned carpentry with Henry White, who was then employed by the DuPonts, and has since then been engaged as a carpenter and builder. His business is chiefly in Delaware county, Pa., and New Castle county, Del., including Wilmington. His work has been most successful. In 1891, Mr. Hanby removed to Carpenter's Station, where he built a large dwelling house and store, and, in addition to his other business, gives his personal attention to the management of the store. Mr. Hanby is a Republican, and was one of the first to support John C. Fremont, in 1856. He was a candidate for the State

Legislature in 1876. Mr. Hanby is a member of the I. O. O. F. He enjoys the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Alfred DuPont Hanby was married February 17, 1863, in Delaware county, Pa., to Hannah A., daughter of Parker and Rebecca (Wilson) Green. Their children are: I. Katherine R. (Mrs. John M. King), of Brandywine hundred; II. R. May; III. Anna J. (Mrs. James C. Conly), of Wilmington; IV. Mabel B.; V. Harriet P. The family are all members of the M. E. church.

ISAIAH DAY MOUSLEY, P. O. Bellevue, Del., son of Charles and Mary (Aldred) Mousley, was born near Talleyville, Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., June 14, 1830.

The Mousley family is of English descent; it was well represented in the Revolutionary war, and in that of 1812. George Mousley, grandfather of Isaiah D. Mousley, spent his entire life in Brandywine hundred, where he owned a farm. He was a Whig, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. George Mousley was married to Catherine Poulston. Their children were: I. Curtis; II. Titus; III. Mary (Mrs. Bradley); IV. Margaret; V. George; VI. William; VII. John; VIII. Reuben; IX. James; X. Humphrey; XI. Sarah (Mrs. Elias Pierce). All are dead except Mrs. Pierce, who is a widow and resides in Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. George Mousley were members of the M. E. church; they are buried in the Newark Union cemetery.

Curtis Mousley, father of Isaiah D. Mousley, was educated in the subscription schools of Brandywine hundred. After his marriage he bought a tract of 60 acres, and erected a stone dwelling, barns and out buildings, besides making many other improvements. Here he spent many years farming and rearing stock. In his latter years he retired from farming and lived in Talleyville. He was a Whig, afterwards a Republican, but never sought office. Curtis Mousley was married three times. The only child of his first marriage is Lydia Ann. Those of the second are: I. Mary; II. George; III. Sarah; IV. Amy. His third wife was Mary, daughter of William and Catherine Aldred. Their children are: I. Joseph, deceased; II. Curtis, deceased; III. Catherine (Mrs. Joseph Petitedemange), of Mill Creek hundred; IV. Thomas, deceased; V. John, of Illinois; VI. Isaiah Day. Mr. Mousley was a member of the Presbyterian church, but is buried with his wife in Chadd's Ford Baptist cemetery. The last Mrs. Mousley was a Baptist.

Isaiah Day Mousley received a public school education and learned farming and carpentry, making the latter his regular occupation. He learned his trade with John Justice, and finished his term before reaching his majority. In 1868 Mr. Mousley removed to his present home, near Carcroft, and devoted his energies to market gardening. Mr. Mousley is a Republican; in 1896 he was elected road commissioner, which office he fills to the satisfaction of all. He has been school clerk of the district, and gives all educational interests his earnest attention. Mr. Mousley is a member and past chancellor of Morning Star Lodge, No. 9, K. of P., of Grubb's Corner.

Isaiah Day Mousley was married, in 1852, in Marcus Hook, to Phebe Anna, daughter of William and Sarah (Stern) Weldin. Their children are: I. Cyrus E., a farmer of Brandywine hundred, married Josephine L. Palmer; II. Levi Monroe, carpenter, married Mary McClintock; III. Henry W., farmer, married Annie Bartlett; IV. Harley A., a farmer of Mill Creek hundred, married Ida Petitedemange; V. Hannah (Mrs. Lewis Palmer); VI. Oliver T., carpenter, married Clara Lee; VII. Sarah Emma. Mr. Mousley and his family are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Mousley has served as teacher and superintendent in the Sunday school.

The Weldin family, one of the oldest and most respected families of Brandywine hundred, is of Irish descent. Joseph Weldin, great-grandfather of Mrs. Mousley, was a saddler, and spent his life in Delaware, where he farmed during the latter part of his life. Joseph Weldin married Margaret Robinson, whose family settled in Delaware in the colonial period. Their children were: I. Jesse; II. George; III. Joseph; IV. Anna (Mrs. Caleb Martin); V. Rebecca (Mrs. McIlvin); VI. Hannah (Mrs. Gibson); VII. Margaret (Mrs. Joel Reid).

Joseph Weldin, 2, grandfather of Mrs. Mousley, was born on the Weldin homestead, and was a carpenter and builder, but devoted the latter part of his life to farming and stock-raising. He was a Democrat. Joseph Weldin was married to Rebecca, daughter of William

Tussey, of Swedish descent. Their children were: I. John, a soldier of the war of 1812; II. William; III. Joseph; IV. Eliza (Mrs. Samuel Forwood); V. George; VI. Hannah (Mrs. Valentine Forwood); VII. Levi; VIII. Isaac. Mr. and Mrs. Weldin were members of the Episcopal church; they are buried in Newark Union cemetery.

William Weldin, father of Mrs. Mousley, was born near Shellpot Park, on the Weldin homestead, in 1796, and learned shoemaking. He settled on a tract of 150 acres of land, where the greater part of his life was spent. He afterwards removed to Penny Hill, on the Philadelphia turnpike, where he died in 1882, aged eighty-six. He was a Republican, and served as school director and road commissioner. He was collector for Cherry Island, Marsh county, over 20 years. William Weldin was married to Sarah, daughter of John and Phebe (McFarlane) Sterne, of Chester county, Pa. Their children are: I. Maria, a teacher, deceased; II. Ann Eliza (Mrs. Jacob S. Weldin); III. Stephen G., of Reading, Pa.; IV. Hannah, of Perry Hill; V. Rebecca Jane, deceased; VI. Phebe Anna (Mrs. I. D. Mousley); VII. Sarah Louise (Mrs. Samuel Philips); VIII. William Alfred, died in Illinois; IX. Wesley C., resides with Miss Hannah Weldin; X. Henry H., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weldin were devoted members of the M. E. church, and are buried in the Mount Pleasant M. E. cemetery. Mrs. Weldin's death occurred in 1857.

JAMES S. MEGILLIGAN, P. O. Holly Oak, New Castle county, Del., son of James and Hannah (Buckingham) Megilligan, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., December 17, 1846.

Patrick Megilligan, grandfather of James S. Megilligan, a native of Ireland, emigrated while still a young man to the United States, and settled in Delaware, near Hockes-in, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, where he devoted himself to agriculture. He had seven children: I. James; II. John; III. William; IV. Samuel; V. Thomas; VI. Mary (Mrs. William Cann); VII. Ellen (Mrs. Press).

The eldest of this family, James Megilligan, was born and educated in Mill Creek hundred. His life was spent in the cultivation of the soil, in which he was very successful. After his marriage, James Megilligan removed to Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, and rented the DuPont farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He was a Whig. James Megilligan was married, in Mill Creek hundred, to Hannah, daughter of Richard Buckingham, a member of one of the old families of that hundred. Their children are: I. Mary E. (Mrs. Oliver Smedley), of Chester county, Pa.; II. William, farming in Alaska, served during the Civil War in the First Delaware Battery; III. Jane, died in youth; IV. Annie; V. James Elwood; VI. Samuel, died in early manhood; VII. Sarah (Mrs. Colin McNichols). Mr. Megilligan and his family were members of the M. E. church. He died at his home, June 1, 1875; his widow died in January, 1876. Mrs. Megilligan was a Friend, but connected herself with the M. E. church; she and her husband are buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery.

James E. Megilligan attended the public schools of Brandywine hundred, and completed his scholastic course at Clarkson Taylor's Friends' school. He remained at home, assisting his father, and after his father's death, began farming for himself on the DuPont place. Here he opened a dairy, which soon acquired an enviable reputation. In 1897, Mr. Megilligan removed to the Perkins farm of 75 acres. The products of his farm and dairy find a ready market at the best prices; he is also interested in raising fine cattle, in which department he is particularly successful. He is a stanch Republican, and an active worker for the success of the party. Mr. Megilligan is a genial gentleman well-known and popular in the community. In 1884 he was elected road commissioner, and served for one term; for four years he was a member of the Republican county committee. He was at one time a candidate for sheriff of New Castle county. Mr. Megilligan was a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and the Patrons of Husbandry, and now belongs to DuPont Lodge, No. 29, A. F. and A. M., of Henry Clay.

James Elwood Megilligan was married, in 1876, in Brandywine hundred, to Clara, daughter of Alfred Murphy, and granddaughter of William Murphy. Their children are: I. Caroline; II. Edward; III. Herbert, died in youth. Mr. Megilligan's family are members of the M. E. church.

WILLIAM J. HOFMANN, New Castle, New Castle county, Del., son of Charles and Caroline (Steede) Hofmann, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 28, 1871. Charles Hofmann, father of William J. Hofmann, was a hotel keeper of Germany. He was married to Caroline Steede, who was also a German.

William J. Hofmann is the able and intelligent editor of the New Castle *News*. He is a Republican, interested not only in the political but in the general affairs of the country, and is secretary of the city Board of Health. Mr. Hofmann is a member of the Masonic Order.

COL. J. HENRY ROGERS, New Castle, Del., son of James and Maria (Booth) Rogers, was born in New Castle, May 1, 1817.

His great-grandfather, James Rogers, a native of England, emigrated to America in 1665, with his family, and settled in Accomac county, Virginia, where he spent the remainder of his life upon his plantation. This family were among the earliest settlers of Virginia, and many of them were active in the colonial army in the revolutionary struggle. James Rogers was a member of the Church of England. His son, Daniel Rogers, grandfather of Col. Rogers, was born in Accomac county, and there spent his boyhood. When a young man, he removed to Milford, Del., and devoted his attention to farming. Daniel Rogers represented his district in the Senate of Delaware, of which he was elected speaker. In 1797, he was elected to succeed Governor G. Bedford as governor of the State, and filled that office for two years. Daniel Rogers was twice married; his first wife was Esther ———; their children were: I. James, born May 12, 1780, died September 15, 1868; II. Thomas W., born March 16, 1782, died January 18, 1865; III. Betsey, born September 2, 1784, died October 8, 1791; IV. Molton C., born March 11, 1786, died September 27, 1863; he was Secretary of State under Governor Shulze of Pennsylvania; on April 15, 1826, was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; after the adoption of the new constitution, he was recommissioned by Governor Porter and remained on the bench until 1851; V. Daniel M., born May 16, 1789, died October 21, 1826. Mrs. Esther Rogers died May 22, 1789.

The second wife of Daniel Rogers was Nancy ———. They were married January 5, 1790; their children were: I. John, born November 12, 1790, died January 13, 1833; II. Samuel, born December 26, 1792, died October 21, 1794; III. Clement, born May 25, 1795; IV. Hannah, born 1797, died September 8, 1857, wife of James Booth, chief justice of the State of Delaware; V. William, born November 4, 1799; VI. Mary, born March 2, 1802, died February 28, 1885; VII. Henry, born January 18, 1804.

Mr. Rogers died February 2, 1806, and was buried at Milford, Delaware.

His son, James Rogers, was born at South Milford, Sussex county, Delaware, May 12, 1780; in the same place he passed his boyhood and received his elementary education. At the age of seventeen he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, and after a two years' course, was graduated in 1799. He then began the study of law in the office of Nicholas Ridgely, Esq., of Dover; but after the appointment of that gentleman to the chancellorship, in 1801, he removed to New Castle, and finished his preliminary studies in the office of Nicholas Van Dyke, Esq. Mr. Rogers was admitted to the bar, May 18, 1803, and practiced until 1815, when he was appointed attorney-general of Delaware by Governor Rodney, under whom he held the office for five years. He was re-appointed by Governor Jacob Stout in 1820; in 1825 by Governor Samuel Paynter, and in 1835 by Governor Caleb P. Bennett, thus holding the office of attorney-general for twenty-five years. James Rogers practiced law for more than thirty-seven years; his judgment was highly respected, and his opinions on legal questions were constantly sought. In 1840, he retired to private life, and spent the rest of his life on his farm, Booth Hurst, in New Castle hundred. James Rogers was married at New Castle, April 16, 1807, to Maria, daughter of Hon. James and Ann (Clay) Booth, both natives of Delaware. Mrs. Rogers was born at New Castle, February 27, 1786. Their children are: I. James, born February 19, 1808, died in infancy; II. William H., born June 30, 1810, a graduate of Yale College, practiced law at New Castle and Wilmington, was Deputy Attorney-General of the State and United States District Attorney, died in Washington, D. C., in 1860; III. James, 2,

born June 1, 1812, served in the United States Revenue Department, spent the latter part of his life on his farm, is deceased; IV. E. Eugene, born February 21, 1814, resides on the homestead of Booth Hurst, New Castle hundred; V. Edward, born May 25, 1816, died in childhood; VI. J. Henry; VII. Julian, M. D., born April 26, 1819, is deceased; VIII. Robert Clay, born June 2, 1821, served during the Mexican war in the United States Navy, is United States Commissioner at Sitka, Alaska; IX. Eliza Jacobs, born February 8, 1823, died August 17, 1848, was the wife of Lieut. Jos. Nicholson Barney, of the United States Navy; X. Daniel, born January 29, 1825, is a lawyer of San Francisco, Cal.; XI. Maria Booth, born May 14, 1827, died in infancy; XII. infant, born May 2, 1831, died in infancy; XIII. Anna, born May, 1833, died in infancy. Mr. Rogers was widely known and held in high esteem; he was noted for physical as well as intellectual activity. An accomplished equestrian, he could ride a horse as well at the age of eighty-eight as any man of twenty-five. He was a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson type. His death occurred in 1869, and was deeply regretted by the citizens of New Castle. Mrs. James Rogers died on the farm, March 12, 1870, and was buried at New Castle. They were both members of the Episcopal Church.

J. Henry Rogers was educated in the subscription schools of New Castle and at Newark College. In 1835, he began the study of civil engineering on the B. & M. R. R. at Andover, Mass., and was engaged in that profession until 1850. From that date until 1856, he resided at Booth Hurst, and since that time has made his home in New Castle, leading a retired life. His politics are Democratic, but his opinions on current questions are formed independent of partisan influence. Mr. Rogers is a useful and patriotic citizen, always endeavoring to further the interests of the town. He was one of the promoters of the New Castle wool factory and mills, and is interested not only in increasing the material wealth of the town, but in enhancing its beauty and salubrity. To his efforts are largely due the fine parks and public squares with which New Castle is embellished. He takes a warm interest in the history of his native State, and has in his possession many relics of Washington, Penn, and other celebrated men. Mr. Rogers inherits much of his father's athletic force and activity. Although an octogenarian, he may boast of being still one of the finest skaters in Delaware, and can manage a bicycle as skilfully as any young man of one-fourth his years. He holds a commission as colonel of the State militia.

In Philadelphia, Pa., on July 17, 1850, J. Henry Rogers was married to Mary G., daughter of Edward Ingraham, a well-known resident of that city, where Mrs. Rogers was born. The children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Rogers are: I. Edward Ingraham; II. Caroline Barney; III. Pauline Henry; all residing at home. Mrs. Rogers died in New Castle in 1892. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Episcopal Church, and for many years held the office of vestryman.

Hon. James Booth, Sr., maternal grandfather of Mr. Rogers, was born at New Castle, Del., February 6, 1753. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1799 to 1828. Although not a member of the bar, he had great aptitude for the law, and sound judgment. He was also a close student and a man of careful observation and retentive memory, so that his judicial duties, throughout the whole of his long service on the bench, were performed most creditably and acceptably. He was a Federalist. Judge Booth occupied a position of influence, both in public and in private life. He spent the greater portion of his life in public service. Prior to his appointment as Chief Justice, in which position he succeeded Hon. Richard Bassett, January 28, 1799, he had been secretary of the Delaware constitutional conventions of 1776 and 1792, a naval officer in 1777, marshal in 1778, and secretary of state in 1778-79, under Governors Rodney, Dickinson, Clayton, and Bedford; and presidential elector in 1808. Judge Booth died at New Castle, February 3, 1828, and was succeeded on the bench by Hon. Thomas Clayton.

His son, Hon. James Booth, Jr., was born at New Castle, November 21, 1789. He was graduated from Princeton College, studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted in 1812 to the bar of Delaware. Having practiced with distinction and success for nearly thirty years, on March 12, 1841, he succeeded to the office of Chief Justice, his predecessor, Hon. Richard H. Bayard, having resigned. His judicial duties were discharged with such

ability, integrity and urbanity as to secure for him both public respect and enduring personal regard. Judge Booth married the sister of Hon. James Rogers, Attorney-General of Delaware. He died March 29, 1855, and was succeeded in his office by Hon. Samuel M. Harrington, who afterwards became chancellor.

JAMES GRAY KNOWLES, New Castle, Del., son of George G. and Martha C. Knowles, was born in Delaware county, Pa., near the town of Darby, August 3, 1837. He received his early education at home, and at the age of nineteen began to learn the business of cotton manufacturing, in the establishment of Abram Blakeley, at Chester, Pa. From 1859 until 1863, he was in business for himself in that place, engaged in the spinning of cotton yarn. In the latter year, James G. Shaw having just completed his mill, in New Castle, the two gentlemen formed a partnership for the manufacture of cotton yarn, under the firm name of Shaw & Knowles. Adding machinery for wool-spinning, they continued the business thus enlarged until 1871, when, their partnership being dissolved, Mr. Knowles devoted his attention exclusively to the manufacture of woolen goods, at first leasing a part of the factory hitherto used by the firm. Two years later, he erected mills, having four sets of woolen machinery. Twice have these buildings been destroyed by fire, in 1878 and in 1884; but both times they were immediately rebuilt, the second time with additions and improvements. A further addition was made in 1886, when four new sets of machinery were put in, and the number of looms increased to two hundred, making Mr. Knowles' factory one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped in the State.

Its operations are carried on in four buildings, a main building of two stories, measuring 300 by 48 feet; another two-story structure, whose dimensions are 80 by 30 feet, a drying and finishing building of one story, 120 by 34 feet, and a picking room, also a one-story structure, 83 by 34 feet. Two engines are in constant use which have together 160 horsepower. The mill has an electric light plant and an automatic fire apparatus, and is well supplied with fire-escapes and other precautionary appliances, as well as with all the most approved facilities for turning out a product of superior quality, in quantities adequate to all demands. This product consists of medium grade "cotton worsteds," for the men's clothing trade, which are turned out at the rate of over seven thousand yards daily, and disposed of to manufacturers in all parts of the country, through Mr. Knowles' New York office.

The prosperity of this industry is mainly due to Mr. Knowles' watchful attention to all departments of the business, and his diligence in planning and carrying out such measures as secure the most satisfactory results practicable. It is gratifying to add that he is noted also for his kind and liberal treatment of the hundreds of employees required by his extensive operations; a course which has caused the affairs of the factory to move along for many years with very little friction. Mr. Knowles is not only a business man, but a man of culture, a lover of art and literature, and of domestic and social pleasures.

James Gray Knowles was married in 1864, to Ella M., daughter of Rev. William Urie, a well-known minister of the M. E. church. Their children are: I. Martha; II. George.

JOSEPH E. VANTINE, New Castle, Delaware, son of William and Sarah (Johnson) Vantine, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 29, 1835.

The Vantine family had its origin in Holland. William Vantine was born in Philadelphia in 1810, and received his education in that city in both the English and German languages. From his youth he was engaged in boating on the Pennsylvania Canal. During the war of the Rebellion, the family did faithful and abundant service in the Union cause. Although he had completed his fifth decade, William Vantine enlisted, and served three years in the United States army, giving also three sons to the service. He had in earlier life supported the Whig party; he died a stanch adherent to Republican principles. Mr. Vantine was a member of the I. O. O. F. in Philadelphia. His death occurred in 1879. His wife, Sarah Johnson, to whom he was married in Philadelphia, was of English descent. Their children are: I. Joseph E.; II. Mary (Mrs. John Robinson), of Philadelphia, deceased; III. Samuel, served in the war of the Rebellion, resides in Ohio; IV. Jane (Mrs. Samuel Saunders), of Philadelphia, deceased; V. William, veteran of the late war, resides at the Soldiers' Home, Hampton Roads, Va.;

VI. Sarah (Mrs. Andrew Glover), Philadelphia, deceased; VII. George W., of New Castle, Del. Mrs. Vantine died in Philadelphia; she and the family were members of the M. E. Church.

After obtaining an education in the public schools of Philadelphia, Joseph E. Vantine spent some time with his uncle, on an oyster boat. At the age of sixteen, he entered the shops of William Merrick, in order to learn the business of blacksmithing. Seven years later, his apprenticeship being ended, he assumed the position of fireman on the U. S. ship *Minnesota*, and spent three years in Chinese waters. During the war of the Rebellion, the vessel was ordered home. Mr. Vantine then enlisted, and served throughout the war as first-class fireman on board the U. S. war ship *Richmond*. He was one of those whose service, being not only of the hand, but also of the willing and ingenious mind, was more than doubly valuable. He originated the plan of arming war vessels by suspending chain cables about their most vulnerable parts, which was used with such telling effect by Admiral Farragut upon his victorious fleet. Mr. Vantine received a medal for drawing the fires from under the boilers on the boat after a shell had struck it in the battle of Mobile Bay, in token of the gratitude of the U. S. government. After receiving his discharge at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, September 10, 1864, Mr. Vantine became engineer in the iron works of Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia, and resided in that city until the company transferred him to the plant at New Castle, in 1873. He held his position there until 1895, when a paralytic stroke disabled him for work, and he has ever since been confined to his house. Mr. Vantine has always been a warm supporter of the Republican party, but has never sought office. He is a member of the Farragut Veterans' Association, and Marshal of the Honor Legion, both of Philadelphia. He is Past Commander of Post No. 5, G. A. R., of New Castle, and was for one year department commander. He is a member of St. John's Commandery and Chapter, F. & A. M., and of the Blue Lodge, Wilmington; also of the I. O. O. F., of the same city.

Joseph E. Vantine was married in Philadelphia in 1855, to Catherine Lyman, a native of that city. Their children were: I. William; II. Julia; both reside in Philadelphia, where Mrs. (Lyman) Vantine died. He was again married, March 15, 1878, to Susan A., daughter of Henry and Mary (Willis) Jordan, born near Newport, Del. Mr. Jordan was a farmer, and served in a Delaware regiment during the war of the Rebellion. He was a member of the M. E. church; he died in Delaware. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Vantine are: I. Mary R., a graduate of the New Castle High school, and a teacher of that town; II. Robert H., at home; III. Sarah S. Ethel A., Henrietta and Henry died in infancy. Mr. Vantine, with his family, is a member of the Baptist church, which he formerly served as clerk. His services to the State and Church, as well as his personal qualities, have won for him general respect and esteem.

REV. FATHER EDWARD L. BRADY, New Castle, Del., was born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1852, eldest son of Edward G. and Annie C. (Crumely) Brady. Edward G. Brady, who was a shoemaker, was a native of Philadelphia, died in Wilmington, as did his wife also. Their youngest son, Hubert, is also a priest, and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. The family is of Irish descent.

Father Brady received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia and Wilmington. He then studied several terms in St. Mary's College, Wilmington, and prepared himself for the priesthood at St. Charles' College, Howard county, Md. He next devoted himself to the study of philosophy at the University of Louvain, and upon the completion of his course, entered the American College at Rome, and was there ordained to the priesthood in 1878. After spending several months in Europe, Father Brady returned to Wilmington, and was placed in charge of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul, Easton, Md., by Bishop Becker. He passed four years in ministering to the spiritual wants of the people of that parish and of several missions connected with it, and was then transferred to Chestertown, Kent county, Del., where he was parish priest of the church of the Sacred Heart for two years. In 1884, he came to New Castle, and has been for the past thirteen years the faithful and beloved pastor of St. Peter's church. He is regarded with much respect by the citizens of New Castle in general.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter's was originally established as a preaching sta-

tion by the well-known missionary, Father Patrick Kenney, in 1804, and he continued to be its principal priest until 1828. The first church edifice, a small frame building, was completed about 1810, and was in use until the present house of worship was erected; the latter was begun in 1870, under the pastorate of Father John Daily, finished after his death, which took place in 1874, and dedicated May 27, 1876, the present cardinal of Baltimore officiating. The property, including the pastoral residence adjoining, is valued at about thirty-five thousand dollars. Forty years ago, the territory included in the parish of Father Cobbin, then resident priest at New Castle, included the whole peninsula. The parish limits have been gradually restricted until, at the present time, it comprises only the New Castle congregation of St. Peter's. One hundred and fifty families are in communion with this church. It has several societies connected with it, of which St. Peter's Beneficial Society, organized in 1867, is one of the most important. The A. O. H. division No. 3, is one of the most important organizations of the Church. It numbers nearly one hundred members, and it is noted for the social and charitable care of its members. The St. Peter's T. A. B. Society is also in a flourishing condition and includes within its membership the most prominent young men of the congregation.

WILLIAM J. HUNTER, New Castle, Del., son of William and Eliza (Cooper) Hunter, was born at St. George's, Del., February 14, 1852. William Hunter, who was of German and Scotch parentage, was born in Pensacola, Fla., in 1821. His parents removing to Chesapeake City, Md., he received a common school education in that place, and afterwards found employment on the Chesapeake Canal as raftsman. He spent a number of years in this occupation, after which he became fireman on the Frenchtown Railroad, for Engineer Jumper Taylor. Some years later, he was promoted to the position of engineer, and had the honor of bringing the first passenger train over the Delaware railroad. He continued in railroad employ until a stroke of engineer's paralysis rendered him an invalid. Mr. Hunter was a Republican. He was an active member of the M. E. Church, a class leader, Sunday-school teacher and superintendent, and took an interest in every department of church work. His habits were temperate and his conduct exemplary. William Hunter was married in 1841, at Chesapeake City, to Eliza Cooper, born in Manchester, England, daughter of William Cooper, a silk hat maker and tailor of Philadelphia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William Hunter are: I. Elizabeth, widow of George Bratton, Philadelphia; II. Joseph, traveling agent of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, Philadelphia; III. William J.; IV. George Andrew, railroad engineer, of Chester City; V. Samuel H., salesman, Wilmington; VI. Frank, painter, of Chester, Pa.; VII. Joanna (Mrs. Harry Dawson), Philadelphia; VIII. Isabella (Mrs. Lewis Bates), Philadelphia; IX. Albert, contractor and painter, Philadelphia; X. Virginia (Mrs. William Hoffman), Philadelphia; XI. Eliza, died young; XII. and XIII, Adolphus B. and Edmund S., twins, both died in infancy. William Hunter died in 1893, at the home of one of his sons in Philadelphia, and was buried in the cemetery of the M. E. Church of New Castle. His wife still resides in Philadelphia, a venerable matron, much beloved and respected.

Until he was sixteen years of age, William J. Hunter attended the public schools of New Castle. He then spent six years at the business of marble cutting, with Jacob Hermann, four years as apprentice and two as journeyman. He was then employed at the same trade in Wilmington for a short time, after which he returned to his former master, with whom he worked until 1885. At that time, he bought the interest of Mr. Hermann, and has ever since conducted the business on his own account. His son, Henry C., now gives the establishment personal supervision. Mr. William J. Hunter having been appointed postmaster of New Castle by President Cleveland, on February 14, 1896, Mr. Hunter's birthday. He fills the office with honor to himself, giving general satisfaction. Mr. Hunter has been all his life a Democrat. Besides holding various minor offices, he was assessor of New Castle hundred for two terms, and was elected tax collector in 1877 and '78, and in '81, '82, '83, and '84. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

William J. Hunter was married at Chester, Pa., in 1882, to Georgiana, daughter of William Kenton, born in Kent county, Del.

Joseph Wright

Their children are: I. Harry C., manager of his father's marble establishment; II. Mary, died at the age of eighteen; III. William C., died aged sixteen years; IV. Anne S., died at the age of three years. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the M. E. church.

REV. S. BEATTIE WYLIE, New Castle, Del., was born in Belfast, Ireland, June 22, 1865. He is the second of a family of nine, children of the Rev. J. B. and Jane (McBride) Wylie, both of whom were natives of Belfast, but of Scotch descent. Rev. J. B. Wylie is a minister of the Presbyterian church in Belfast, where he and his wife still reside.

Their son, S. Beattie Wylie, was educated in Belfast, and graduated from Queen's College in 1881. He then entered a Presbyterian Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated three years later. In 1889, he came to America, entered Princeton Seminary, in New Jersey and received his degree there in the following year. During his time in the Seminary, he was licensed to preach, and he supplied the Deer Creek congregation, of Harford county, Md., for thirteen months. He next assisted for more than a year in the Alexander church, a mission of Rev. Dr. Hall's church in New York City. In 1892, Mr. Wylie was duly ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., after which he was called to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of New Castle. Under his acceptable ministry, the congregation has increased, and improvements have been made in the church property.

In August, 1892, Rev. Mr. Wylie returned to his native land, where he married Minnie, daughter of Hugh Pyper, a merchant of Belfast, in which city she was born. Their children are: I. Hugh Grome B.; II. Elizabeth J.

The church over which Rev. Mr. Wylie exercises faithful pastoral care is the oldest one in New Castle. If it is, as appears most probable, the successor of the Dutch Reformed church, organized about the middle of the seventeenth century, and its house of worship occupies the same site as that of the earlier congregation, then it enjoys the honor of an antiquity remarkable in America, the praises of God having ascended from the same spot for about two centuries and a half. Be this as it may, it is well known that Presbyterian services were held in New Castle at the very opening of the eighteenth century, the Rev. John Wilson, of that communion, having preached in the town before 1703. The first church edifice was built under his auspices; but the congregation increased so rapidly that by the year 1712 it was found necessary to enlarge the building. Rev. Mr. Wilson died soon after, and his charge, which embraced two other congregations, was divided into three, Rev. James Anderson becoming the minister of the New Castle congregation. During his ministry, on September 19, 1716, the Presbytery of New Castle was erected from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in which it had up to that time been included; its first session was held at New Castle, March 13, 1717. "The home church was represented by Elder David Miller, who served with the Huguenot, Thomas Janvier, in that office, the latter being the first elder." The ordination and installation of Rev. Robert Cross, Mr. Anderson's successor, September 19, 1719, was the first service of that nature in the New Castle church and the new presbytery. The successors of Rev. Mr. Cross, down to the pastorate of Rev. S. B. Wylie, have been: Revs. Gilbert Tennent, Hugh Stevenson, John Dick, Daniel Thane, ———Magaw, Joseph Montgomery, Samuel Barr, John E. Latta, Joshua N. Danforth, William P. Alrichs, John M. Dickey, James Knox, John Decker, John B. Spottswood, and William P. Patterson.

The house of worship is a fine Gothic structure of brown sandstone. The manse was presented to the congregation in 1884 by Samuel L. Cooper. Improvements have been made at a large outlay in both the church and the cemetery, and the entire church property is estimated to be worth fifty thousand dollars. The congregation numbers two hundred, and the Sunday-school one hundred and eighty members.

CAPTAIN AQUILA M. HIZAR, New Castle, Del., son of Thomas and Jane B. (Bullock) Hizar, was born December 20, 1836, at Booth Corner, on the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The Hizar family is descended from German ancestry; but Philip Hizar, grandfather of Capt. Hizar, was born in Pennsylvania;

he was the son of a native of Germany, John Hizar, who settled in that state at an early period. Philip Hizar had an English education. For a number of years he was a wheelwright, but he finally removed to Chester county, where, after farming for several years, he died in the township of Birmingham, and was buried there, in the Friends' burial ground. Philip Hizar married Ann Hatton, a member of the Society of Friends. Their children were: I. Thomas; II. Gideon; both are long since dead. Philip Hizar was a Democrat. He was beloved by his family, as a good father and a kind husband, and respected in the community as an honorable and useful citizen.

Thomas Hizar, elder son of Philip and Ann (Hatton) Hizar, after obtaining his education in the subscription schools of Chester county, became a wheelwright and blacksmith, and pursued those occupations in Concordville, in the same county. Increasing his establishment, he engaged extensively in the manufacture of carriages. He was affable and kindly, making friends wherever he was known, Thomas Hizar married Jane B. (Bullock) Smith, widow of Jacob Smith; she was a native of Chester county, born in 1799. Their children are: I. Esther A. (Mrs. Jesse Fullerton), of Wilmington, Del.; II. Curtis, died aged 21 years; III. Thomas, deceased, was captain of Company I, First Delaware Volunteers, in the war of the Rebellion; IV. John, died young; V. Philip, died young; VI. Aquila M. Thomas Hizar, Sr., died in Concordville in 1837; his remains were interred in the Friends' burial ground at that place. Mrs. Hizar was married again, to Joseph Askew and had one child by this marriage, Moses Askew, of Jersey City, N. J. She died at the home of Capt. Hizar in 1892, and is interred in the Brandywine Cemetery, at Wilmington. She was a member of the P. E. church, a faithful and loving wife and mother, and held in high esteem by all her acquaintances.

Being only a year old at the time of his father's death, Aquila M. Hizar was reared in the family of an uncle who resided in Chester county; there he attended the public schools, and assisted in the work on his uncle's farm, until he reached the age of sixteen years. He then became an inmate of the home of Thomas Allen, bricklayer, of Wilmington, whose trade the youth learned, at the same time attending night schools, and during the winter months, the day schools also. He was ambitious and studious, and took advantage of whatever leisure time he enjoyed, to improve his mind and increase his store of knowledge. His apprenticeship over, Mr. Hizar continued to work for Mr. Allen as journeyman, until the beginning of the war of the Rebellion.

In April, 1861, he enlisted in the three months' service, among the first who responded to the country's call for defenders. He was enrolled in the First Delaware Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Lockwood and Capt. Barr, and performed his duty faithfully at Chesapeake City, Bush River and Gunpowder River; he was mustered out at Wilmington, August 30, 1861. After a short visit to his home, he re-enlisted as first sergeant in Company I, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. W. Andrews, and served for three years. He took part in many of the most noted engagements of the war, notably the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, the battles of Antietam, September 17, 1862, Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863, Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, and Spottsylvania C. H., May 8-12, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, in both the battles before Petersburg, and in many other engagements which, though reckoned among the minor ones, were still serious and important, including those of Banks' Ford, Mine Run, Deep Bottom, Farmersville, Milford Junction, Auburn, North Ann, Prospect Hill, Reams' Station, and the Po River. Promotion came rapidly to Sergeant Hizar, as the fitting reward of gallant and faithful services; after the field of Fredericksburg, he was commissioned second lieutenant; after the great fight at Chancellorsville, first lieutenant; and at Brandy Station, before Petersburg, he rose to the rank of captain, and was assigned to Company A, of his regiment. On October 8, 1864, Captain Hizar was mustered out of the service.

Returning home, he removed to New Castle, and began business on his own account as a contractor and builder. In this useful and responsible capacity, he has displayed the same honor and faithfulness that characterized his army service, and has met with abundant

success, having not only erected many fine private residences, but a number of substantial and tasteful public edifices, among which are the halls of the Knights of Pythias and of the Order of Red Men, at New Castle, and St. Peter's R. C. church, in the same city, which he built in 1871. For several years, he conducted a brickyard in New Castle. Capt. Hizar erected, as a residence for his family, a fine double brick dwelling, costing over five thousand dollars. In 1877, he was unfortunately afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, which made him an invalid for several years, and in consequence of which he still suffers to some extent. Capt. Hizar is a member of E. S. Watson Post, No. 5, G. A. R., of New Castle; also of the Temperance Society of the same city. He is a Republican; has never sought public office.

Aquila M. Hizar was married January 14, 1864, at New Castle, to Margaret B., daughter of James A. and Mary A. (Cavenaugh) Bates, of Philadelphia. They had one child, James W., who died in infancy. Both Captain and Mrs. Hizar are members of the Catholic church, consistent and esteemed.

ELWOOD L. WILSON, New Castle, Del., son of David and Ann (Umbleby) Wilson, was born at Petersburg, Perry county, Pa., October 7, 1846.

The Wilson family is of Scotch-Irish origin. Mr. Wilson's grandfather, Lawrence Wilson, was born in Chester county, where he was for a number of years in business as a hatter. Removing to Wilmington, Del., he continued in the same occupation during the rest of his life; he died in Wilmington, and is buried there, in the Friends' burying-ground. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and in politics, was a Whig. The children of Lawrence Wilson, now all deceased, were: I. Jonathan; II. David; III. William; IV. Rachel; V. Mary.

His son, David Wilson, was born in Chester county in 1804, and received there as good an education as the schools of the period afforded. He was for years engaged in farming. In 1848, he removed to Wilmington. Here he became overseer of the steam saw-mill of Thomas Walter, to which he devoted all the years of activity that remained to him. Retiring at length from business cares, he spent his declining years in the home of his son in New Castle, where he died in 1889, at the advanced age of 86. He had been a constant supporter of the Democratic party until the breaking out of the Rebellion; he then became a Republican, and always afterward voted with that party. He never sought any public office. In religion, he was a Friend. He was buried in the Brandywine Cemetery, at Wilmington. David Wilson was married in Chester county, to Ann Umbleby, who was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to this country with her parents when she was a child. The children of Mr. and Mrs. David Wilson are: I. Emily, who died in infancy; II. Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of J. H. Moore, of Chicago, Ill.; III. Martha, died unmarried; IV. Amanda, wife of Henry H. Lewis, both deceased; V. Mary A. (Mrs. W. E. Tuchton), of Wilmington, deceased; VI. Elwood L. Mrs. Wilson died in Wilmington in 1858; she was a member of the M. E. church, an excellent lady, and much esteemed.

At the age of two years, Elwood L. Wilson was brought by his parents from his native town to Wilmington, where he received his education in the public schools, supplemented by several terms at St. Mary's College. The opening events of the war of the Rebellion fired his youthful patriotism, and although only fifteen years of age, he enlisted, in February, 1862, in Company I, Third Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. O. Redden, Capt. J. E. Stewart. The young recruit spent three years and six months with his regiment, as a drummer, aiding to inspire his comrades with the martial spirit that animated them on such well-fought fields as Antietam, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. He participated in all their battles, doing his duty faithfully, and was discharged at the close of the war, at Brandywine Springs. Returning to peaceful pursuits, Mr. Wilson studied telegraphy at a commercial college of Wilmington, and was for six months employed as operator in the office of the P., W. & B. R. R. at North East, Md. He was then for four months brakeman on the Delaware R. R., for six months night operator at Salisbury, Md., for several months in the same position at Crisfield, Md., and for ten months at Clayton, Del. After these years of change, he was made station agent and telegraph operator at Bridgeville, Del., where he remained twelve years. In 1881, he

received the appointment of agent for the same road at New Castle; and in 1887, when the duties of the office were divided, he was placed in charge of the freight department. He is a faithful and trusted employee of the road. Mr. Wilson is a Republican. He was president of the Board of Education for two years, and secretary for three years. He is Past Master of the F. & A. M., associated with St. John Lodge, No. 2, and the Blue Lodge, of New Castle.

Elwood L. Wilson was married in Wilmington in 1868, to Anna M., daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Brown) Watson, born in Philadelphia; her mother is English by birth. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are: I. David H., a graduate of the New Castle high school, is a reporter for the *Evening Post*, Denver, Col.; II. Elwood L., Jr., graduate of the New Castle high school, and of Goldey's Commercial College, Wilmington, is secretary to the passenger and traffic manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R., at New Haven, Conn.; III. John M., graduate of the New Castle high school, is assistant claim agent of the Anchor Line Department, P. R. R., at Philadelphia; IV. Albert E., graduate of the New Castle high school, and of Goldey's Commercial College, is bookkeeper for a wholesale coal firm, New Haven, Conn.; V. Elizabeth Umbleby, graduate of the New Castle high school, is student at the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.; VI. William, at home. Mr. Wilson and his family are members of the M. E. church, of which he is a trustee.

WILLIAM F. LANE, deceased, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, April 12, 1819.

The ancestral home of the Lane family was England. Having come to this country among the early settlers, they were well established in New England before the Revolution, in which several members of the family took an active and patriotic part.

Mr. Lane's education was begun in the schools of his native town. He prepared for college at Philips Academy, was graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine, and lived in that state until 1850, when he removed to New Castle, Del. Here he established the high school, in which he was for many years a teacher. Among the pupils whom he prepared for college were Hon. George Gray, J. H. Rodney, Esq.; J. J. Black, M. D., and others well known not only in this state, but in various parts of the country, where they hold eminent and responsible positions. Mr. Lane was regarded with much of that profound respect always accorded to a conscientious and successful educator. In 1868 he relinquished his profession, and entered the position of receiver and teller in the Farmers' Bank of New Castle, which he held for twenty-five years, serving most honorably and efficiently. He was genial and popular, and when a candidate for the treasurership of New Castle, at the time of its incorporation, he received the support that was heartily extended to him by members of all parties. He filled that office up to the time of his death. Mr. Lane was a gentleman of great culture and refinement; his character and attainments were warmly appreciated by the citizens of New Castle, with whom his name is still "familiar as a household word." He died in New Castle in 1889; his wife and one son survive him.

William F. Lane was married at New Castle in 1854, to Mary B., daughter of Capt. Robert H. and Elizabeth (Peirce) Barr, a native of New Castle. Their only child, Samuel L. Lane, was born February 25, 1864, and educated in New Castle, graduating from the high school. He became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, but on account of ill health, he has not practiced medicine. He received an appointment in the Fishery Commission department, Washington, D. C., and is now Fish Commissioner for the state of Colorado. He is a "silver Democrat." He was married in 1894, at Saint Louis, Mo., to Miss Broadhead, a native of that city. Mrs. William F. Lane still resides in New Castle. The family are all members of the Episcopal church.

Mrs. Lane's father, Captain Robert H. Barr, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1788. His father was Rev. Samuel Barr, an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church, and a pioneer preacher of that church in Pittsburg. His wife, a member of the McDowell family, was born in Pennsylvania; the McDowells are of the noted Scotch-Irish stock which is so prominent a factor in Pennsylvania history, and were active on the continental side in the Revolution. Of the ten children of Rev. Samuel Barr and his wife, all are deceased except Mrs. Janvier of Washington, D. C., who has

passed her ninetieth year. Mr. Barr came with his family to New Castle, where he was minister of the Presbyterian church until his death, which occurred in 1825. He was a man of education and culture, and was greatly respected. His son, Robert H. Barr, was educated in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and became a sailor early in life. At the age of twenty-four, he was captain of the U. S. war ship *Caledonia*, and served in the war of 1812. He afterwards sailed to China, and was a merchant in the city of Canton for five years. On his return, he took up his residence at New Castle, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was for several years superintendent of the Frenchtown and New Castle R. R., the second railroad in the United States. After the close of that engagement, he lived a life of leisure and retirement. During the war of the Rebellion, although about seventy-five years of age, he tendered his services to the U. S. government, whenever they should be needed; and it was he who, on the U. S. war ship *Maryland*, transported Gen. McClellan's troops to the James river. Captain Barr was a resident of New Castle for sixty years; he was a popular man, and well known throughout the state. He was a stanch Republican. He died in 1875, and was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery at New Castle.

Capt. Robert H. Barr was married at New Castle to Elizabeth, daughter of George Peirce, and sister of the eminent jurist, Judge Peirce of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. She was born at New Castle in 1794. The children of Captain and Mrs. Barr are as follows: I. Robert, deceased, was in the U. S. Commissary department, Washington, D. C.; II. William, deceased, was a cultivator of wine-grapes, in Napa Valley, California; III. Samuel, M. D., U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., was an officer in the U. S. Army; IV. George, retired, resides at New Castle; V. Mary B. (Mrs. William F. Lane). Mrs. Robert Barr also died in New Castle, in 1868. She and her family were members of the Episcopal church, in the cemetery of which she was buried.

HON. WILLIAM McCOY, P. O. New Castle, Del., son of John and Margaret (Welch) McCoy, was born in New Castle hundred, New Castle county, April 14, 1831.

John McCoy, grandfather of William B. McCoy, was of Scotch-Irish descent, but was a native of the state of Delaware. His son, John McCoy, 2, was born in 1797, in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, received a common school education, removed to New Castle hundred while he was a young man, and was all his life a farmer. He never sought public office, but always warmly supported the Democratic party, maintaining the political principles of Andrew Jackson. He was an intelligent and influential man. John McCoy married Margaret Welch, of White Clay Creek hundred; their children are: I. William B.; II. Louisa (Mrs. Benjamin Foote), of Wilmington, Del. Mr. McCoy was a member of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1865, and was buried in the cemetery at Saint George's, as was also his wife, who died in 1866.

The boyhood of William B. McCoy was spent on the farm in New Castle hundred; there he attended the public schools, and afterwards made farming the occupation of his life. Although much of his time and attention have latterly been given to public affairs, he still finds time to superintend the cultivation of his land. His characteristic industry has never been spent upon material labor alone; he takes pleasure in reading and study, and has greatly extended his mental acquisitions by his independent efforts. Mr. McCoy was always a Democrat, and is an advocate of "free silver;" in 1896, he was elected to the State Legislature of Delaware, on the Bryan ticket, by a majority of over three hundred. While a member of that body, he served on several committees; was chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a working member of the Committee on Education. He is a popular and respected legislator. He has served as supervisor of roads, was a school director for twelve years, and tax collector for four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of New Castle.

William B. McCoy was married in April, 1869, to Josephine, daughter of Joseph Barnaby, a farmer of New Castle hundred, where she was born. One of their children died in infancy; the others are: I. John J., at home; II. William B., motorman on the Wilmington and New Castle Electric railway; III. T. Bayard, at home; IV. Clayton; V. Agnes M.; VI. Walter; VII. Warren B.; VIII. Bertha; IX. Mary A., deceased; X. Samuel

S., deceased; XI. Louisa, deceased. Mrs. McCoy died February 4, 1893.

SAMUEL FILE, 607 N. Jackson street, Wilmington, Del., son of Samuel and Margaret Ann (Morris) File, was born in Phila., January 20, 1846. He is the fourth of the name in direct line of descent; his great-grandfather was Samuel File, a native of Germany, who settled in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, and passed his life there, engaged in farming. Samuel File, 2, son of this emigrant, was reared on his father's farm, learned cooperage in his youth, and continued for years to follow that vocation. He became the owner of several small sailing vessels, which he used in transporting grain to the Brandywine Mills. He also did some transportation by teams; he kept a store in Wilmington for several years, and built the hotel at Fifteenth and Market streets, in Wilmington, which he conducted for some years. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and a private in the war of 1812. Samuel File, 2, married Jane McKee, their children were: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Thos. Peterson), whose husband was a soldier in the war of 1812; II. John; III. Mary (Mrs. Geo. O. Daniel); IV. Samuel, 3; V. William; VI. Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. File attended the Presbyterian church, services being held in the building now used as the hall of the Historical Society. Both died in Wilmington and were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery.

Samuel File, 3, received a subscription school education, the best obtainable in the country in his youth. He was a farmer and cooper, learning his trade with his father. For a short time he was a mate on one of his father's vessels. While a young man, he went to Lancaster county, Pa., and for some years worked at coopering there; he afterwards followed the same calling in Philadelphia, but during the spring freshets of 1852, in the Schuylkill river, his work-shop was swept away, and he lost everything. He then removed with his family to Wilmington, where he continued to work at the same trade for several years. He was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, but never sought office. Samuel File, 3, was married in Wilmington, to Margaret Ann, daughter of Daniel Morris, a farmer of Kent county, Del., where she was born in 1820. Their children are: I. Jane; II. John, who died in infancy, as did Jane also; III. John, a cooper, of Delaware county, Pa.; IV. Samuel, 4; V. William B., deceased; VI. James, a coach trimmer, Aberdeen, Md.; VII. Franklin P., coach trimmer of Wilmington, Del.; VIII. William, a currier at C. & J. Pyle's factory, Wilmington, Del.; three children besides those mentioned, died in infancy. The parents both died in Wilmington, Mr. File in November, 1861, and Mrs. File in November, 1894. Mr. File was a faithful and respected member of the Presbyterian church of that place, and was interred in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery, of Wilmington, Del. Mrs. File was an equally good and devoted member of the M. E. church, and was interred in the Riverview Cemetery, of Wilmington, Del. They had a large circle of friends.

Their fourth child, Samuel File, was educated in the public schools of Wilmington. In January, 1862, he enlisted as drummer boy in the Third Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Company E, Col. William O. Redden, Capt. Wm. M. Plunkett. Mr. File served for thirty-nine months, during eight of which he was division ward master in the City Point Hospital. During the rest of the time, he accompanied his regiment as one of its stout-hearted drummers into every engagement with the enemy. For a year after his return to his home, he worked at cooperage with his brother; he was then employed by the C. & J. Pyle Company, patent leather manufacturers, as laborer, until 1869, when he was placed in charge of their packing and shipping department. In 1887, he was appointed superintendent of their Southwark factory, and is still engaged in the duties of that responsible position, exercising supervision over the employees of the factory. Mr. File is a stanch Republican. He is a member of various fraternities in Wilmington; the I. O. H., the K. M. C., and Wilmington Camp, No. 34, U. V. L., of which he has been Lt. Colonel.

Samuel File was married in 1869, at Chester, Pa., to Josephine, daughter of Joseph Ginder, a machinist of Wilmington, which was her native city. Mr. Ginder was a Democrat and a member of the Catholic church. Mrs. File was of the same religion as her father, and died in 1882. They had one son,

Joseph, who was born January 6, 1870, and died April 19, 1897.

Samuel File married again in 1885, Miss Eleanor Fullmer, daughter of Joseph Fullmer, who was a moulder, of Wilmington. The children of this marriage are: I. Helen; II. Samuel, Jr. Mrs. File and the family are members of the Catholic church, but Mr. File is a member of the Presbyterian church. There have been five generations of this family, represented in the wars of this country. Samuel (1), Revolutionary. Samuel (2), war of 1812. John, a brother, in the Mexican War. Samuel (4), in the war of the Rebellion, and John, grandson of Samuel (3), in the war with Spain.

DAVID McCOY, P. O. Farnhurst, Del., son of James and Elizabeth (Morrison) McCoy, was born in New Castle hundred, July 6, 1841.

His grandfather Nathaniel McCoy, who was Scotch by birth, came to America when a young man, and settled on a farm in White Clay Creek hundred, which he cultivated during the remainder of his life. He always voted with the Democratic party, and was an active and faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Nathaniel McCoy married a lady of Scotch descent, Miss Haughthorn. They had two children, Robert, and Sarah. After the death of his wife Mr. McCoy married a Miss Ferguson. Their children were: I. James; II. Mary A. (Mrs. H. Rowan); III. Emeline (Mrs. James Grows); IV. George; V. Isabelle (Mrs. Eli Jones). All are now deceased. Mr. McCoy was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Christiana, Del.

The eldest of this excellent family, James McCoy, was all his life a farmer. After obtaining an education in the subscription schools, he remained on the farm with his father until, having arrived at manhood, he began farming on his own account in White Clay Creek hundred; in 1879, he bought 180 acres in New Castle hundred, on which he resided from that time until his death. He built a fine dwelling, and made other improvements on his land. His wife, Elizabeth Morrison, was born in White Clay Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Nathaniel, died young; II. Douglas, died in October, 1897; III. John, a minister of the Presbyterian church, Lancaster county, Pa.; IV. David; V. William H., on the home farm; VI. J. Frank, a Pullman car conductor, Wilmington, Del. James McCoy's political views were Democratic. He was a member of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church, in whose cemetery his remains and his wife's were interred; he died November 4, 1884, and Mrs. McCoy in 1888, after a united life of consistent devotion to duty.

Hugh Morrison, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth (Morrison) McCoy, was Scotch by nativity. He came as a settler to Delaware in 1642, and began farming in what is now White Clay Creek hundred, where he spent his life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. His children were among the first white children born in that part of the state. His son Robert was also a farmer; he owned and cultivated 160 acres in the same hundred with his father, where he died. On this farm he made various improvements. Robert Morrison married Ann Douglas, of Saint George's hundred, New Castle county: their children were: I. Isaac, a physician; II. David, a soldier in the continental army; III. Robert; IV. Douglas; V. Susan; VI. Ann. All of the family died unmarried, except Douglas. Robert Morrison, a Presbyterian, as all his fathers were, was warmly patriotic, and took an active part in the Revolutionary war. He was robbed of a large number of his cattle by the British soldiers. He was killed by the falling of a log, and was interred in Mill Creek hundred, where his wife's remains also repose. His son, Douglas Morrison, began keeping a hardware store in New Castle when a young man, and continued it until the death of his father, when he returned to the homestead in White Clay Creek hundred, and passed his life in cultivating it. He was a Democrat. He married Elizabeth Wilson, also a representative of a Scotch family; their children were: I. George, born in 1797, was a soldier in the war of 1812, is deceased; II. Catharine Ann (Mrs William Kelley), born in 1800, is deceased; III. David; IV. Matilda (Mrs. Capt. Henry), deceased; V. David, still living, at the age of ninety, at the Old Man's Home, in New Castle hundred; VI. Robert, deceased; VII. Elizabeth (Mrs. James McCoy), deceased. Douglas Morrison died on the homestead in

1849, and was buried in Mill Creek hundred. He was a worthy and respected man.

Having been educated in the public schools of White Clay Creek hundred, David McCoy continued to reside on the homestead until he reached the age of thirty-two. He then removed to one of the farms known as the Commons, near New Castle, where he spent twenty years. In 1894, he was appointed superintendent of the New Castle county hospital, and has since that time filled his responsible position very ably, and with fidelity. His wife, a genial and kind-hearted lady, is his capable assistant. Mr. McCoy was for ten years a director of the public schools of New Castle hundred. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, St. John's Chapter, No. 14, F. & A. M., and of the Blue Lodge, of Wilmington.

David McCoy was married, March 10, 1874, to Emma A., daughter of John and Sarah A. (McFarland) Alrich. Mrs. McCoy was born in White Clay Creek hundred; her father was of Swiss, and her mother of Scotch-Irish descent. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are: I. Elizabeth A.; II. Frank A., attending the high school. All the family attend the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. McCoy is a trustee.

JOHN H. BLACKBURN, P. O. box 72, Wilmington, Del., son of Joseph and Edith (Jones) Blackburn, was born at Elsmere, New Castle county, July 10, 1852.

Joseph Blackburn, who was a descendant of an English family, was born in White Clay Creek hundred, where he received his school education, and grew up amid the surroundings of farm life. He learned and for some years worked at carpentry in Wilmington, and afterwards followed the same vocation for five years in Philadelphia, then again for five years in Wilmington. Then for ten years he cultivated a farm in Saint George's hundred, after which he retired from active life, and spent his declining years in the city of Wilmington. He was a Republican. Joseph Blackburn was married in Wilmington, to Edith, daughter of Rev. William Jones, of the M. E. church; she was a native of New Castle county. Their children are: I. Samuel, deceased; II. Elizabeth, widow of N. Frame; III. Joseph, deceased, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; IV. Sarah (Mrs. William Kirkley), of Wilmington; V. William, of Philadelphia, held a Lieutenant's commission in the war of the Rebellion; VI. Theodore, deceased, also enlisted in the late war; VII. B. Frank; VIII. John H. Joseph Blackburn was a faithful and honored member of the M. E. church. He died in June 17, 1871, in Wilmington, and was interred at Mount Salem cemetery, where Mrs. Blackburn also is buried; she survived her husband until 1889.

At the age of eighteen, John H. Blackburn, having been educated in the public schools of Saint George's hundred, living on the farm, went to Wilmington, to learn carpentry with Mr. H. F. Dure. At this he spent three years, and was then employed at his trade in Philadelphia for ten years. His next engagement made him again a resident of Wilmington, where he was employed in the car shops for ten years, in building cars. After this, he was an electrician in New York until December, 1895, when he received his present appointment, that of superintendent of the Minquadale Home for Aged Persons. In this position, he has carefully and creditably fulfilled his duties, being faithful to the trust committed to him by the board of managers, and kind and judicious in his treatment of those under his care. Mr. Blackburn has always been a Republican, but has never sought any public office.

John H. Blackburn was married in Saint George's hundred, in December, 1878, to Celeste, daughter of James Padley, and a native of Delaware City. Their children are: I. Frank; II. Henry; both are farmers in Maryland. Mrs. Celeste Blackburn died in 1886. Mr. Blackburn was again married, in 1894, to Flora Sillitoe.

GEORGE ALLEN SMITH, New Castle, Del., son of William and Martha (Talbot) Smith, was born in New Castle, May 7, 1850.

William Smith was a native of Chester county, Pa., where he received his education, learned masonry, and was engaged in bricklaying for several years. He continued in the same vocation after his removal to New Castle, which took place while he was still a young man. He erected a number of brick dwellings in the town, three of which were his own property; besides a number of dwelling-houses and barns in

parts of New Castle hundred. Rather late in life, he abandoned his trade for farming. Mr. Smith was well known throughout the county. He was a Democrat; he was elected road commissioner for eight years, and tax collector for four terms. His wife, Martha (Talbot) Smith, whom he married at New Castle hundred, was born at Smyrna, Del., in 1822. Their children are: I. James Morton, of Philadelphia; II. Lydia (Mrs. J. A. Cloyd), of Wilmington; III. George Allen; IV. Leslie V., of Camden, N. J.; V. Horrin, of Wilmington, a brick mason; VI. Leighton, died young. William Smith died on his farm in New Castle hundred in 1880, and is buried in New Castle, in the cemetery belonging to the M. E. church, of which he was a member. Mrs. Smith survived until 1888 and is also interred in New Castle.

After attending the public schools of New Castle during his early years, George A. Smith became a student at St. Mary's College, in Wilmington, and was graduated in 1868. He then worked for four years with Pickes & Cottor, tinsmiths, of Wilmington, learning their handicraft. He next turned his attention to telegraphy, acquiring the art at the New Castle Marine Exchange, where he was engaged for nine years as reporter and operator. This connection being ended, Mr. Smith became clerk in the store of J. S. Eliason, New Castle, where he spent three years; then one year and a half in the store of Lancaster & Klauder, and six years with the firm of Frazer & Bro., both of the same town. In 1890, he became foreman in the cloth room of Knowles' Mill, New Castle; in 1892, he entered the office of the mill as clerk and assistant bookkeeper; and in 1894, he was promoted to his present position, that of superintendent of the mill. His duties are discharged in such a manner as to win for him the favor not only of the proprietor of the mill, but of those in his employ; and this mill is run by the aid of 280 hands. Mr. Smith is a Democrat; he is not an office seeker, but was tax collector of New Castle in 1879-80. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., in which he has passed all the chairs; also of the I. O. O. F., and the I. O. R. M.

George Allen Smith was married in Philadelphia, in February, 1874, to Louisa B. daughter of Thomas Frazer, a late merchant of Glasgow, Del., Mrs. Smith's native town. Their only child is Alpha F., who attends school. Mr. Smith is a member of the M. E. church.

JOHN T. HAYES, P. O. Red Lion, Del., son of Thomas R. and Elizabeth (Scurry) Hayes, was born in Saint George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 19, 1844.

The Hayes family is of English ancestry. John Hayes, grandfather of John T. Hayes, was a native of Delaware, and owned two farms, comprising more than 250 acres of arable land, in Saint George's hundred. He was one of the early inhabitants of that hundred, and a promoter of improvements, not only on his own property, but throughout the vicinity. He was a member of the M. E. church, and was active and liberal in his church relations, taking a leading part. A part of the burying ground of the church, as well as the plot upon which the house of worship is built, was his gift to the congregation. He was a class leader, and a man of much influence. His wife, also an excellent and faithful member of the church, was Miss Rutter. They were married in Saint George's hundred, where also both died and were buried, Mr. Hayes at the age of eighty-three. Their children were: I. Thomas R.; II. John; III. William; IV. Robert; V. Richard; VI. King; VII. Sarah; VIII. Mary; IX. Adeline; X. Emma; all but the last two are deceased.

Thomas R. Hayes, born in Saint George's hundred, was educated there in the subscription schools, and became a farmer. He worked on the homestead until he arrived at manhood, and then for several years cultivated one of his father's farms on shares. He afterwards rented a farm at Bohemia Manor, Md., and for some years later engaged in the hotel business at Head of Sassafras, Md., in which he continued for a number of years. He was a Democrat. Being a kindly and genial man, he had a large circle of friends. Thomas R. Hayes was married in Saint George's hundred; his wife, Elizabeth Scurry, was of English descent, but born in Delaware. Their children are: I. Cuthbert, died in middle age; II. Sarah, widow of Washington Houston; III. Owen, of Philadelphia; IV. John T.; V. Robert, deceased; VI. Theodore, of Chestertown, Md.; VII. Mary (Mrs. William Johnson), of Middletown, deceased. Mr. Hayes spent the latter

years of his life with one of his daughters, at her home in Chesapeake City, Md. He died there, and is buried in the same city, in Bethel cemetery. All his family attended the M. E. church.

Having begun his studies in the public schools of Saint George's hundred, John T. Hayes completed them with a three years' course at the academy in Middletown, Del. He assisted his father on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-two, when he rented for three years a farm at Bohemia Manor. At the end of that time, he went into business as a cigar manufacturer at Middletown, Del., and continued there for four years. He then returned to Bohemia Manor, and farmed for ten years; then rented a farm in New Castle hundred for three years. In 1894, he bought 40 acres of the Diehl farm, which he greatly improved, building a fine house and barn; all this cost him over three thousand dollars. On this farm he has begun the business of fruit culture, and has thus far met with very encouraging success. Mr. Hayes has always supported the Democratic party. He was for six years a school director. From 1891 to 1896, he was collector of delinquent taxes for New Castle hundred, and was appointed tax collector of the hundred by the commissioner of Levy Court for 1897; his work in these positions has been well and faithfully performed. He formerly belonged to the K. of P., and is Past Master and Secretary of the Grange.

John T. Hayes was married at Middletown, in the fall of 186—, to Henrietta W., daughter of James Garey, a farmer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where she was born. Their children are: I. Annie; II. Harry, resides at home, married Frances Grimes; III. J. Corbit, at home, married Bessie Diehl, has one child, Eunice; IV. Lydia (Mrs. Henry P. Gray), of Red Lion, Del.; V. Catherine (Mrs. Clayton Appleby); VI. Bertha, at home; VII. Grace; VIII. Frank; IX. Etta; all at home. Mrs. Hayes is a member of the M. E. church.

JOSEPH T. GOUGH, P. O. Bear, Del., son of Thomas H. and Sarah P. (Spry) Gough, was born April 12, 1864, in East Dover hundred, Kent county, Del.

His maternal ancestry was Scottish, and his paternal of English descent. His father, Thomas H. Gough, was born in Talbot county, Md., in 1825, where he grew up and received his education. He came when a young man to Kent county, Del., where he carried on mercantile business and farming for many years. He afterwards returned to Henderson, Md., where he continued farming, and where he still resides. He is a Republican. Thomas H. Gough married, in Caroline county, Md., Sarah P. Spry, a native of that county. Their children are: I. William S., of Tipton county, Ind.; II. Charles E., of Baltimore, Md.; III. Alfonza (Mrs. John Wood), of Queen Anne county, Md.; IV. Laura H. (Mrs. Charles Butler), of Kent county, Del.; V. Thomas F., of New York city; VI. Lena (Mrs. David Sraght, of Breadysville, Pa.; VII. Joseph T.; VIII. Martha (Mrs. Warren Bossart), of Philadelphia; and four who died in infancy. The excellent mother died in Henderson, Md., in 1884. Mr. Gough and his family are respected members of the M. E. church.

In the public schools of Henderson, Md., Joseph T. Gough laid the foundation of an education which he has since greatly increased and perfected by observation and reading. Soon after leaving school and while still in his boyhood, he spent a year in acquiring practice in telegraphy, in the Pennsylvania R. R. office at Henderson, and at the age of eighteen was appointed agent and operator in that office; he also became agent at the same station for the Adams Express Company, and continued to perform the duties of both positions efficiently for seven years. In 1889, he was transferred, in the same capacities, to Bear Station, New Castle county, Del., where he continues to the present time, a satisfactory and popular official at once with the railroad company, the express company and the public. In 1894, Mr. Gough built a store, and embarked in a general mercantile enterprise, including traffic in lumber, coal, phosphates; this undertaking proved successful, and he added the grain business, renting the R. R. company's elevator. In addition to these industries, Mr. Gough was for two years postmaster at Bear, having been appointed by President Cleveland. He began his business activities early in life, and without capital; thanks to his tireless industry and judicious management, he has achieved success, and, though still young, is a man of assured position. Mr. Gough is a Democrat. He is a

member of the Masonic Lodge, at Delaware City, Del., and of the I. O. O. F., No. 42, of Bear Station, the lodge meeting in his store; and member of Grand Lodge of the State of Del. He is also a member of the fraternity of R. R. Telegraphers, a member of school board and treasurer of Red Lion Marsh Company.

Joseph T. Gough was married in East Dover hundred, Kent county, in 1890, to Martha J., daughter of Isaac Thomas, a farmer, of English descent; Mrs. Gough was born in East Dover hundred. They have one child, Joseph Thomas, born in 1897. Mr. Gough is a member of the M. E. church.

PAUL GILLIS, Farnhurst, New Castle county, Del., son of Laughlin and Mary (Vass) Gillis, was born on Prince Edward's Island, British America, September 29, 1847.

Both his parents were natives of the same island, on which they passed their lives. Laughlin Gillis was of Scotch, and his wife of Irish descent. His occupation throughout life was farming. Their children are: I. Hugh; II. Mary (Mrs. Hiltor), a widow, of Ontario, Canada; III. Paul; IV. John, of Wisconsin; V. Margaret (Mrs. Alexander McGinnis), of P. E. I. Three children died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin Gillis both died and are interred on their native island.

After obtaining there a good common school education, Paul Gillis remained at home until he was seventeen years old. At that time, with a boy companion of his, he engaged as deck hand on a sailing vessel, and for two years followed the sea. They sailed from Philadelphia and other ports. Mr. Gillis then came to Delaware, and found employment on the farm of Charles Walton, of Newark, with whom he spent four years and a half. He then rented and cultivated a farm in Pencader hundred for two years, then removed to another, in White Clay Creek hundred, where he spent three years. During this time, he saved enough to buy a small farm, which he tilled for several years, renting other land besides. His agricultural operations proved abundantly successful. As he became known in and beyond his own neighborhood, his reputation for probity and business ability made him popular. He was, from the time he became a citizen of the United States, an ardent supporter of Republican principles. He was elected a commissioner of the Levy Court for four years, but the legislature of the state having abridged the term, he served only two years. In 1894, Mr. Gillis was elected on the Republican ticket to the highest county office, that of sheriff, which he filled for the entire term most faithfully and creditably. Having purchased the Randolph Peters nursery farm of 134 acres, in New Castle hundred, he is now engaged in farming, making a successful specialty of fruit growing. Mr. Gillis is a member of Oriental Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Newark; of the K. of P.; and of Christiana Encampment, A. O. U. W.

Paul Gillis was married in 1870, near Newark, Del., to Annie, daughter of Ferguson Wilson, a farmer and carpenter of Newark, which is her native place. Their children are: I. Ellie, at home, is a graduate of the Newark high school, and has taught in the public schools of the county for several terms; II. Harry, at home; III. Laura; IV. Osie. Mr. Gillis and his family are members of the M. E. church.

BANKSON T. HOLCOMB, P. O. New Castle, New Castle county, Del., son of Chauncey P. and Rebecca (Taylor) Holcomb, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 6, 1839.

The Holcomb family is of English ancestry, and its representatives are found among the earliest settlers of the New England States. The name occurs frequently on the muster roll of the Continental army, for many of its members served their country bravely in the long struggle for independence. Thomas Holcomb, grandfather of Bankson T. Holcomb, was born in Hartford county, Conn., where he spent his whole life. He was educated in the schools of his native state, studied law, and practiced at the bar in Connecticut. He also owned and managed several farms in Hartford county, Conn. Mr. Holcomb was an old line Whig, actively interested in the affairs of the county. Thomas Holcomb was married in Connecticut, to Clara, daughter of Colonel, afterwards General Pettibone, of the Continental Army. Mrs. Holcomb was a native of Connecticut. Their children are: I. Chauncey; II. Thomas; III. Henry; IV. Franklin; V. Richard, a brigadier general in the war of the

Rebellion, was killed at Fort Hudson; VI. Clarinda. Mr. Holcomb and his family were members of the Episcopal church.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, eldest child of Thomas and Clara (Pettibone) Holcomb, was born in Hartford county, Conn., where he received his primary education. When he attained his majority, Mr. Holcomb removed to Ohio, and after reading law with his uncle, Judge Pettibone, was admitted to the bar. Returning to the east, Mr. Holcomb opened an office in Philadelphia, where he practiced successfully for many years. Removing afterwards to Delaware, he purchased a large tract of land in New Castle county, and from this time devoted his energies to husbandry. He was deeply interested in the cultivation of the land, and exerted all his influence to advance the agricultural interests of the state and county. Mr. Holcomb was a Whig, and was throughout his life actively interested in local politics. Chauncey P. Holcomb was married in Philadelphia, Pa., to Rebecca, daughter of Bankson and Esther (McWilliams) Taylor. Their children are: I. Bankson T.; II. Thomas, a lawyer of Wilmington, Del.; III. Chauncey, died in youth; IV. Clara, died in youth. Mr. Holcomb and his family are members of the Episcopal church. He died in 1855; his widow died in New Castle hundred.

Bankson T. Holcomb attended the public and private schools of New Castle county, and Delaware College, and for several terms was a student at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He inherited his father's love for country life, and chose farming as his vocation. In 1887, during President Cleveland's administration, Mr. Holcomb was appointed keeper of the light house at New Castle, Del., a position which he still holds. He is prompt and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and is not only popular, but respected and esteemed in the community.

Bankson T. Holcomb was married in 1868, in New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., to Edith M., daughter of Joshua E. Driver. Mrs. Holcomb was born in Wilmington, Del. Their children are: I. Mary D.; II. Chauncey P., a manager of the Frankford & Tacony trolley line, of Philadelphia, Pa., and first lieutenant in the First Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, married to Louise Rodney, of New Castle, Del.; III. Bankson, electrical engineer, on the Wilmington & New Castle Electrical Railway, and sergeant in the First Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Holcomb and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

Thomas Holcomb, second son of Chauncey P. and Rebecca (Taylor) Holcomb, was born in New Castle county, Delaware, July 13th, 1843. He received his education at the schools in New Castle and at Harvard College, studied law with Hon. George B. Rodney of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, when he was chosen speaker of the House; was Recorder of Deeds for New Castle county for two terms, from 1879 to 1889; was fifth auditor of the U. S. Treasury from 1893 to 1897, during President Cleveland's second administration. He has since practiced law in Wilmington. Thomas Holcomb was married in 1868 to Bessie N. Barney, daughter of Captain Nicholas Barney, U. S. N. They have four children, a daughter and three sons.

WILLIAM H. McCOY, P. O. New Castle, Del., son of the late James and Elizabeth (Morrison) McCoy, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, October 11, 1850. He is a brother of David McCoy.

William H. McCoy attended the public schools of New Castle county, completing his course in the high school. Passing his boyhood on the homestead with his father, he acquired a practical knowledge of farming, which vocation he has followed continuously ever since. At the age of thirty-two, he rented a farm in White Clay Creek hundred, which he cultivated for several years. He afterwards rented a farm in New Castle hundred until 1889, when he bought his father's farm of 180 acres. On this fine place Mr. McCoy has made many judicious improvements, adding a barn and other convenient buildings. He is largely engaged in the cultivation of cereals, and is a practical and successful farmer, substantial, reliable, and much respected by his neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. McCoy is a Democrat. He is a school director of New Castle hundred.

William H. McCoy was married in Mill Creek hundred in 1882, to Georgiana, daughter of Robert Walker, a farmer of Mill Creek

hundred. Their children are: I. John W.; II. George Douglass, died young; III. Ellie, died young; IV. Alice E. Mr. McCoy is a member of the Presbyterian church, and serves his congregation acceptably as trustee.

HON. DOUGLASS McCOY, P. O. New Castle, Del., son of the late James and Elizabeth (Morrison) McCoy, and a brother of David and William H. McCoy, was born in White Clay Creek hundred, February 9, 1837. He was educated in the public schools of New Castle county, and at the academy of Newark, Del. His vocation is that of a tiller of the soil; he farmed on his own account for twenty years in New Castle hundred, and is now with his brother, William H. McCoy, on the homestead. In 1886, Mr. McCoy was elected on the Democratic ticket to the legislature of Delaware, in which he served efficiently for one term, acting on several committees; he was chairman of the Committee on Divorce. He has always supported Democratic views. Douglass McCoy is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McCoy died in October, 1897, after the above was written.

CAPT. JOSEPH COFIELD, Front Range Light-house, New Castle, Del., was born in the city of New York, August 15, 1849, son of Peter Cofield, a native of that city, and a carpenter. Mr. Cofield was the youngest of four children, two daughters and two sons; his mother died while he was still very young. She was succeeded in the home by an unsympathetic step-mother, and the boy left the house when he was only seven years old, and found his way to Randall's island, where he spent two years at the Home for the Friendless, during which time he attended school. He was then taken into the family of Charles B. Harmer, of Salem county, N. J., for whom he worked as a farm laborer until he reached his majority, receiving only his board and clothing as compensation for his work; so that when he set out at the age of twenty-one, to seek his fortune in the world, he was entirely without money. In 1872, he found employment in a rolling mill at Wilmington, Del., where he not only toiled steadily and faithfully at his business, but also devoted many of his leisure hours to supplying the lack of early education. At the end of two years, Mr. Cofield left the mill for the bay, being engaged on the boats running between Penn's Grove, N. J., and Wilmington. He became captain of the *Mary Ellen*, and continued to navigate the Bay for eight years in this responsible position. During this period, by frugal management, he saved enough to purchase a boat, and gradually became the owner of two sloops, the *Black Bass* and the *Ann*, and a schooner, the *Sarah*. These vessels were employed in carrying passengers and freight between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

But a misfortune led to Captain Cofield's abandoning the water. The *Black Bass* was run into and sunk by the steamer *Samuel Fulton*, and the sloop not being insured, he lost more than $1,500, so large a part of his savings that he was compelled to relinquish the carrying trade, and turn his attention to contracting and teaming in the city of Wilmington. But the tough, self-reliant spirit with which, from his lonely boyhood on through life, he had met and conquered difficulties, was to meet with a reward in a favorable change. In 1883, Capt. Cofield received from the U. S. Government the appointment of second assistant on the ship *John Light*, on which he spent four years. He was then transferred to the Cohansey light, on the New Jersey coast, and thence, in 1888, to his present important position as keeper of the Front Range Light-house, at New Castle, Del. In this valuable and humane branch of public service, his steady and temperate habits, as well as his intelligence, render him very acceptable. He has many warm personal friends. Capt. Cofield is a member of the A. O. U. W., and formerly belonged to Washington Lodge No. 13, Junior O. U. A. M.

Joseph Cofield was married in Philadelphia, in May, 1876, to Margaret Morris, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Morris) Melvin. Mr. Melvin was of English descent, and was a contractor and builder; he died in 1881, but Mrs. Melvin still resides in Wilmington. Their daughter, Mrs. Cofield, was born near Harrington, Kent county, Del.; she is of a genial and kindly disposition. The children of Capt. and Mrs. Cofield are: I. Walter J., born September 12, 1879, educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school of New Castle, is now reading medicine under J. H. Morgan, M. D., of Wilmington; II. Bessie M., born May 2,

1883, is attending school. Capt. Cofield and his family are members of the M. E. church.

SAMUEL T. LANDERS, P. O. New Castle, Del., son of John and Anna (Doyle) Landers, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1860.

John Landers was Irish by birth, received a fair education in his native land, and took up the business of landscape gardening, at which he spent several years in London, England. He was married in Ireland, and set out with his bride in a sailing vessel for America. He landed in Philadelphia, and there found employment at his calling until 1865, when he came to Wilmington, Del., and was for several years employed as gardener by Dr. G. P. Morris. He afterwards purchased land in New Castle hundred, on which he erected several hothouses, and began the cultivation of hothouse plants and grapes. He was the first florist in that part of the country, and was very successful; he continued in the same business for the remainder of his life. Mr. Landers was a Democrat, but never sought public office. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church. Both died at their home in New Castle hundred, Mrs. Landers in 1880, and Mr. Landers in 1894; they are interred in the burying ground belonging to their church in New Castle. Their children are: I. Francis C., resides with his brother, Samuel T. Landers; II. William, of Chester, Pa.; III. John, died in early life; IV. Thomas, also died young; V. Samuel T.

Obtaining his education in the public schools of New Castle hundred, Samuel T. Landers passed his boyhood and youth with his father, and acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the latter's business. After the death of John Landers, Samuel T. Landers embarked in the culture of grapes and hothouse plants on his own account, has made many improvements in the establishment, and meets with deserved success. Good taste, sound judgment and diligence fit him abundantly well for his interesting vocation. Like his father, he supports the Democratic party; in 1889, he was elected on the ticket of that party to the office of Road Commissioner of New Castle hundred, and has made an efficient and popular official.

Samuel T. Landers was married in New Castle hundred, in April, 1893, to Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Barry) Barry, both of Irish descent. Mrs. Landers was born in Christiana hundred, where her father was a farmer. Their children are: I. Mary; II. Helen; III. Samuel T., died young. Mr. Landers and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

HENRY M. WHITE, P. O. State Road, New Castle county, Del., son of William and Isabella (Lancaster) White, was born in New Castle hundred, November 25, 1845.

Having been educated in the public schools of New Castle hundred, Henry M. White continued to live on the homestead until after the death of his father, when he rented the farm belonging to Miss Dinninger, in the same hundred. He cultivated that farm until 1892, when he rented the McComb farm of 315 acres, also in New Castle hundred, which he still cultivates on a large scale, employing five men constantly in his agricultural operations, stock raising, etc. Mr. White was elected commissioner of the Levy Court of New Castle county on the Democratic ticket, in 1892. His administration of the office was such that he was re-elected for a second term of four years, in 1896.

Henry M. White was married in New Castle hundred, in 1868, to Martha Starley, of the state of Maryland. Their children are: I. Clarence, motorman on the Wilmington & New Castle Electric R. R.; II. Percy, at home; III. Louisa, died young. Mrs. Martha White died on the farm in 1889. Mr. White was married in 1892, to Lydia, daughter of Alexander Davidson, a farmer. She was born in New Castle hundred. All the family are members of the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM WHITE, New Castle, Del., son of William and Isabella (Lancaster) White, was born in New Castle hundred, July 3, 1832.

William White, Sr., and his wife, were both natives of Yorkshire, England, the former born in 1800, the latter in 1812. Mr. White was educated and became a farmer in his native country, from which he emigrated after his marriage. His first twenty-five years in this country were spent on the Tatnall farm, in New Castle hundred, of which he was the overseer. He afterwards rented of Col. Andrews a farm in the same hundred,

which he cultivated up to the time of his death, in 1869. He was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, but was not ambitious for office. Mrs. White died in Wilmington in 1884, and both were interred in the Brandywine cemetery. Their children are: I. William, Jr.; II. Mary (Mrs. Samuel Eckles), of Silver City, New Mexico; III. Henry M., commissioner of the Levy Court of New Castle county; IV. George; V. Robert; VI. John; VII. Thomas; VIII. James; IX. Hannah. The last six all died after arriving at mature years. The parents and family were all members of the Episcopal church.

Their eldest son, William White, Jr., was born on the Tatnall farm; he has been all his life a dweller in New Castle hundred. His school education was obtained during the winter months, in the public schools; his training for his vocation, that of farming, was carried on by his father during the summer season. Mr. White resided with his parents until 1860, when he rented a small farm belonging to Col. Andrews, upon which he spent a few years. His next farm was the John A. Griffen farm, which he cultivated for twenty-three years. His third and last place was a farm near the present site of the New Castle county hospital; on this farm he resided until 1893, when he retired from business, and removed to New Castle, to enjoy a life of leisure. Mr. White was a thoroughly practical farmer, and was very successful in raising both abundant crops and live stock of excellent breeds. He is an earnest and progressive man, and since his residence in New Castle, has actively promoted the welfare and improvement of that city. He has built two fine dwellings within its limits, and bought two others, one of the latter being the brick mansion in which he now resides. Like his father and brother, Mr. White has always been a firm supporter of Democratic principles. He was road commissioner of New Castle hundred for over eight years, and was elected to the City Council of New Castle in 1897; to both of these offices he has given the benefit of a habit of diligent attention to business, and of a sound and mature judgment.

William White, Jr., was married in New Castle in 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Frederick and Hannah (Bolton) Riding, both of whom were born in Bolton, England. Mr. Riding was well-known as a machinist in New Castle; his family comprised three sons and three daughters. The children of Mr. and Mrs. White are: I. Henry, a farmer of New Castle hundred; II. Isabella, wife of E. H. Jamison, of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; III. Leslie, farmer, of New Castle hundred, married Annie McNally; IV. Edith, wife of James Edwards, a farmer of New Castle hundred; V. Robert, a plumber of New Castle; VI. Bessie, at home; besides three children who died in infancy. Mr. White and his excellent wife, a lady who possesses many friends, are members of the Episcopal church, to which their children also belong.

CHARLES H. CLEWELL, New Castle, Del., son of Henry and Elizabeth (Peysart) Clewell, was born in Nazareth, Northampton county, Pa., December 7, 1860.

Northampton county was largely settled by emigrants of German descent, and of these the Clewell family was among the earliest. Jacob Clewell, grandfather of Charles H. Clewell, was born in Nazareth in 1800. He attended subscription schools, which in those times imparted instructions in both the English and the German languages. Mr. Clewell afterwards learned cabinet making, and carried on that business throughout life. A part of his manufacture consisted in making from the rough timber various parts of articles of furniture, which were shipped to other places to be put together. Mr. Clewell was also an undertaker. He was a steady and useful citizen, Democratic in his politics, and an active member of the United Brethren church (Moravian). His family adhered to the same denomination. His son, Henry Clewell, was born in 1826, in the same town. He also received an English and German education, attending both subscription and public schools, the latter being then a new institution in Pennsylvania. Henry Clewell acquired all branches of his father's business, but made that of undertaking and embalming his specialty; he still follows that vocation in Nazareth, where he built a home for his family, besides other dwellings. Like his father, he is a Democrat. His wife, Elizabeth (Peysart) Clewell, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1828; they were married in Nazareth. Their children are: I. Caroline (Mrs. Fred. J. Rice), of Bethlehem; II. Eugene, engaged in

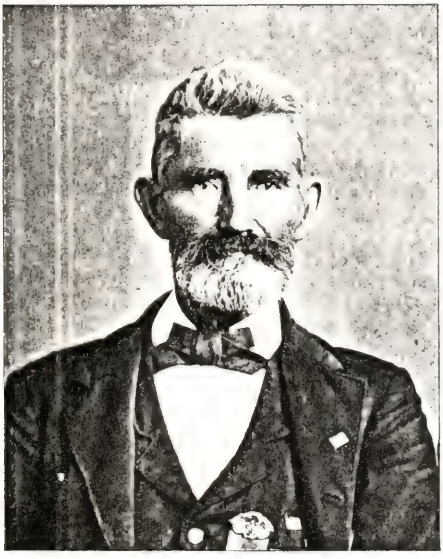
the manufacture of furniture in Nazareth; III. Frederick, deceased; IV. Charles H.; V. Robert, deceased; VI. Henry, real estate agent and notary public, Nazareth, Pa. Both parents are still living; they are members of the Moravian church. After having received his education in the public schools of Nazareth, Charles H. Clewell learned thoroughly the undertaking and embalming business, under his father's instructions. He did not leave his father's office until he was nineteen years of age, when he became manager of the establishment of Wickham M. Clark, undertaker and embalmer, of Hackettstown, N. J., for which position although so young, he was already quite competent, having given careful attention to all branches of the business. He remained in Mr. Clark's employ for four years, after which he became assistant to J. A. Wilson, undertaker, of Wilmington, Del., and continued two years in that position. In February, 1885, Mr. Clewell removed to New Castle, and began business on his own account as undertaker and embalmer; he was the first to establish the latter branch in this city. Mr. Clewell manufactures his own caskets. His enterprise and industry, his good taste and propriety in the performance of his duties, have been rewarded with financial success. Mr. Clewell's political views are Democratic; he was elected in 1897 to the City Council of New Castle. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., New Castle, and of the A. O. U. W.; he was formerly connected with the I. O. O. F.

Charles H. Clewell was married in Hackettstown, N. J., in 1883, to Jennie, daughter of Abraham Gutrick, a miller of that town, which was Mrs. Clewell's birthplace. She is of English descent. Their children are: I. Caroline; II. Ethel, died young; III. Mabel; IV. Pearl. Mr. Clewell and his family are members of the M. E. church.

WILMER REED, State Road, Delaware, son of Osborn and Mary (Burk) Reed, was born December 4, 1848, near Doylestown, Pa. Osborn Reed was a native of the same place, born April 18, 1811, of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

After attending the subscription schools of Bucks county, he began business life as a farmer's boy and continued to follow the same vocation in his native county until 1855, when he removed to Cecil county, Maryland. Here he farmed for six years, and then removed again, to a farm which he rented in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Delaware. Several years later Mr. Reed abandoned farming, and from that time led a life of leisure, residing in his latter days with his son, Wilmer Reed. He originally was a Whig, and on the change of party lines became a Republican. He served as tax collector for Bucks county, Pa. His wife, Mary (Burk) Reed, to whom he was married in her native place, Bucks county, Pa., was of Irish ancestry, born December 11, 1811. Their children are: I. Lucy A. (Mrs. John Rupp), deceased; II. Charles, who while serving in the Delaware Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War was taken a prisoner and died in the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga.; III. Catharine (Mrs. John Wiswell), of Chester county, Pa.; IV. David, of Newark, Delaware; V. Wilmer; VI. Albert, a blacksmith; VII. Daniel, of Newark, Delaware; VIII. Anna, (Mrs. Frank Hughes), of Wilmington, Delaware; IX. Emily (Mrs. Robert Smith), of Philadelphia, Pa.; and three who died in infancy. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While on a visit to one of his grandchildren in Newark, Delaware, Osborn Reed died December 4th, 1890, and was buried in the Methodist burying ground at that place, by the side of his wife, who died also at Newark, December 14, 1872.

For a limited time, Wilmer Reed attended the public schools of Cecil county, Maryland; afterwards devoting his attention to farming at home with his father until his fifteenth year. For the next ten years he was employed as a farm hand at various places in New Castle hundred. The next twelve were spent in the employ of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. In March, 1886, he returned to farming, his chosen vocation, in which he always took great pleasure, by renting the Locust Grove farm in New Castle hundred, formerly a part of the "Johns" estate. Remaining there ten years, he moved to the Grubb farm adjoining the P., W. & B. R. R. at State Road, same hundred. In March, 1898, he moved to "Sunny Side" farm, located on the eastern side of the "old state road," about one mile south of State Road Station, New Castle hundred, New Castle county, which he had purchased in 1896.



George Wiggin

His success at farming has been due to his diligence and perseverance, combined with the faithful, unremitting industry of his wife.

Wilmer Reed was married March 11, 1868, to Richmon Wilton, daughter of George and Mary (Rodman) Carter, born near Red Lion, New Castle hundred, November 12, 1846. Mr. Carter came to this country in his nineteenth year from England, where he was born April 4, 1815. He spent his life farming in New Castle county; died June 13, 1886. His wife was of German ancestry, born in New Castle hundred March 16, 1819. The children of Wilmer and Richmon Wilton Reed are: I. Charles L., of Sparrow's Point, Md., who married Mary Miller, of State Road, Delaware, has children, i. Leslie, ii. Clarence, iii. Raymond, iv. Mary Reed, died May 13, 1898; II. Mary, died young; III. Elmer W., at home; IV. Emma M., at home. Mr. Reed is genial and kindly, and his tastes are domestic.

ALFRED LOFLAND, P. O. Christiana, Del., son of Elias and Elizabeth (Morris) Lofland, was born in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del., May 12, 1825.

Among the frugal and industrious early English settlers of Delaware, the Lofland family held no mean place; they took an active and honorable part in the building up of the community in which they lived, and more than one of them lent a willing hand in the colonial cause, in Revolutionary days. Littleton Lofland, grandfather of Alfred Lofland, was born in Delaware while that state still formed a part of Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and a large land owner of Cedar Creek hundred; he lived and died in Sussex county. He was a man of substantial build and great physical strength; he was well known throughout the surrounding country, and was much respected. Mr. Lofland and his family were members of the M. E. church.

Among the children of Littleton Lofland was Elias Lofland, born and educated in Cedar Creek hundred. His principal and life-long vocation was farming. He bought and improved a tract of land in Cedar Creek hundred, which he cultivated. He was a leader in the agricultural operations of his vicinity, and a promoter of progress and improvement in methods of business. He was esteemed for many good qualities, an industrious man, and of kind disposition. Mr. Lofland was for several years justice of the peace in Sussex county. For some years, he kept a store in New Market. He was an active worker in the Democratic ranks, a warm admirer and supporter of President Jackson. Elias Lofland was married in Cedar Creek hundred to Elizabeth, daughter of Bivins Morris, a well-known ship merchant and land owner of Sussex county, Del. Their children are: I. Samuel, died in Sussex county; II. David, died at Milton, Del.; III. Elizabeth, widow of David Warren; IV. Susan (Mrs. J. P. Hudson), died in New Castle county; V. Mary (Mrs. William Smith), deceased; VI. Elias; VII. Alfred; VIII. Sarah (Mrs. Purnel Lynch). Mr. and Mrs. Lofland and their family were all members of the M. E. church. Elias Lofland died on his farm in Cedar Creek hundred in 1833, at the age of fifty-seven, leaving his family to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. Mrs. Lofland also died on the farm, where she resided with her son Alfred.

The education afforded by the subscription schools, which Alfred Lofland attended in his early youth, was very meagre, as the schools were open for only three months of the year, and the teachers obtainable for them were by no means superior. His father dying when Alfred was only eight years old, the boy remained on the farm with his mother, and worked for her faithfully so long as she lived. At the death of Mrs. Lofland, the farm was sold, and the son, having a strong desire to visit the West, left his native state, and spent three years in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, where he found employment as a farmer. Returning to Delaware, he spent ten years in cultivating a farm which he rented in New Castle hundred. In 1875 he bought the Ashton farm of 120 acres, on which he has since resided. He has greatly improved the place, adding barns and other facilities, re-building the dwelling-house, etc. In these improvements Mr. Lofland has expended over $5,000. He raises horses of a fine breed, and is a farmer of ripe experience and sound judgment, which, added to great diligence, have made him abundantly successful. He has always been a stanch Democrat.

Alfred Lofland was married in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, September 7, 1854, to Cynthia, daughter of George and Sarah (Hukill) Toppin; she was born Novem-

ber 1, 1834, in Chester county, Pa. Their children are: I. Alfred, was educated in the public schools of New Castle hundred, was for four years engineer on the ill-fated ship *Eureka*, and until she went down, is now engineer on the Brooklyn Bridge, New York, married Louisa Cottman, and has children, i. John C., ii. Julia, iii. Howard; II. Lillian C., wife of J. C. Clark, an employee on the P., W. & B. R. R., has children, i. Philip R., ii. Ethel L.; III. Sarah (Mrs. George W. Clark), was educated in the public schools of New Castle, studied and was graduated at the Wilmington Academy, taught school for several terms, died at the age of twenty-eight, leaving children, i. Norman, ii. Marion; IV. Irene B., educated in the public schools of New Castle hundred, has devoted much attention to music and painting, for both of which, especially the latter, she possesses peculiar talent, mastering their difficulties with comparatively little instruction; she studied in Philadelphia and Wilmington, and has taken several first premiums for painting on china at art exhibitions in Trenton, N. J.; she resides at home; V. Howard, educated in the public schools of New Castle county, is a graduate of 1891 from the Philadelphia Dental College, and is practicing dentistry in Kennett Square, Pa., married Caroline Wise, has children, i. Carl, ii. Margery, iii. Howard; VI. Cynthia, educated in the public schools of New Castle hundred, and the Newark Academy, is a graduate in short hand and typewriting of Goldey's Business College, an intelligent and agreeable young lady; VII. Mary, educated in the public schools, resides at home; VIII. Elizabeth Morris, educated in the public schools and at Newark Academy, of which institution she is a graduate, at home; IX. Norman, died when fourteen months old. Mr. Lofland and his family are members of the M. E. church.

George Toppin, Mrs. Lofland's father, was born February 4, 1805, and, as usual in that day, educated in subscription schools. He was a farmer and land owner of Pencader hundred, and was also for several years a merchant at Toppin's Corner. In 1872, he removed to Wilmington, where he kept a store for ten years at Eighth and Lombard streets. Since his retirement from that business, he has lived at leisure; he is now eighty-two years of age, but still in possession of his physical and mental faculties. He has always been an ardent supporter of Democratic views. He was at one time road commissioner of Pencader hundred, also supervisor, and several times a member of the election board. His wife, Sarah A. (Hukill) Toppin, was born near Middletown, Del., her father being a farmer of that vicinity. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Toppin are: I. Sarah J., died unmarried; II. Cynthia (Mrs. Alfred Lofland); III. Susan, married John Hickey, both are deceased; IV. Amanda, died unmarried; V. Margaret, wife of Josiah Lofland, both deceased. Mrs. Sarah Toppin died at Toppin's Corner, and was interred in the cemetery at Red Lion. Mr. Toppin was afterwards married to Mrs. Julia (Sparks) Donnelly, a widow. Their children are: I. George, of Wilmington; II. Ellie; III. John, of Orange, N. J.; IV. Mary (Mrs. William Hoopes); V. Casper, of Wilmington. Mr. Toppin had always been a consistent member of the M. E. church.

JAMES M. CALLISTER (originally spelled McAllister), P. O. State Road, New Castle county, Del., son of Daniel and Mary E. (Sellitoe) McAllister, was born in Philadelphia, November 30, 1851. Belonging to the Scotch-Irish stock, so numerously settled in the old Keystone State, the McAllister ancestors were among the earliest immigrants. Mr. McAllister's grandfather, David McAllister, was born in Philadelphia, and after receiving his school education, chose a sea-faring life, and was for many years a sailor, visiting principally the West Indies. He was for a long time captain of a vessel, and was well-known in Philadelphia as Captain McAllister. In Delaware, he was known both as Captain and as 'Squire McAllister. After giving up the sea, he kept a hotel for several years in Philadelphia, and then settled in Red Lion, Del., where he spent the remainder of his life, and where he was for a number of years justice of the peace. Captain McAllister was well known and popular throughout the state. Kindly and cordial, he made friends among people of all classes, regardless of differences of political or religious opinion. He was a stanch Democrat of the Jackson type. Captain McAllister and his wife had fourteen children, all of whom are deceased except John, an engineer, of Philadelphia, and Jane, widow of Stephen Hill, of Delaware. All the

family were members of the M. E. church. Capt. McAllister died in Philadelphia, while visiting one of his children, who resided in that city; he was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery.

His son, David McAllister, 2, was also a native of Philadelphia, where he received a liberal education. He also learned carpentry there, which he made his calling during nearly all his life, extending his business to include contracting and building. After removing to New Castle hundred, Del., in 1853, Mr. McAllister engaged in farming, and carried on that industry until 1867, when he removed to Pencader hundred. There for several years he was constable of the hundred, and for three years tax collector. After this he returned to Philadelphia, and resumed his contracting and building operations. Mr. McAllister always adhered to the Democratic party. He was an excellent man, and was much esteemed. David McAllister, 2, was married in Philadelphia, to Mary E., daughter of Edward Sellitoe, a contractor and builder of that city. Their children are: I. Annie, wife of William Knott, a farmer; II. Edward, farmer, of New Castle hundred; III. Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Fleming), of Wilmington; IV. an infant who died young; V. James; VI. Amelia, wife of A. J. Hunt, a music teacher, both are deceased; VII. David E., died in 1896; VIII. William, of Philadelphia; IX. Lucy B. (Mrs. L. B. Sherwood), of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. McAllister died in Philadelphia, and his remains were interred in Mount Moriah cemetery. His widow still resides in that city; they, with their children, were members of the M. E. church, and both were of exemplary Christian character.

It was while James M. Callister was still a child that his parents removed to Delaware, so that his education was carried on in this state, in the New Castle county common schools and at the Elkington Academy, from which he was graduated in 1867. He then went to Philadelphia, and became a plasterer and mason, spending two years as learner and two years as journeyman at these trades. He then undertook contracts, and erected a number of public edifices in Philadelphia, including churches and schools, besides many private residences. After sixteen years of prosperity in this business, he was compelled to relinquish it on account of ill health, by order of his physician. He accordingly returned to farming, an occupation familiar to him in his early life at his parent's home, and with this object, settled upon the farm of 100 acres which he owns in New Castle hundred. On this place he has resided since 1890, and has made many judicious improvements. With characteristic enterprise, he purchased the creamery conducted by Messrs. Lyman & Little, and in 1892 engaged in the manufacture of creamery butter. It is the only creamery in that part of the hundred, and Mr. Callister has not only opened up a profitable line of business for himself, but afforded the neighboring farmers a market for their milk. His honorable and sensible business methods command general respect. Mr. Callister is known as an "independent Democrat," voting always for the candidate whom he considers the best man for the place, without regard to political convictions or other differences of opinion. He was register of votes in New Castle for one year, and has also served as clerk of the school board, and as collector of the school tax. He was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F., of Philadelphia, and is now connected with the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., New Castle.

James M. Callister was married in Philadelphia, in 1883, to Annie, adopted daughter of James McCarthy, of that city. Their children are: I. Albert; II. Howard; III. Walter; IV. Harvey; V. Mary E.; VI. Ethel. Mr. Callister and his family are members of the M. E. church.

ABRAM FOX, P. O. Bear, New Castle county, Del., son of Abraham M. and Annie (Poor) Fox, was born in Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., March 14, 1861.

Job Fox, grandfather of Abram Fox, was a farmer and hotel keeper of Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., where his son, Abraham M. Fox was born in 1831. Abraham M. Fox was educated in the public schools of Little Creek hundred. He has devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil in Little Creek hundred and now resides on the homestead on a fertile farm of 200 acres, on which he has made many improvements. Mr. Fox is a member of the Democratic party, interested in the affairs of his district, and for some years served in the board of school commissioners of Little Creek hundred. Abra-

ham M. Fox was married in Kent county, Del., to Annie Poor, a native of Kent county. Their children are: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Edward Pleasonton), deceased, mother of two children, Florence and Howard; II. Laura; III. Abram; IV. Mary, deceased; V. Annie, deceased; VI. Susan; VII. Alice; VIII. Rebecca (Mrs. E. Atkins); IX. Robert. Mr. Fox, his wife and family are members of the M. E. church.

Abram Fox attended the public schools of his native hundred and from boyhood worked on the homestead. He remained at home until he was twenty-six, when, having acquired a practical knowledge of husbandry, he began farming on his own account. For eight years Mr. Fox cultivated rented land, spending three years on a farm of 100 acres in Little Creek hundred; two years on a large tract in the same hundred, where he began raising fine cattle; two years on a farm of 200 acres belonging to P. W. Adams, in St. George's hundred, New Castle county; and one year on a small farm near Middletown. Mr. Fox now found himself able to purchase land, and not very long after his marriage bought his present home, a farm of 144 acres, from J. T. Hayes, tax-collector of New Castle hundred. With characteristic energy Mr. Fox began improving his property, increasing the value of the land by careful cultivation and erecting comfortable and convenient buildings. His well-tilled fields have richly repaid his industry and liberal management by yielding abundant harvests. He is very successful in raising live stock and has none but fine animals, all in excellent condition. Mr. Fox is a firm supporter of Democratic principles, an active worker for the success of his party, and has served as road commissioner of Little Creek hundred.

Abram Fox was married near Middletown, Del., March 28, 1894, to Minnie C., only child of C. J. and Sarah (Diehl) Vandegrift. Their only child, Nellie Vandegrift Fox, is living, born October 17, 1898. Mr. Fox and his wife are members of the M. E. church. Their genial manner and real kindness draw many friends to their pleasant hospitable home.

C. J. Vandegrift, father of Mrs. Fox, is a successful farmer of Delaware, his native state. He is an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy. He owns and cultivates a farm in St. George's hundred, New Castle county. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

ADAM MILLER, P. O. State Road, New Castle county, Del., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 15, 1823, and is the only son of Jacob and Mary (Anstadt) Miller, both natives of Wurtemberg. Jacob Miller was a farmer. Both parents died in their native country; their two daughters, Rosanna and Barbara, died in early youth. All the family were members of the established church of Germany.

Having received the good education guaranteed by law to every German child, Adam Miller continued to live with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, working on his father's farm. Then, deciding to seek his fortune in this land of larger opportunities, he bade farewell to his parents, and sailed on the *Hillington*, a packet ship leaving Antwerp, and, after a rough passage of fifty-two days, landed in the city of New York. It was in the spring of 1847. The expenses of his voyage had left him but little money, and he made his way as speedily as possible to Philadelphia, where an uncle of his, John Miller, was established in the confectionery business. Not being able to secure employment in the city, Adam Miller pressed onward to Delaware, after a stay of only two days, and found in New Castle hundred a position as farm hand, with Mr. Lenden. With this employer he remained three years, earning twelve dollars per month. For the next eight years he worked on the farm of Mr. Burnham, in the same hundred, and during that time saved enough to buy nine acres of land, on which he began farming on his own account. Some time later, he added forty-five acres of the Grubb tract, which he improved, rebuilding both the dwelling and the barn. On this place, with true German industry and thrift, Mr. Miller has made a success of market gardening, and is still diligently carrying on the same business. He is regarded in the community as an intelligent and reliable citizen, and has filled the office of school director of the hundred. Adam Miller's efforts have been faithfully aided by his excellent wife, Charlotte M. (Kurd) Miller, whom he married in New Castle hundred, June 14, 1856. She also is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany,

who came to this country at the age of twenty-two to seek employment. She found it in New Castle hundred, where she afterward met and married her worthy husband. Both are well known to the citizens of New Castle, where they have been attending the market for more than thirty years. Their children are: I. Samuel B.; II. Mary, born in 1869, wife of Charles Reed, superintendent of the Harlan & Hollingsworth iron works, Wilmington, Del.; III. Katie, twin sister of Mary, died young. Adam Miller is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel B. Miller, State Road, Del., son of Adam and Charlotte M. (Kurd) Miller, was born in New Castle hundred, February 25, 1865. He received a common school education in the same hundred, and has passed his life on the farm with his father. He began store-keeping at State Road in 1894. He is an active supporter of the Democratic party, and was elected on its ticket in 1893 to the office of road commissioner. He has fulfilled the duties entrusted to him with full satisfaction to his constituents. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 2, of New Castle. Samuel B. Miller was married in New Castle hundred, April 29, 1890, to Jennie Clingh, of New Castle hundred; they have one child, Bessie. Mr. Miller is a substantial and respected citizen.

WALTER S. BURRIS, Bear, New Castle county, Del., son of John W. and Adeline (Dennis) Burris, was born in Kent county, Del., November 28, 1867.

Mr. Burris' grandparents, Edward and Catherine (Emerson) Burris, were natives of Delaware. They died in New Castle county, Del., and are buried in Bethel cemetery, Cecil county, Md. Their son, John W. Burris, father of Walter S. Burris, was born near Dover, Kent county, Del. He was educated in Kent county, Del., and devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil. After farming for sometime on rented land, spending one year on a farm near Mount Pleasant, New Castle county; two years near Odessa, Del.; and several years in Pencader hundred, he bought a farm of 78 acres situated in New Castle hundred. In 1894 Mr. Burris removed to his present home, a farm of 140 acres in Red Lion hundred, New Castle county. He, however, still retained the property in New Castle hundred. Mr. Burris is a member of the Republican party, interested in local affairs and has served acceptably on the board of school commissioners. John W. Burris was married at Middletown, Del., September 10, 1867, to Adeline, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Clifton) Dennis, born at Frederica, Kent county, Del. Their children are: I. Walter S.; II. Anna Mary, deceased; III. Catharine, deceased; IV. Edward, farmer; V. Cornelia J. (Mrs. Powel S. Rhodes); VI. Adeline (Mrs. Irvin Leach), Christiana, Del.; VII. May A.; VIII. John M.; IX. James T.; X. Elizabeth P.; XI. Ida; XII. George P.; XIII. William. Mr. Burris, his wife and family are members of the M. E. church, and are earnest and efficient workers. Mr. Burris is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Walter S. Burris attended the public schools of the district during the winter sessions, and remained at home, working with his father on the farm, until he attained his majority. The quiet, uneventful life of a farmer had no attractions for Mr. Burris; he longed for the stir and bustle of a mercantile career. Knowing that his parents were unable to assist him, he borrowed a sum of money, and began dealing in live stock. His first venture proving decidedly successful, he continued in the business, traveling through the states, buying and shipping to Philadelphia, Pa., New York City, and other large markets. Mr. Burris is a thorough business man, energetic and enterprising; he is also a good judge of cattle and a conscientious dealer. In January, 1896, he opened a general store at Bear Station, New Castle county. This establishment, which is a financial success, is under the charge of his brother-in-law, James W. Maisey. In September, 1897, Mr. Burris was appointed postmaster at Bear Station, receiving his office from President McKinley. His pleasant, obliging manner makes him a popular officer. Mr. Burris is a Republican, an active efficient worker, but not an office seeker. He was a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Walter S. Burris was married in 1891, near Red Lion, New Castle county, to Clara B., daughter of John and Mary (Wright) Maisey, who was born near Red Lion. They have one child, Harry A. Mr. Burris and his wife are members of the M. E. church. Mrs. Burris'

parents were natives of Yorkshire, England. Her father, John Maisey, died on his farm near Red Lion, New Castle county, Delaware.

JAMES FLINN, P. O. Wilmington, Del., was born in County Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland, August 6, 1830, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Monaghan) Flinn. Both his parents were born, lived and died in County Fermanagh. Patrick Flinn was a farmer. They had eight children, most of whom emigrated to Australia, James Flinn only coming to America. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Flinn belonged to the Catholic church.

James Flinn received a fair education in the schools of his native country, and learned bookkeeping, double and single entry. He worked on the farm, remaining at home with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he formed the design of improving his condition by emigrating to America, the land of hope for so many of his countrymen. He embarked in 1849, at Londonderry, Ireland, in the sailing vessel *Superior,* commanded by Captain Boyle, a native of that city. His passage cost him three pounds, five shillings, or about sixteen dollars. It took six weeks to make the voyage across the Atlantic; and when at length the boy of nineteen landed in Philadelphia, all his worldly wealth was a stout heart and a pair of willing hands, and sixty cents. He was first employed for a year and a half, at ten dollars per month, on the farm of Randolph Vernon, in Chester county, Pa. He then came to Wilmington, and found work in the foundry and machine shop of Harlan & Hollingsworth. Here he learned boiler making, and spent seven years in that department, receiving sixteen dollars and a half a week. By careful and economical management, he saved enough during that time to begin business as a market gardener, which he did in 1865, first renting a tract of fifteen acres, which he cultivated for two years, and then buying a farm of Anthony Williams. Here for the past thirty years, he has carried on a successful business, aided by his faithful and industrious wife, who attends market twice every week. The buildings and other improvements on the farm have cost over twelve hundred dollars. Thanks to their frugal and judicious economy, Mr. and Mrs. Flinn have been able to enjoy many of the pleasures and luxuries of life. Three years after their marriage, they visited their native island, and passed some time very agreeably among relatives and friends. Mr. Flinn is a Democrat; while interested in the concerns of his adopted country, he prefers his own business to the cares and uncertainties of public office.

In Wilmington, in 1854, James Flinn was married by the Rev. Father Donahoe to Isabella, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Whitaker) Parker. Mrs. Flinn was born in County Kildare, Ireland, and was an only child. Her mother died when Isabella was but three weeks old; her father, who was a stone mason, also died in his native country; both were members of the Catholic church. Miss Parker came to America in 1851, on the ship *Mary Pleasant,* landing at Philadelphia; from that city she came to Wilmington, where she had friends, and where she subsequently met and was married to Mr. Flinn. Their children are: I. Jennie, wife of Henry Steck, foreman of Vance's bakery, Philadelphia, has children, i. Harry, ii. Walter, iii. George; II. Margaret, wife of Dennis McGuire, machinist in the R. R. shops at Wilmington, has one child, James; III. Isabella, wife of Alfred Lewis, market gardener of Christiana, Del., has children, i. Mabel, ii. Grace, iii. Alfred; IV. John, machinist of Baltimore; V. James, died at the age of eleven years, was a dutiful and promising child. The Flinn family are members of the R. C. church at Wilmington.

JOSEPH LEFEVRE, P. O. New Castle, Del., son of James and Hannah M. (Myers) LeFevre, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 22, 1835.

It was about the year 1620, only thirteen years after the first permanent settlement had been made by the English on the James River, in Virginia, that the first representative of the LeFevre family came to the region in which the city of New Castle now stands. This was Jacques, or James LeFevre, born of an old and honorable Huguenot family, in the north of France. He was a lieutenant in the French army; but during the persecutions of that unhappy time, which robbed France of so many of her most valuable citizens, James LeFevre and two of his brothers were compelled to exile themselves from their country. The brothers Hypolite and Jean, or John LeFevre,

took refuge in England, while James became one of the pioneer settlers of Delaware, then a part of the province of Pennsylvania. Here he passed the rest of his life, in the tranquil labors of farming and grape culture; here he died, and his remains were buried in the cemetery belonging to the Emanuel Church, then a parish of the established Church of England; he was one of the earliest members of that congregation. This gentleman was the great-great-grandfather, and one of his children, James LeFevre, 2, was the great grandfather of Joseph LeFevre. James LeFevre 2, whose occupation was wood working, lived and died in the town of New Castle, was a member of the same church with his father, and was interred in the same churchyard.

His son, James LeFevre, 3, was born in New Castle in 1705. He passed his whole life there, devoting it almost entirely to mercantile pursuits. He was a prominent citizen, and was active in the struggle of America for freedom, being commissioned as lieutenant in the continental army. He died in New Castle, January 18, 1787, and was buried in the graveyard of Emanuel church; the monument which marks his resting-place stands near the door of the church. James LeFevre, 3, married Miss Jaquet, who was, like himself, of French ancestry, and was a native of Wilmington. Their children were: I. Susan, born July 5, 1773; II. Elizabeth, born September 4, 1775; III. Christiana, born February 7, 1777; IV. James, born August 3, 1779; V. Ingebor, born June 5, 1782, died July 27, 1817. The honored mother of this family was a member with her husband of Emanuel P. E. church, in which cemetery she also was laid to rest.

Their fourth child and only son, James LeFevre, 4, received a fair education for the time in which he lived, became the father's assistant in the store, and for some years gave his attention to mercantile business in New Castle. He afterward sailed as supercargo to Central and South America, returning to New Castle before the war of 1812, during which he was lieutenant in a Pennsylvania regiment. Mr. LeFevre resided in Philadelphia after the war, and was agent for the Frenchtown R. R., and for the steamboat line connected with that road, consisting of the boats named *Robert Morris*, *Ohio* and *New Philadelphia;* in this position he continued until 1841, when he retired from active life. He was the owner of several houses in Philadelphia, in one of which he lived during his declining years. James LeFevre, 4, was married in Philadelphia to Hannah M. Myers, who was born in Trenton, N. J. Their children are: I. James, born August 7, 1816, died in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1886; II. John B., born December 4, 1817, is deceased; III. Elizabeth, born May 24, 1819, on the same day with Queen Victoria, married Joseph D. Stewart, M. D., of Philadelphia, and her son, James Stewart, was born on the same day with the Prince of Wales, and was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; IV. Ingebor (Mrs. John Trump), of Philadelphia, born May 19, 1821; V. Gustavus H., born in 1830, died in 1882; VI. William, born in 1832, died in 1838; VII. Joseph, born on Washington's birthday, 1835; VIII. Mary (Mrs. Shinell), of St. Mary's county, Md., born July 9, 1839. Both parents were members of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and their remains were interred in the old cemetery belonging to that historic church, at Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. Mrs. LeFevre was a woman of noble and benevolent spirit and enjoyed the affection and respect of a large circle of friends. Mr. LeFevre, although he did not seek public office, always took an active and leading part in the affairs of the community in which he lived. Besides his city property, he owned tracts of land in New Castle hundred.

Having been well educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and at a classical school in the same city, Joseph LeFevre obtained a position as clerk in a hardware store; in this employment, however, he spent but a short time, for, with the restless craving for change common to active and intelligent boys, he determined to try a sea-faring life. He accordingly shipped before the mast on board the barque *Saragossa*, sailing from Philadelphia to the Gulf of Mexico, to New Orleans and Havana. Nineteen months' trial of this occupation proved satisfying, and after his return to his native city, Mr. LeFevre found a position there as conductor on a street railway car, one of the second line in point of time in the city. In 1861, he left the railway company's employ to enlist as private in Company B, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Wicksome, Capt. W. J. Robinson. He

was stationed for three months at Washington, D. C., doing guard duty, and at the end of that time was mustered out. Mr. LeFevre then removed to his father's farm in New Castle hundred, and became engaged in market gardening. In 1864, he again left his wife and little family for the defence of his country, enlisting in the Second Delaware Cavalry, known as the Milligan Independent Regiment, and was stationed for two months at Westminster, Md., his regiment acting as scouts. Mr. LeFevre was mustered out with his regiment, August 15, 1864, with the rank of corporal. He then returned to his farm, where he has ever since given his attention to market gardening. He has made many improvements on his land, which are not only judicious, but tasteful and beautiful. His fine frame dwelling was erected in 1894; he has also built a barn at a cost of $3,000. Mr. LeFevre has attended the Wilmington market for the past thirty-five years; he is well-known, and universally respected for his sensible and honorable business methods. Mr. LeFevre is a Democrat, but cast his vote for President Lincoln for his second term; he is a gold standard man; he does not seek office, but has served as school trustee, and as clerk of the board. He is a member of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 21, G. A. R.; he also belongs to St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M.

Joseph LeFevre was married in Philadelphia, in October, 1864, to Caroline, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Lofland) Sykes; Mr. Sykes is English by nativity, and is proprietor and manager of the well-known Green Tree hotel, in Philadelphia. Mrs. LeFevre is a native of that city. The children of this marriage are: I. Gustavus, born in Philadelphia, resides with his father; II. James, born in Philadelphia, died in New Castle hundred, October 12, 1864; III. Ingebor, died October 14, 1865; IV. Nancy M., born in New Castle hundred, resides at home; V. Caroline, also at home; VI. Marion Josephine, died in early womanhood, in 1892; VII. Benjamin S., at home; VIII. Edith, at home; IX. Elizabeth Stewart, attending school in Wilmington. The younger members of the family are genial and intelligent, and their home is the centre of a pleasant circle of acquaintances.

GEORGE MOORE, P. O. New Castle, New Castle county, Del., was born on the farm on which he now resides in New Castle county, Del., December 17, 1859.

His father, George Moore, son of Henry Moore, was a native of England. When he was a child his parents emigrated to America and settled in New Castle county, Del. Mr. Moore turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil and spent almost his whole life on the DuPont place, a fine farm of 200 acres. Besides harvesting large crops of grain, and raising fine cattle, Mr. Moore owned and managed a profitable dairy. His cows were fine animals, and well repaid his care and liberal management. Mr. Moore was a stanch supporter of the principles of Democracy, interested in local affairs, but not an office seeker. He was well-known and respected in the county. George Moore was married in New Castle to a lady of English descent. Their children are: I. Florence, died in youth; II. Harry, died in youth; III. George; IV. Robert, died in childhood; V. John, died in youth; VI. Hannah, died in childhood; VII. Emeline; VIII. Franklin D., farmer; IX. Mary; X. Jennie. Mr. Moore, his wife and family were members of the Episcopal church. He died at his home in New Castle county, July 10, 1880, and is buried in River View cemetery, Wilmington, Del. His widow died at the homestead in 1884, and is buried beside her husband.

George Moore, 2, attended the public schools of New Castle hundred and completed his course in the public schools of New Castle. While still a child he began working on the homestead and has devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil. He remained at home, and after his father's death in 1880, took charge of the farm and managed it for his mother until the time of her death, when he began farming for himself. Mr. Moore is a scientific and progressive farmer, his land is well cultivated and produces abundant crops of grain, and his cattle are all in excellent condition. His large dairy is supplied from a herd of thirty cows, which are of the best breeds, and thrive under his careful management. Unremitting industry, honesty and frugality have made Mr. Moore a successful business man, and have earned for him the ease and comfort which he now enjoys. His genial manner has made him a general favorite, while his prudence and integrity have won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citi-

zens. Mr. Moore has been a life-long worker in the ranks of Democracy, but he has never sought political preferment. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of New Castle, Del.

George Moore was married in Wilmington, Del., March 31, 1891, to Mary C., daughter of Robert and Susan (Schrolet) White, born in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del. Their children are: I. Ellen White; II. Robert White; III. Henry Burgay. Mr. Moore, his wife and family are members of the Episcopal church and attend Emanuel's church, New Castle, Del. Mrs. Moore's quiet but agreeable manner and intelligent conversation make their hospitable home very attractive.

Mrs. Moore's father, Robert White, farmer, was born in New Castle county. His life was devoted to the cultivation of the soil. He had two brothers, William and Henry M., commissioners of the Levy Court. Robert White was married to Sarah, daughter of Robert and Susan Schrolet, both Germans by descent and natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. White and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. He died in Duluth, Minn., in 1874; his widow died in 1888 at Wilmington, Del., and is buried in the old Swedish burial ground in Wilmington.

EDWARD M. CALLISTER (originally spelled McAllister), P. O. New Castle, Del., son of David and Mary E. (Sellitoe) McAllister, was born in Wilmington, Del., April 7, 1846.

For five years, Edward M. Callister attended the public schools of Pencader hundred; he was a close student, and during that time thoroughly mastered the elements of a good English education. He has since added to his stock of knowledge by reading, for which he has much taste; he is also a good writer. As a youth, he was his father's assistant on the farm; and when the family removed to Philadelphia, he obtained employment as a driver for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, serving satisfactorily for three years. Returning to Delaware, he was engaged for a similar position with the Pusey Ice Company of Wilmington, in which also he spent three years. In 1876, he employed his savings in stocking a grocery store in Wilmington, which he conducted throughout the business panic of 1876-77; at last, however, the pressure of the times compelled him to relinquish the enterprise. With $1,000 that remained to him, he began dealing in live stock, removing for that purpose to New Castle hundred, where he invested in stock for the Philadelphia market. After two years of success in this venture, Mr. Callister rented the farm of F. Janvier in Red Lion hundred, and cultivated it for a year. He next rented a farm of 300 acres, belonging to W. A. Clever, in Saint George's hundred; here he engaged in raising grain and stock on a large scale, and continued until 1884; by this time he had laid up an amount sufficient to buy the tract of 194 acres upon which he now resides, and which at that time was the property of G. C. Simpson. In 1889, Mr. Callister's brick dwelling was destroyed by fire; since that misfortune, he has erected a frame house at an expense of more than $2,000, besides making other improvements. Mr. Callister is an active and progressive man, both mentally and physically; he carries on several branches of agricultural business in a thorough and successful way, cultivating grains, raising and dealing in stock, managing a dairy, etc. The same diligence which characterized him as a boy at school and in his modest beginnings of business, still continues to ensure the success of his undertakings. All his efforts are well seconded by his faithful and efficient wife. Mr. Callister is a member of the Grange. He is a Democrat; although not specially desirous of office, he has served as school commissioner of his hundred, and as a member of the election board. In 1894, he crossed the Atlantic on a pleasure trip, visiting Liverpool, London, and other places in England, besides points in Wales and Ireland. Although so greatly occupied with business, Mr. Callister has found time to acquire much general information, and maintains his interest in current topics.

Edward M. Callister was married in 1868, in Cecil county, Md., to Mary R., daughter of John R. Lyman, farmer and stock raiser. She was born in Newport, Del. Their children are: I. Calvin, at home; II. Annie R. (Mrs. William Little, of Mill Creek hundred, Del.; III. Lewis H., a student of theology, preparing for the ministry of the M. E. church at Taylor's College, Indiana; IV. J. Leslie, at home; V. Warren Lee, at home; VI. Alice; VII. John R.; VIII. David; IX. Adelaide; X. Frank; XI. and XII. Cora and Nora,

twins, who died in their infancy. Mr. Callister and his family are members of the M. E. church.

CHARLES MEGGINSON, P. O. New Castle, Del., son of Richard and Mary (Hodgson) Megginson, was born in Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, June 27, 1842.

Richard Megginson was a native of the same locality, born in 1800. After completing his school education, he studied civil engineering, but not finding that occupation congenial, he abandoned it for farming. He spent his life in his native land, and died there in 1880. Five years after his death, his wife, Mary (Hodgson) Megginson, a native of the same place as her husband, came to this country, and joined her children, residing in New Castle county; she died in Christiana hundred in 1889. The parents were both honored and consistent members of the Church of England. Their children were twelve in number; William, and six others, died in England; Robert, Richard and Elizabeth died in this country; the only survivors are John, a farmer of White Clay Creek hundred, and Charles.

His school days being ended, Charles Megginson assisted his father in the cultivation of his farm until the young man had reached the age of twenty. He then resolved to follow his elder brother to America, in search of larger opportunities. This was in 1862, during the war of the Rebellion. He embarked at Liverpool, on the steamer *Kangaroo*, landed in New York, and came directly to New Castle county, where his brother had settled. Here he was employed for four years on the farm of Bryan Jackson; for his labor during the first year, he received $11 per month; during the second year, $18.50 per month; and during the last two years, $25 per month. He then went West, and worked for a year on a farm in Morgan county, Ill., after which he came back to the Diamond State, fixed his residence in New Castle hundred, and invested in a threshing machine, which he operated until 1869. Mr. Megginson then rented a farm of 75 acres at Brandywine Springs, owned by C. J. Fell; here he spent two years, during which time he did the teaming for the mill. In 1871, he began farming the 200-acre tract of John Johns, in New Castle hundred, raising grain and stock, and conducting a dairy business. He spent six years on that farm; then two years on the Russell farm; and in 1880, he rented the Hollingsworth farm, comprising 200 acres in New Castle hundred; he has cultivated the same place ever since, carrying on all of the above-named branches of business with the success merited by his thorough and diligent methods of work. In 1890, Mr. Megginson, who is a Republican, was elected on the ticket of that party to the office of road commissioner. That his election was due to his personal popularity is evident from the fact that he was the first of his party chosen for that position for thirty-one years, and that no other of the same party has been elected since. He also served one term as school commissioner.

Charles Megginson was married in Mill Creek hundred in 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jabez and Jane (Ward) Banks, both born in Yorkshire, England; Mr. Banks was a farmer. Mrs. Megginson was born in New Castle. Their children are: I. Frank, a farmer of New Castle hundred, married Jane Blackburn; II. Robert, bookkeeper for the Wilmington and New Castle Electric Railway Co.; III. Annie; IV. Richard; V. William; VI. Edward; VII. Elmer; VIII. Bessie. Two others, Mary and Louisa, died in childhood. Mrs. Elizabeth Megginson died in 1886 on the farm, and was interred in the cemetery of the Episcopal church of Mill Creek hundred, of which she was a member. In 1888, Mr. Megginson married Mary (Shade) Stewart, born in Lancaster, Pa.; her father was a blacksmith. She was the widow of Zachariah Stewart, of Wilmington. Mr. Megginson is a member of the M. E. church.

JAMES B. TOMAN, New Castle, Del., son of Bernard and Anna (Shearer) Toman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 12, 1857.

Bernard Toman was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, was liberally educated, and emigrated to America in early manhood. He was fond of horses, and skillful in managing them; and he was employed in Philadelphia as superintendent of Brown's livery stables. Several years later, he went to New Orleans, La., and was for five years engaged in the same business there; he then returned to Philadelphia, where he held a position similar to his former one until 1857, when he removed with his family to Gloucester, Mass. Mr.

Toman was a Democrat, and served his party actively and efficiently but sought no office. His marriage took place in New Castle; his wife, Anna (Shearer) Toman, was born in Derry, Ireland, and was a daughter of William Shearer, a well known citizen of New Castle, a weaver, and for many years proprietor of the Market Street Hotel in that city. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Toman are: I. Margaret, wife of James E. White, spinner in the woolen mill at New Castle; II. James B. In June, 1857, as Mr. Toman was bathing on the beach at Gloucester with his little daughter, he was seized with cramps, and was drowned. His faithful dog tried to drag him from the water, but in vain, Mr. Toman being of heavy build. He had been noted as an expert swimmer, especially among his old acquaintances in Philadelphia. His untimely death was much regretted. He was buried at Gloucester, Mass. Mr. Toman was a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mrs. Toman afterwards married Michael Gallagher, a native of Galway, Ireland, where he had taught school; at the time of their marriage he had become a citizen of New Castle. They had children: I. Andrew, proprietor of the Starr Hotel, New Castle; II. John J., of New Castle; III. Mary (Mrs. John Schichardt), of New Castle; IV. Sarah, who died young, and others that died in infancy. Mrs. Toman, afterwards Gallagher, with her family, is a member of the Catholic church.

When but little more than five months old, James B. Toman lost the care and protection of a father. At the early age of eight years, he was put to work on the farm near Downingtown, Chester county, Pa., where he received his board and a moderate supply of clothing. For two years he worked on that farm in summer, and attended the public school for three months in the winter. He then returned to New Castle county, and for a short time worked on the William Penn farm, for Mr. Callinan, still paid only by his board and clothing. He next worked for about two years in Mill Creek hundred, and for the same farmer in Brandywine hundred. During all these engagements, he had opportunity for only six months' attendance at the schools of New Castle. Later, Mr. Toman obtained a position in Shaw's cotton mills of New Castle, beginning in the spinning department, where he was advanced to be second hand; he was afterwards transferred to the warping department. He was for nine years employed in this establishment, and left it to assume a position in the dyeing department of Knowles' woolen mill; seven months later, he entered the grinding and gauging department of the Morris-Tasker iron works, where he spent three years. By this time, by hard and persevering labor, and strict economy, Mr. Toman had saved a sum of money sufficient to give him an independent start. In 1879, he undertook to build the United States hotel, one of the finest in New Castle, which he has conducted for eighteen years; its first cost was $7,000. Some time after, Mr. Toman formed a partnership with J. E. Toner, now of New York City; they bought a property in New Castle, on which they erected ten fine brick dwellings. Mr. Toman also built a shoe store, a butcher shop and a grocery store; he is owner of an interest in the grocery store. His various investments in building amount to over $20,000. In 1889, Mr. Toman made a beginning in the morocco business at Wilmington, but prudently gave it up at the time of the panic. He owns a farm of 157 acres in Pencader hundred, on which he has made many improvements; he raises superior stock, and keeps a considerable number of cows for dairy purposes. The industry, frugality and good judgment which have characterized Mr. Toman's course from his unprotected boyhood throughout mature life, have not only secured his prosperity, but won for him general respect. He is a very able and versatile man of business, capable of conducting at one time many and various interests; his natural ability is amply proved by his having accomplished so much, in spite of his early lack of opportunities for education.

A lifelong Democrat, Mr. Toman has always been more or less active in political affairs. At the desire of his political friends he offered himself for nomination as sheriff in 1894, but was defeated in the convention. In 1896, however, the nomination was his, by a unanimous vote; but this time he lost the election by a small majority at the polls. From 1884 to 1888, he was a member of the city council of New Castle. He was elected trustee of the Commons in 1891, receiving two-thirds more votes than all the other candidates. He was one of the originators and promoters of the county hospital, of which he is a trus-

tee; is also a member of the New Castle Fire Company, and has been its treasurer since its organization. Mr. Toman is always heartily and actively interested in whatever tends to the improvement of the city or county of New Castle, and is ready and willing to assist with his counsel or his means any scheme which his judgment approves as being really beneficial. He takes especial interest in any movement which appears to favor the laboring man.

James B. Toman was married in New Castle, July 5, 1879, to Mary E., daughter of the late Jeremiah Reedey, who was drowned in Philadelphia in 1860. Mrs. Toman is a native of Philadelphia. Six of their children died in infancy; those surviving are: I. Bessie; II. Mary; III. James B., Jr.; IV. John J.; V. Maggie; VI. Andrew. Mrs. Toman is a lady of kindly disposition and manner. All the family are members of the Catholic church at New Castle.

GEORGE M. RILEY, New Castle, Del., son of Thomas and Bridget (Rafferty) Riley, was born in County Caven, Ireland, August 5, 1842.

Thomas Riley was a native of the same county, where he received his education in the national schools, and learned weaving. In 1841, he emigrated to America, partly to improve his fortunes, and partly to escape Tory rule; he sailed on the ship *Saranac* from Liverpool, and after a voyage of seven weeks, landed in Philadelphia. There, having found employment at his trade, he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Riley served his adopted country faithfully and well, not only giving three sons for the defense of the Union, but also enlisting himself, although well advanced in years, in the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; he was wounded at Lookout Mountain and at Gettysburg, and spent some time in a hospital. Mr. Riley was a Democrat by political instinct. His wife, Bridget (Rafferty) Riley, was a native of the same county in Ireland as himself; she came to this country with her family in 1844, and joined her husband in Philadelphia. They had the following children: I. James, an employee of the Morris, Tasker & Co. iron works, Philadelphia, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; II. Thomas, deceased; III. Anna, wife of Thomas McKenna, who was a soldier in the late war, both are deceased; IV. John, a merchant in Philadelphia; V. and VI. William and Charles, both died young; VII. George M. Mr. and Mrs. Riley were members of the Catholic church. Both died in Philadelphia, the former in 1879, the latter in 1884.

At the age of only two years, George M. Riley was brought by his mother to America. He was educated in the excellent public schools of Philadelphia, and learned the art of gold and silver plating, at which he worked for about six years. At the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps; he was in service at Charleston, Washington, Brooklyn and Port Royal, and also in South Carolina. He was wounded in the knee at the first battle of Bull Run, and was in the field hospital for six weeks after. He was again wounded at Charleston, S. C., by a shell, and was taken from the field hospital to the marine hospital at Philadelphia and Brooklyn. Mr. Riley was mustered out at Brooklyn, August 8, 1865. Mr. Riley continued for about two years to work at his trade in Philadelphia, after which he obtained employment in the Morris, Tasker & Co. iron works, in the same city, as pipe and flute cutter. He remained in that position until 1873, when the company esablished works of the same nature in New Castle. Mr. Riley was one of the first of their workmen to be transferred to this place. In 1890, being compelled to give up physical labor on account of injuries received in military service during the war, Mr. Riley built the hotel in Dobbinsville which he has ever since satisfactorily and prosperously conducted; the first cost of the building was $4,000. Mr. Riley is Past Commander and trustee of Capt. Evan S. Watson Post No. 5, G. A. R., of New Castle. He has always been a prominent and energetic worker in the Democratic ranks. For sixteen years he was a member of the board of education of New Castle, and on account of his warm interest in educational affairs, was a very popular member. With the same ardent interest he devoted himself to municipal concerns as a member of the city council. His position in the community is one of respect and influence.

George M. Riley was married in Philadelphia, in 1867, to Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Jane (Barclay) McKeldoon; she is a native of County Londonderry, Ireland. Their children are: I. Elizabeth, wife of

James T. Weldon, employee at the Delaware Iron Works, New Castle, Del., had three children, of whom two died in infancy; II. George M., Jr. Three of Mr. and Mrs. Riley's children died very young. They are faithful members of the Catholic church of New Castle.

HENRY H. MOOR, P. O. Farnhurst, New Castle county, Del., son of Abraham and Nancy (Hopkins) Moor, was born in Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., June 8, 1826.

Abraham Moor was born and educated in Delaware, and in the same state carried on his lifelong business of farming. He cultivated more than 500 acres of land in Little Creek hundred, 19 acres of which were devoted to peach culture. Mr. Moor was an "old line Whig," and later voted with the Republican party. His first marriage was with Susan Hopkins; they had the following children: I. Robert, deceased; II. Ann (Mrs. Joab Fox), of Little Creek hundred; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. David Pleasanton), of Little Creek hundred. Mrs. Susan Moor died, and her remains were interred in the family burying ground in Little Creek hundred. Mr. Moor afterwards married her sister, Nancy (Hopkins) Ennis, widow of Samuel Ennis. Their children are: I. James, retired, lives at Dover, Del.; II. Abraham, resides at Leipsic, Del.; III. Henry H.; IV. Nancy L., widow of Timothy Carrow; V. Samuel, deceased; VI. Emily, deceased; VII. Joseph, retired from business, resides in Dover, Del.; VIII. Charles, died young. Mrs. Nancy Moor died November 29, 1885, and her remains repose in the family burying place. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Her children by her first marriage with Mr. Ennis were: I. Eliza Ann (Mrs. Elihu Jefferson), deceased; II. Isabelle (Mrs. Samuel Hall), deceased; III. Susan (Mrs. John W. Selby), of Philadelphia, deceased. Abraham Moor died on the farm in Little Creek hundred, and was interred in the family burial ground.

Henry H. Moor attended the public schools of Cowgill's Corners, after which he worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-two. He began to make his own way in the world by hiring himself out as a farm laborer, which he continued to do for eight years in Little Creek and Duck Creek hundreds. He received from eight to ten dollars per month, with board. In 1854, he rented a farm of 133 acres in Duck Creek hundred, and began farming on his own account. This farm was at Raymond's Neck; after cultivating it for a year, Mr. Moor rented a larger one, comprising 220 acres, in the same hundred, and later, removed to Murderkill hundred, where he rented a tract of 300 acres; he carried on various branches of agricultural business, including the raising of live stock, as well as the cultivation of grain and other products. From the last-named place, Mr. Moor removed to his father's homestead, which he rented and conducted for seventeen years. He then enlisted for nine months in the Home Guards, Sixth Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Company F, Col. Jacob Moore, Capt. Joseph Snow, and served well and faithfully; he was principally employed in doing guard duty. Mr. Moor has never solicited or received a pension. In 1877, Mr. Moor removed to New Castle county, where he cultivated the Taggart farm for one year, and afterwards rented a farm of 340 acres, owned by Hon. Thomas Holcomb, on which he has ever since resided. Here he has added the management of a dairy to his former agricultural pursuits, and conducts his various lines of business with diligence, good judgment, and consequent success. Mr. Moor and all his sons are members of the Republican party; he is deeply interested in the welfare of his country and of his native state, but seeks no political "loaves and fishes" for himself.

In Little Creek hundred, on January 24, 1855, Henry H. Moor was married to Rachel A., daughter of Levin Ennis, a carpenter of Little Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Mary Elizabeth, at home; II. Abraham, farming on the farm known as Cherry Hill in New Castle hundred, married Margaret, daughter of Jesse Sherwood; III. Samuel E., at home; IV. Sallie B., at home; V. Lydia Naudain, at home; VI. Henry, farmer of Mount Cuba, Del., married Jennie, daughter of Thomas Slack, has children, i. Maud E., ii. Alice B., iii. Rachel A. The family are all members of the M. E. church.

JAMES T. MORRISON, P. O., New Castle, Del., is a son of Robert and Isabella (Wadsley) Morrison.

The Morrison family is of Scotch-Irish de-

scent. The great-grandfather of James T. Morrison was a native of Scotland, who settled in Londonderry, Ireland, where his son James Morrison, grandfather of James T. Morrison, was born. Mr. James Morrison emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he learned to roll iron; later he obtained a situation in Baltimore, Md. He afterwards removed to Wilmington, Del., where he was employed in Wood's Iron Roller Mills. He rolled the plates for the boiler of the first steamer which plied on the Delaware, and also manipulated the steel from which the first steel pens were manufactured. Abandoning his trade, he engaged in teaming, hauling goods from Baltimore to Philadelphia before the establishment of railroads. He afterwards turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil, purchasing Dr. Delany's farm in New Castle hundred, and two years later removed to a farm in Pencader hundred, where he remained for some years. He finally opened a hotel at Hare's Corner, Del., where he remained for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Morrison was well known and respected in the county; a member of the Democratic party, but not an office seeker. He was married in Wilmington, Del., to Maria Griffin, of Philadelphia, Pa. Their children are: I. Martha, died in youth; II. Mary, widow of Jesse James, of Mill creek hundred; III. John, died in Chester, Pa.; IV. Thomas, deceased; V. George, a farmer of New Castle hundred; VI. James, of Wilmington; VII. Robert; VIII. Henry, died in youth; IX. Maria, died in youth. Mr. Morrison was a member of the Presbyterian church, always an active worker and interested in the affairs of the congregation. He died at his home in Hare's Corner; his wife died in 1888, both are buried in Brandywine cemetery.

Robert Morrison was born in Wilmington, Del., November 27, 1830. He was educated in the public schools of New Castle hundred, and remained at home until he was twenty, when he began farming on his own account. He spent one year on a farm near Hare's Corner, New Castle hundred; eighteen months on the Glazier farm in the same hundred; six years in Red Lion hundred; one year in Cecil county, Md.; one year in Kent county, Del.; three years in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county; two years in White Clay Creek hundred; and seventeen years on the Commons farm in New Castle hundred. While at the last named place he began building bridges, and became a wharf and bridge contractor; for the last twenty-five years he has devoted all his attention to this business, working in his own and adjoining states. In 1892 he removed to New Castle and purchased a home; although quite deaf, he is still actively engaged in business. Mr. Morrison's honesty and business ability have won the respect and confidence of the community. He was a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county, and also for many years, one of the trustees of the Commons of New Castle, thus using his business knowledge and experience for the benefit of his fellow-citizens. He is a Democrat, "dyed in the wool," and has always upheld the principles of his party, never failing in what he considers his duty to it. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., St. John's Lodge, New Castle, Del.

Robert Morrison was married in 1853, in New Castle hundred, to Isabella, daughter of Robert and Theresa (Bowman) Wadsley, a native of New Castle hundred. Their children are: I. James T.; II. Maria T. (Mrs. John Megginson), of New Castle hundred; III. Alvin, president of the Delaware Construction Company, Wilmington, Del.; IV. William, a traveling salesman of St. Louis, Mo.; V. Mary E., married John T. Stoop, prominent hardware merchant of New Castle. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Presbyterian church, actively interested in Christian work.

James T. Morrison attended the public schools of New Castle hundred. He remained at home, working with his father until he was twenty-eight, when he rented the county farm of 104 acres in New Castle hundred, and opened a dairy, carrying his milk to Wilmington. Three years later he rented one of the Commons farms of 110 acres, where he continued his dairy and also raised grain. In 1889 he removed to his present home on the DuPont place, a farm of 150 acres, where he raises grain and live stock in connection with his dairy. Mr. Morrison is particularly interested in his stock, always keeps fine cattle, and the best of cows. He finds a market for his milk in New Castle. Mr. Morrison is a progressive farmer, interested in all that pertains to the improvement of his cattle, his dairy and his farming. He is an intelligent citizen and a firm supporter of the educational interests

of the community. He is a member of the Democratic party, and of the A. O. U. W., of New Castle.

James T. Morrison was married in New Castle, in 1882, to Mary E., daughter of John Eckels, a farmer of New Castle hundred, and a sister of John W. Eckels, who was major of the First Delaware Volunteer Infantry during the late war. Their children are: I. Elizabeth; II. Frank, died in youth; III. Mary B. Mr. James T. Morrison and his family are members of the M. E. church.

HENRY STAFFORD, P. O. Wilmington, Del., son of John and Amanda (Boyd) Stafford, was born near Smyrna, Del., March 8, 1857.

John Stafford, a native of Maryland, was of English descent. In early manhood he came to Kent county, Del., where he engaged in farming, milling and raising cattle. In 1865 he removed to New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., and rented a farm from Mr. J. M. Clayton, where he spent the remainder of his life in farming and raising cattle. Mr. Stafford was a Whig in youth, but died a Republican; he was actively interested in politics, but never sought office. He was married in Kent county, to Amanda Boyd, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. Their children are: I. Henry and II. William, dairy farmers in New Castle hundred; III. Thomas, a farmer of New Castle hundred. John Stafford's second wife was Rachel, widow of Mr. Abraham Moore; she died in Wilmington, Del.; her children were: I. Amanda, wife of William Lewis, baggage master of the P. R. R. at Chester, Pa.; II. Florence, died in youth. John Stafford and both his wives were members of the M. E. church; his first wife died in Leipsic, Kent county, in 1861; he died in 1885, at his home in New Castle county, and is buried in the cemetery of the Red Lion Methodist church.

Henry Stafford was educated in the public schools of Kent and New Castle counties. He learned farming and remained at home, working with his father, until he was twenty-three, when he rented three hundred acres of the B. S. Booth property near Hare's Corner, New Castle county; here he farmed, raised stock and carried on a dairy. Nine years after, he rented the Lobdell farm, where he spent six years. This place is now occupied by a Home for Aged Men. In 1894 he removed to his present home, a farm of 300 acres at Eden Park, Del., where he has established a large dairy; he is also engaged in teaming for the Lobdell Car Wheel Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Stafford is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, interested in all that concerns the welfare of the community. He is a member of Temple Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., Wilmington, Del., of the A. O. U. W., and the I. O. H., of Wilmington. He is a Republican, an active worker, but not an office seeker.

Henry Stafford was married in Newark, Del., in 1880, to Laura, daughter of W. H. Faulkner, a farmer of Newark, Del. She is a native of Kent county, Del. Mr. Stafford is a member of the M. E. church.

GILES LAMBSON, P. O. Wilmington, Del., son of Giles and Catherine (Haman) Lambson, was born at "Pleasant Point," the homestead near Wilmington, January 10, 1833.

The Lambson family were among the early settlers of New Jersey. Mr. Lambson's grandfather, Moses Lambson, was born in Salem county, N. J., where he spent his whole life, inheriting from his father the farm, on which he died aged eighty-three years, leaving a large estate. He married a daughter of Major Giles, of Salem county, N. J.

Giles Lambson, Sr., born in Salem county, N. J., receiving a liberal education, remained on his father's farm until his marriage with Catharine, daughter of Edward Haman, of Salem county. Crossing the Delaware he purchased one hundred acres of the Stidham farm, between Wilmington and New Castle on the Delaware river, erecting thereon a handsome brick dwelling, where he resided until his death in 1860. Mr. Lambson was a successful farmer, greatly improving and increasing his property. He was actively interested in local affairs, was a member of the Levy Court, and held various other minor offices. He was a prominent Democrat and used his influence for the success of his party. A genial hospitable country gentleman of strict integrity and upright manliness, he died lamented by a large circle of friends, one of the wealthy men of the county. Giles Lambson and his wife were members of the M. E. church. They are buried in the Wilmington and Bran-

dywine cemetery, where a monument marks their resting place. Besides his homestead, he left four large fertile farms. Eight children survived him: I. Mary, widow of Solomon Townsend, of Camden, Del.; II. Moses, a farmer of Kent county, Md., deceased; III. Sarah, widow of James Crippen, a merchant of Wilmington, residing in Philadelphia, Pa.; IV. Charles, a lumber merchant of New Castle, deceased, leaving a widow, one son, John R., doing business in Wilmington, and a daughter residing in New Castle; V. Giles; VI. John Reed, a promising young lawyer, graduated from Poughkeepsie law school in 1859. He returned to Delaware and entered the law office of the late Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, was admitted to the Delaware Bar in 1862. Wounded while serving in the Confederate Army, he died while practicing his profession in South Carolina; VII. William H., succeeded his father in the possession of the homestead, living there until elected sheriff of the county. After discharging the duties of the office he purchased a home in New Castle, and entered into the lumber business in which he was engaged until his death, October 21, 1878, leaving a widow and one son, Giles H., superintendent of the U. S. Fisheries in Northern California, and three daughters all residing in California; VIII. Eliza, youngest child, married Thomas Nelson Fraiser, an architect of Philadelphia, residing in that city.

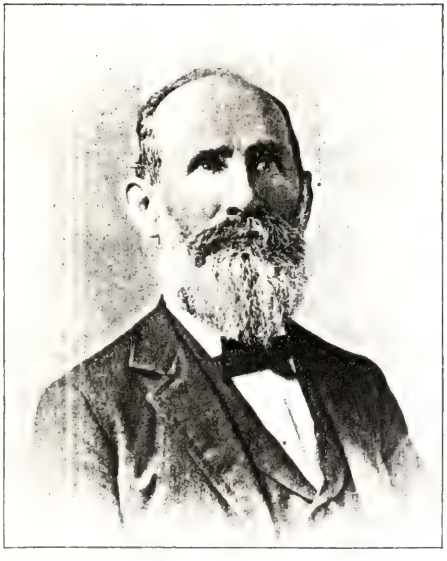
Giles Lambson, third son of Giles and Catherine (Hamon) Lambson, graduated from the Charlottesville, N. Y., Academy in 1854, after which he engaged in farming until 1866, when he removed to New Castle to engage in the lumber business. He is an active Democrat, and in 1878 was elected to represent New Castle hundred in the Legislature. He was elected a member of the New Castle City Council on the incorporation of that city, serving one term. In 1886 he was elected sheriff of New Castle county, and at the expiration of his term, returned to the old homestead, where he now resides.

Giles Lambson, 2, married, in 1866, Kate Charleton, daughter of the late Col. John Oakford, of Philadelphia. Their children are: I. John Oakford; II. Bertha Armytage; III. Matilda Prudence. One son, Charles Howard, died in infancy.

JAMES WILSON, P. O. New Castle, New Castle county, Del., son of Peter and Mary Eliza (Leager) Wilson, was born in Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., October 10, 1852.

Peter Wilson, farmer and fruit grower, was of Scotch descent. He was born January 3, 1809, near Denton, Caroline county, Md., where he grew up on the farm. When he reached manhood he removed to Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., and thirty-two years later to a farm of 160 acres situated near Clayton, Del., where he turned his attention to raising grain and fruit. He improved this property, and became a fruit cultivator on a large scale. In his youth, Mr. Wilson was a Whig, but he afterwards became a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and although he never desired office, was always actively interested in party affairs. He was appointed tax-collector of Kenton hundred, and gave universal satisfaction; his duties to both the hundred and the tax payers were so faithfully discharged that he was obliged to take $2,000 from his own pocket to make up for delinquents. Mr. Wilson's first wife was Deborah Swiggett, a native of Kent county, Del. They had seven children, all of whom are dead: I. Henry; II. Mary; III. Elisha; IV. Emily; V. William; VI. Deborah; VII. an infant unnamed. Mrs. Wilson died in Little Creek hundred, and is buried in the Friends' burying ground. Mr. Wilson's second wife was Mary Eliza Leager, a native of Kent county, Del. They had five children: I. James; II. John, died in infancy; III. John, farmer of Clayton, Kent county, Del.; IV. Thomas, residing in Smyrna, Del.; V. Charles, died in youth. Mrs. (Leager) Wilson died in Kent county, and is buried in the Friends' burying ground. Mr. Wilson's third wife was Patience (Minner) Woodall, widow of Henry Woodall; their two children died in infancy. Mr. Peter Wilson was well educated, intelligent and honorable. He was of a Quaker family. He died at his home near Clayton, Del., April 10, 1883, and was buried in Brin Zion Baptist cemetery near Kenton, Kent county, Del.

James Wilson was educated in the public schools of Little Creek and Kenton hundreds, Kent county, Del., and remained at home, working with his father on the farm until he was twenty-two, when he began farming on his own account. He spent three years on the Benjamin Carmen farm of 112 acres in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county; one year



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on the Mitchell farm of 165 acres in Appoquinimink hundred; one year on the Roberts farm of 300 acres in the same hundred; three years on the Cleaver farm of 240 acres in St. George's hundred; two years on a farm of 400 acres in Cecil county, Md., raising grain principally; seven years on Jacob P. Dixon's farm of 180 acres in Kenton hundred, Kent county, raising grain, fruit and live stock, and three years on the Sergeant farm of 180 acres, raising grain. In 1894 Mr. Wilson removed to the old McWilliams farm of 300 acres in New Castle hundred, where he raises grain and carries on a large dairy, having more than thirty fine Holstein cows. He is very successful, and finds a market for the products of his farm and dairy in Wilmington, Del. The house in which he resides is a Revolutionary relic, having been built in 1776. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat; he is interested in local affairs and in the cause of education. He was a member of the Shield of Honor of Clayton, Del., was at one time chaplain and passed through all the chairs.

James Wilson was married in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, March 6, 1876, to Mary A., daughter of John Prior, of Blackbird hundred. Their children are: I. Dora, died in youth; II. William P., salesman at John Wanamaker's, Philadelphia; III. John P., at home. Mr. James Wilson and his family are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Wilson is a teacher in the Sunday-school.

RICHARD MALONEY, P. O. New Castle, Del., son of John and Emily B. (Powell) Maloney, was born near Dublin, Ireland, March 23, 1842.

John Maloney was born near Dublin, Ireland, where he was engaged in farming until the famine of 1847 overwhelmed his unfortunate country. Thousands perished by starvation, and thousands more, unable to bear the distress arising from the oppression of English rule and the potato blight, fled for refuge to Australia and America. John Maloney and numbers of his countrymen, about eight hundred families in all, left Liverpool in the sailing vessel *Silas Greenman*, and crossing the wide Atlantic, sought protection under the "Stars and Stripes." A tedious voyage of eight weeks brought him to New York harbor, whence he proceeded with his family to Philadelphia, Pa., and one year later removed to the farm of George McCrone in New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., where he spent the remainder of his life. John Maloney was married in Ireland, to Emily B. Powell, a native of Ireland, who came with him to America. Their children are: I. Thomas, a hardware merchant, residing at Townsend, Del.; II. Richard; III. Daniel B., lumber merchant, builder and contractor; IV. Mary A., died in youth; V. Helen, died in infancy; VI. Agnes, who died on the voyage to America. Mr. John Maloney was a scholar, and possessed great energy and ability; he died at his home in New Castle hundred in 1850, and is buried in St. Peter's cemetery, New Castle. After her husband's death, Mrs. Maloney was married to Michael Denning, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who died in Pencader hundred, New Castle county. Their children are: James W., a farmer in New Castle hundred; II. Emma C. (Mrs. Charles Wright), deceased; III. Louisa (Mrs. Daniel B. McGovern), Chester county, Pa.; IV. Ella C. (Mrs. J. W. McCall), deceased. Mrs. Denning spends her time among her children and grandchildren, thoroughly enjoying her home in the "land of freedom," and wearing lightly the burden of eighty-two years.

Richard Maloney was seven years old when the family came to America. For two years he attended the schools of New Castle county, and at his father's death, which occurred when he was nine years old, he went to live with Mr. Cantwell Clark, with whom he remained three years, working on the farm, and receiving his board and clothing. He afterwards worked on the same terms for three years on the farm of Merritt H. Paxton. When he was fifteen, he hired as farm laborer to H. H. McMullin, in New Castle hundred, receiving board and $6.00 per month. In 1864 he rented the William W. Stewart farm of 200 acres near Glasgow, Pencader hundred. One year afterwards, a severe attack of rheumatism obliging him to relinquish farm work, he removed to New Castle and opened a grocery store, in which he was fairly successful. Two years later he removed to Red Lion, Del., where for fifteen years he kept the Red Lion, a hotel noted in all the country around for its good cheer and genial hospitality and conspicuous for its flaming sign, the traditional red lion. Besides managing the hotel, he opened a store and built up a good business. In 1885

Mr. Maloney gave up the hotel and returned to country life, renting the Henry M. Silver farm of 160 acres in New Castle hundred, where he raised grain and live stock. In 1895 Mr. Maloney removed to his present home on the J. D. Kelly farm, a place of 133 acres in New Castle hundred, now known as the Centre farm. Besides raising grain and live stock, in which he is very successful, he devotes much of his time to market gardening, and twice a week attends the farmer's curbstone market at Wilmington, Del. Mr. Maloney is active in political circles, and is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. In 1877 he was elected assessor of New Castle hundred, and held the office for four years; he was also appointed register of voters for one term. Mr. Maloney has always been interested in educational affairs, and was clerk of the board of school commissioners for nine years.

Richard Maloney was married in 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Denning. Their children are: I. Mary A., died aged five years; II. John, a graduate of Goldey's Business College, Wilmington, Del., telegraph operator and station agent of the L. I. R. R., at Arverne, N. Y.; III. Elizabeth, dressmaker, at home; IV. Daniel B., a blacksmith at Red Lion, married Jennie Armstrong, of New Castle hundred; V. Frank A., on the homestead; VI. Anna, at home; VII. Ida, at home; VIII. Richard, died in infancy; IX. Richard (2), drowned in Christiana Creek, Del., June 10, 1897; X. Grover Cleveland. Mr. Maloney is highly esteemed in the community; he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and attend St. Peter's church, New Castle.

CHARLES P. BONNEY, No. 1001 W. Eighth St., Wilmington, Del., son of Jonathan and Elizabeth P. (Drew) Bonney, was born in Wilmington, Del., January 17, 1836.

The Bonney family is of French descent. Some of its members came to America in the *Mayflower*, exchanging the sunny fields of France for freedom on the stern New England coast, where many branches of the family are still living. Jonathan Bonney was born in Massachusetts, where he learned moulding. After his marriage, he removed to Maryland, and established a foundry for machine castings near Baltimore, where he remained for several years. In 1836, he removed to Wilmington, Del., and in company with Charles Bush established a foundry on the corner of Second and Lombard Sts. Among his apprentices was his nephew, the late G. Lobdell, who organized the Lobdell Car Wheel Works, at Wilmington. The Bonney & Bush Company was the first to make wheel castings, thus introducing an industry which has grown in proportion to the increasing demand for such work, and has offered employment for many operatives. Mr. Bonney began life a poor boy; by perseverance and industry he won for himself a prominent position. Always upright and conscientious in business, he was justly honored and respected in the community. He was a Whig, but never sought office. Jonathan Bonney was married in Kingston, Mass., to Elizabeth P., daughter of Stephen Nye Drew, a shipbuilder of Kingston, where his daughter was born. They have ten children, five of whom died in infancy. The remaining five are: I. William, deceased; II. Maria, married Robert P. Gillingham, both deceased; III. Joseph T., in the army, resides in Rochester, N. Y.; IV. Charles P.; V. James P., died in 1865. Mr. Bonney died at his home in Wilmington, Del., and is now buried in Brandywine cemetery, whither his body was removed from its first resting place in the cemetery of the First Baptist church, Wilmington, Del. His widow died in 1871, at the home of their son, Charles Bonney, and is buried in the same cemetery.

Charles P. Bonney attended the subscription schools of Wilmington, and for a short time the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa. At the age of sixteen, he entered the employ of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, shipbuilders, at Wilmington, but two years after, being disabled by an injury in the chest, he was obliged to abandon his trade and retire to the country to recuperate. Much of his time was spent with his cousin, George G. Lobdell. He enlisted in defense of "Old Glory," August 1, 1861, in Company C, First Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Roberts, Capt. Dyer, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. He took part in the Seven-Days' Battle of the Peninsula, Gettysburg, the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and other engagements under General Grant. In 1863, he was made a sergeant, his promotion being the reward of bravery shown at the Bull Run Bridge. At Spottsylvania he had a sunstroke, from the ef-

fects of which he was confined, for some time, to the hospital in Washington, D. C., and afterwards in Philadelphia, Pa. He was mustered out in 1864, re-enlisted in the same regiment, was transferred to the One Hundred and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was again mustered out in March, 1865, having served in defense of his country three years and seven months. Always faithful in the discharge of duty, he was an exemplary soldier; placing his trust in the God of battles, he was always firm and calm in the midst of danger. His genial manner made him a favorite with his comrades. At the close of the war he entered the employ of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company as shipping clerk, and from that position has risen to be overseer of the transportation department, filling the office with characteristic faithfulness. Since 1882 he has held the same position in the company's new plant in New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del. Mr. Bonney is highly esteemed for his integrity and business ability. He was a member of the G. A. R., and of the Sons of Temperance. He is a Republican, is liberal in his views and has never sought political preferment. Mr. Bonney has never applied for a pension, believing that only those who were disabled either in the discharge of their duty or by causes resulting from such service are entitled to compensation from the government. He also thinks that such comrades should be given an amount sufficient to enable them to pass the remainder of their life free from care; a reward richly merited by their gallant defense of the Union.

Charles P. Bonney was married in 1866, in Wilmington, Del., to Lucy V., daughter of William and Mary (White) Rice, who was born in Wilmington. Her father was a farmer and died at his home in Wilmington. Their children are: I. Maria, at home; II. William, died in youth; III. Charles, a moulder at the Lobdell Works, married Nellie Starr, has four children, two dead, and two, Charles P., Jr., and Harold, living; IV. Helen P., at home. Mr. Charles P. Bonney and his family are members of the Second Baptist church.

HORACE BURR, M. D., Wilmington, New Castle county, Del., son of Noah Platts and Rebecca (Bulkley) Burr, was born at Haddam, Conn., December 13, 1817.

Noah Platts Burr was a lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, of Benjamin Burr, one of the proprietors and settlers of Hartford, Conn., which was founded in 1635. The Burrs were a sturdy race, independent in thought and action, brave and patriotic. Mr. Burr's grandfather and six great uncles shared the hardships of the Continental army during the long struggle for freedom. All lived to enjoy the fruits except Stephen Burr, the youngest of the number, who was lost in the southern campaign. Mr. Burr relates a characteristic anecdote of his great-grandparents, which he heard in his boyhood from the lips of an aged lady.

"In those days," he says "men's as well as women's clothing was made by women who went from house to house remaining in each place until the family supply of winter garments was complete. Great-grandfather Burr had set his foot down firmly against the use of tea in his home, but great-grandmother, having saved a goodly supply of the fragrant herb, and being very fond of the beverage, decided that when the tailoress should make her usual visit, they would take their tea and shortcake early in the afternoon, when the old gentleman was accustomed to attend to his live stock. One day, when the coals had been drawn out on the hearth, and the tea was steeping, great-grandfather's foot was heard at the door. While great-grandmother deftly slipped the shortcake into the drawer of the table, Becca expanded her ample petticoat and squatted down on the hearth over the teapot on the coals, putting her tailor's goose near the fire as if intent upon heating it. The old gentleman, who was unusually talkative that day, showed no disposition to make a short visit, and began telling stories to amuse them. Meanwhile the tea was boiling and steaming, but the tailoress, although she was having a first class vapor bath, was determined not to let the cat out of the bag, or rather, the steam out of her petticoats. Once great-grandfather paused in his tale, saying: 'Becca, your goose is a great while heating,' but she merely touched it with her wet finger, remarking, 'It does not hiss right.' At last he was obliged to go to fodder the cattle, and the two friends heartily enjoyed the long delayed feast, al-

though the tea was somewhat overdrawn. Great-grandfather, who never suspected them, was greatly surprised that Becca had so poor an appetite for the regular supper, and teasingly remarked that she must be lovesick."

Mr. Burr's maternal ancestors were of English descent. His mother, Rebecca Bulkeley, was one of the sixth generation in direct descent from the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, D. D., Rector of Odell, in the county of Bedford, England, where he had succeeded his father, Dr. Edward Bulkeley, who was both rector of Odell and prebendary of Litchfield, England. The Rev. Peter Bulkeley was a nonconformist, and having been silenced by Archbishop Laud, sold his large estate, emigrated to America, joined an association to purchase land from the Indians, and became one of the founders of Concord, Mass. The Bulkeley family was of noble blood, and was prominent in England as early as the eleventh century. In New England, the Emersons, Prescotts and many other prominent literary families trace their descent to the Rev. Peter Bulkeley. This family also furnished many a brave soldier to the Continental army. One of them, Joel Bulkeley, great-uncle of Mr. Burr, was an excellent marksman and served as a sharpshooter; he used to say that the only act of the war which caused him lasting regret, was picking off a fine-looking British officer.

Noah Platts Burr, father of Horace Burr, was a farmer, and owned extensive tracts of timber land from which he furnished all kinds of lumber to the thriving shipyards along the Connecticut River. He was, however, an enthusiastic husbandman and considered farming as by far the most useful and profitable business to which any one could devote his energies. Noah P. Burr was married to Rebecca Bulkeley, of Saybrook, Conn. Their children are: I. Jared; II. Horace; III. Sarah Elizabeth; IV. Noah; V. Rebecca; VI. James; VII. Edward.

Horace Burr attended the schools of his native county for a short time. His father carefully considered the future of his sons, decided that as his elder son, Jared Burr, who had a delicate constitution and defective sight, would be physically unable to bear active life, he should receive an education and fit himself for one of the learned professions, while Horace should be a farmer and succeed him in the care of the paternal acres. This decision was irrevocable; the elder lad received every advantage, while to Horace was allotted only the three R's and very little of them, as he was kept continually at work with his father, that he might become an expert farmer and teamster. Country life, however, had no attractions for Horace, whose active mind craved knowledge. Having inherited a full share of the determined spirit which characterized the family, he decided to obtain for himself what his father had denied. At fourteen he had conquered Daboll's Arithmetic, having committed the rules and worked out every example without receiving assistance from any one. Then helping himself to his brother's grammar, he used it so diligently that the teacher, after examination, placed him in a class for analysis and parsing. Horace next procured a geography, and although he had not time to recite with the class, he made himself thoroughly familiar with the maps and the general description of the countries. The want of books was a great obstacle to his progress; but in the following summer he was employed for a time in an oakum factory, and with the money thus obtained, he purchased mathematical books and instruments.

During a part of his seventeenth and eighteenth summers Mr. Burr was employed in the extensive quarries near Haddam. Here the gneiss, feldspar and red sandstone proved a rich field for geological and mineralogical research. In the winter months of 1834 and 1835, Mr. Burr taught in a school in Haddam. During all this time his father was entirely ignorant of his desires and plans, for the young student was careful to be at home whenever his assistance was required, and to work faithfully at harvesting and haymaking. His mother, however, was his confidant, and from her he received both sympathy and encouragement. When he was nineteen, by his mother's advice, he decided to speak plainly with his father. He had then saved about three hundred dollars. Mr. Horace Burr, therefore, told his father that he could not walk in the path marked out for him, that he was determined to carry forward his education, and that in order to do this successfully he must secure a position in which he could teach the whole year and have leisure for study; therefore he had decided to start for New Jersey on the following day. In vain

his father argued and persuaded, promising him a farm and all possible assistance if he would relinquish his plan. Horace was resolute, and his father finally told him to take what he had earned away from the farm, but to look for nothing more from the estate.

Pursuing the plan upon which he had decided, Mr. Burr secured a subscription school in the suburbs of Trenton, N. J., where he spent a very pleasant year, and made good progress in study. Returning home, he found his father much softened towards him, but as no assistance was offered, he again left home and traveled as far south as Richmond, Va., seeking a suitable position. Finding that it was too late to hope for an engagement that season, Mr. Burr turned homeward, but while stopping at New Castle, Del., whence he expected to take the boat for Philadelphia, Pa., he became acquainted with the principal of the New Castle Academy, who persuaded him to remain in Delaware, and secured for him a position in the public school at Red Lion. The next year, Mr. Burr took charge of a large school near Wilmington, Del., and began reading medicine with Dr. Samuel Higgins, of Wilmington. The following autumn he had made arrangements to continue his medical course in Philadelphia, Pa., when all his plans were suddenly changed. Returning home for a visit, he found that his elder brother, who had abandoned the idea of a professional life and devoted himself to business, had just completed a new store and would start in a day or two for New York City to purchase goods. On his way to the boat Mr. Jared Burr was waylaid, robbed and murdered. Overwhelmed by the loss of their elder son, Mr. Burr's parents begged him to remain at home for the winter, pursue his studies in Haddam, and prepare to enter the medical department of Yale College in the ensuing autumn, his father promising him all needed assistance. He gladly acceded to their wishes, and was under an excellent preceptor in his native place until he was entered as a private pupil under Professor William Tully, at the same time attending the regular lectures. Dr. Tully was an enthusiastic scientist, and a close friendship was soon formed between pupil and teacher that was to last as long as life itself.

Mr. Burr graduated from Yale College in the class of 1842, and immediately began the practice of his profession in the southern half of Middlesex county, Conn. He was too successful for his health, and in his twenty-eighth year, when worn out by hard work, he was attacked by scarlet fever. His friend, Dr. Tully, left his business, and for two weeks watched day and night at his bedside. Dr. Burr had intended to spend two years in the medical schools of Europe, and then to open an office in New York City, but as the fever had left him partially paralyzed on the left side and a constant sufferer from neuralgia, he decided to remain at Westbrook. Resuming his practice he again overtaxed his strength, and one year after his marriage, was prostrated by typhoid fever. Again his devoted friend left all to watch over him until he was out of danger. After his recovery, Dr. Burr, while still unable to resume his practice, was elected to the state legislature. Finding that his large practice was too great a tax upon his strength, he secured the assistance of a young physician, and was finally persuaded to become a partner in a publishing house. The company speculated, and failed; its failure swept away every cent of Dr. Burr's earnings. Resuming his practice, which extended over the larger part of three counties, he soon found that his strength was inadequate to the demand, and at the end of fourteen years, having tried in vain to curtail his business, he found that he must have a change or die. After considering various sections of the country, his love for Delaware prevailed and in 1867, he purchased his present home near Wilmington. The change proved very beneficial, and Dr. Burr soon began to practice in Wilmington. He is now in his eighty-second year, and is still actively engaged in the large practice which he has built up by thirty years of skilful professional labor.

In his devotion to science, Dr. Burr has not neglected literature. He is eminent as a linguist and has made a valuable collection of European classics which he has bequeathed by will to Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. When a youth of fourteen, Dr. Burr, having read and re-read the life and works of Thomas Jefferson, became so imbued with the doctrines of that statesman that these early impressions have colored his whole political life.

On his thirtieth birthday, December 13, 1847, Horace Burr was married to Louise N.,

daughter of Joseph E. Hungerford, of East Haddam, Conn., and niece and heiress of William Hungerford, of Hartford, Conn., one of the most prominent lawyers of New England, rivalling even Daniel Webster himself. Their children are: I. Ellen Louise, widow of Joseph Tatnall, has two children, i. Horace Joseph, ii. Louisa Hungerford; II. Anna Elizabeth, died aged ten years; III. Mary Sophia; IV. Lilian Emeline, married John, son of ex-Governor Ponder, of Milton, Del., has five children, i. Annie Louise, ii. James, iii. William Hungerford, iv. Lilian Burr, v. Sarah Elizabeth; V. Clara Amelia; VI. William Hungerford Burr, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; VII. Alice Spencer (Mrs. John W. Shepard), of Brooklyn, N. Y., has one child, Frederick Burr; VIII. Eliza Hooker (Mrs. Alfred Jones), of Wilmington, Del., has one son, Raymond Burr. Dr. Burr is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In his native state he was several times a delegate to the Diocesan Convention, and since his removal to Delaware he has been one of the vestrymen of Trinity parish, and for the greater part of the time, has been senior warden. For twenty-eight years he has been deputy of the Diocesan Convention; for twenty years a member of the standing committee, and with the exception of one year, a delegate since 1880 to the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal church in the United States. Louisa Hungerford Burr died in 1896 and in 1898 Dr. Burr married Miss Mary Moore, of New Castle, Del.

Dr. Burr was examiner for the state of Connecticut of the graduating classes in medicine in Yale College for 1861 and 1862 and delivered the address to the graduating class in 1863. He has written on social and scientific subjects, various articles which have been printed in the press or separately, has translated the records of the Swedish church in Delaware, published by the Delaware Historical Society, 772 pp. O. Also for the Pennsylvania Historical Society the records of the Swedish churches in New Jersey and other manuscript documents. He has also translated the History of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware published in Stockholm in 1894, in Swedish, German and Latin and has written a history of Trinity church from the settlement of the Swedes to this day. Since the foregoing was written, Dr. Burr died January 10, 1899.

McKENDREE DOWNHAM, Middletown, New Castle county, Del., son of Rev. John and Martha (Onins) Downham, was born near Dover, Del., December 12, 1849.

Mr. Downham's paternal grandfather, Joseph G. Downham, farmer, was born February 17, 1791, and was married to Anne Bailey, who was born June 20, 1799. Mr. Downham and his wife were members of the M. E. church. He died February 16, 1861; his widow died June 21, 1876. Mr. Downham's maternal grandfather, David Onins, born March 24, 1783, was captain of an ocean vessel, and was afterwards engaged in farming. He was married to Martha Merrick, who was born October 23, 1796. Mr. Onins died Febraary 14, 1846; his wife died May 17, 1845.

The Rev. John Downham, a preacher of the M. E. church, was born in Kent county, Del., May 11, 1823, son of Joseph G. and Anne (Bailey) Downham. Besides attending faithfully to his ecclesiastical labors, he owned and cultivated a farm. He was a Republican, interested in all the affairs of his native county. John Downham was married to Martha Onins, also a native of Kent county, Del., born December 13, 1827. Their children are: I. McKendree; II. Anna Louisa (Mrs. John A. McColley), of Jeffersonville, Ind., died in 1888; III. Hannah Onins (Mrs. William L. Davis), of Delaware; IV. Martha Emma, died aged sixteen; V. Kate (Mrs. C. T. Downs), of Delaware; VI. Rose (Mrs. Thomas M. Joseph), Los Angeles, Cal.; VII. Mary Grant (Mrs. E. H. Barmore), of Los Angeles, Cal.; VIII. Clara (Mrs. E. S. Muir), of Indianapolis, Ind. The Rev. John Downham died February 2, 1882; his widow resides in Los Angeles, Cal.; she is a member of the M. E. church.

McKendree Downham, eldest child of Rev. John and Martha (Onins) Downham, attended Milford Classical Academy and Felton Seminary, completing his scholastic course at Dover Conference Academy. After teaching for some time in different schools in the county, Mr. Downham was elected principal of the high school at Seaford, Del. He afterwards accepted the principalship of the Georgetown Academy, Georgetown, Del. At the end of ten years of efficient management he resigned this position to become the editor of the Sussex *Journal*. Since March 4, 1895, he has edited the Middletown *Transcript*. Mr. Down-

ham is a Republican, and is actively interested in the affairs of the county. During ex-President Harrison's administration, he was chief of the Bureau of Pensions, in Washington, D. C., and in 1889, he was a member of the Delaware General Assembly. Mr. Downham is Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, A. F. and A. M., and Past Sachem, and Past Representative to the Great Council of W. S., of Delaware, I. O. R. M. Mr. Downham is a member of the M. E. church.

CALEB JOHNSON FREEMAN, Middletown, New Castle county, Del., son of John Wesley and Araminta (Johnson) Freeman, was born at Elkton, Cecil county, Md., August 27, 1842.

Mr. Freeman's father, John W. Freeman, carpenter and builder, was born near Elkton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was an old line Whig. John W. Freeman was married to Araminta Johnson, also a native of Elkton Md., where her whole life was spent. Their children are: I. John M., deceased; II. C. J.; III. Anna E. The latter two reside in Middletown, Del. Mr. Freeman and his wife were members of the M. E. church. He died at Middletown, Del., in 1887, and is buried at Elkton, Md. Mrs. Freeman died at Elkton in 1865, aged fifty-five.

Caleb Johnson Freeman attended the public schools of Cecil county, Md., until he reached his thirteenth year, when he began to learn printing in the office of his uncle, C. P. Johnson, at Wilmington, Del. Since 1853, Mr. Freeman has been continuously engaged in printing. He is a skilful workman, and has been employed in some of the largest publishing houses in the country. His success in business is mainly due to the durability and artistic beauty of the work done in the large establishment of which he is the owner.

Caleb Johnson Freeman was married, in 1853, at Dover, Del., to Susan Kinsley, who died six months after their marriage.

GEORGE G. CHAMBERLAINE, M. D., Middletown, Del., son of Henry and Henrietta Elizabeth (Gale) Chamberlaine, was born in Cecil county, Md., September 9, 1821.

The Chamberlaine family is of old English stock and its members are among the best citizens of Maryland.

The first member of the family who settled in America was a native of England, and came to Oxford, Talbot county, Md., early in the eighteenth century. He was appointed by the English government collector of the port at Oxford. His son, ——— Chamberlaine, was born near Oxford, and became a farmer in Talbot county, where he died. He married Miss Holliday. Their children were: I. James; II. Henry; III. Lloyd; IV. Samuel; V. Harriet; and two other daughters of whose names there is no record. All are deceased. Henry Chamberlaine, the second son of this family, and the father of Dr. George G. Chamberlaine, was born on the homestead farm (known as the Bonfield farm), in Talbot county. When a young man he went to Cecil county and was engaged in farming there for the remainder of his life. He died while on a visit to his birthplace. Henry Chamberlaine married Henrietta Elizabeth Gale, who was of English descent. They had six children; I. Henry deceased, married Mary Ann Chambers, and, after her death, Miss White; II. Anna Marie, deceased; III. Henrietta, deceased; IV. George Anna, wife of William Murphy, of Baltimore; V. Sarah Rebecca, wife of Rev. Richard Whittingham, of New York; VI. George G.; VII. Samuel Lloyd, of Cecil county.

George G. Chamberlaine was born on the banks of the Susquehanna river, where it flows into the Chesapeake Bay. He attended private schools in Cecil county, and Delaware College, Newark, Del. He read medicine with Dr. John Wilson Moore, of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. After six years there, he went to Chester county, Pa., where he remained three years. He spent a like period in Cecil county, Md., and then moved to Middletown. Here he has lived thirty-eight years, thirty of which were devoted to the active practice of his profession. For the past eight years he has led a retired life, and during this time it must have been pleasant to him to call up in review many events of his successful career as a physician. He is widely known, his skill has been unquestioned, his charity unbounded; his kindliness and his cheery manner have carried hope to the sufferer and strength to the convalescent, and he never fails of a hearty greet-

ing from the many who are glad to know that he is their friend. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Delaware. He was originally a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party he has been a follower of the Democracy.

On April 6, 1852, in Philadelphia, Dr. George G. Chamberlaine was married to Margaret Ginther. Their living children are: I. Rev. Henry, rector of St. Matthew's P. E. church, of New York City, born January 26, 1854; II. George, merchant of New York City, born January 25, 1858; III. Alfred M., druggist, of Middletown; IV. Samuel Lloyd, banker of New York City, born August 31, 1864. Mrs. Margaret Chamberlaine died September 11, 1874. Dr. Chamberlaine married, September 28, 1876, Alice Lavinia, daughter of Richard W. and Catherine (Shallcross) Cochran, of Middletown, Del. They have one child, Herbert C., born December 13, 1881. Dr. Chamberlaine is a member of the P. E. church.

Alfred M. Chamberlaine, third son of Dr. George G. Chamberlaine, was born in Middletown, September 2, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and in Middletown Academy. He learned the drug business, and for fifteen years has conducted a well-equipped pharmacy in Middletown. He is a Democrat, and a member of the P. E. church.

GEORGE W. W. NAUDAIN, Middletown, New Castle county, Del., son of Elias and Martha (Eliason) Naudain, was born near Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, September 26, 1838.

Mr. Naudain is a lineal descendant of Elias Naudain, who was born in Poiteau, France, in 1655, and in 1681, to escape the persecution of the Huguenots which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled with his wife, Gahel Armand, and his three children, to England, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1698 Elias Naudain, 2, son of Elias Naudain, left England for America where he settled on Blackbird Creek, New Castle county, Del., and in 1715 built the spacious brick mansion which is still standing.

John Naudain, farmer, grandfather of George W. W. Naudain, was born, in 1780, in New Castle county, Del., and was married to Catherine Baker, who died in 1816. Mr. John Naudain died in 1827.

Mr. Naudain's maternal grandfather, John Eliason, farmer, was born in 1776, and was married to Mary Davis, who was born in 1781 and died in 1823. Mr. Eliason died in 1827.

Elias Naudain, farmer, son of John and Catherine (Baker) Naudain, and father of George W. W. Naudain, was born near Odessa, Del., in 1801. He was a Whig. Elias Naudain was married to Martha, daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Eliason. Mrs. Naudain was born in 1806, near Noxintown, New Castle county, Del. Their children are: I. Mary Catherine; II. Robert M.; III. George W. W.; IV. Martha J.; V. Thomas N.; VI. Corbit E. All are married. Mr. Naudain and his wife were members of the M. E. church. Both died at their home near Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, in the same year, 1855.

George W. W. Naudain was educated in the public schools of Highland county, Ohio. In 1858, Mr. Naudain became a clerk in the store of his uncle, John A. Eliason, at Middletown, Del., and, in 1865, at the death of his uncle, succeeded to the business. Mr. Naudain was a successful merchant, and in 1888 retired from the labors of mercantile life. He is, however, actively interested in the welfare of the county. He was one of the organizers of the Peoples' National Bank, of Middletown, in December, 1883, and afterwards became its president. Since its organization, in 1892, he has been president of the Middletown Improvement Company, a corporation which has proved a blessing to the people of that town. During the Rebellion, Mr. Naudain was a soldier in the Fifth Delaware Volunteers. He has always been a stanch Republican. Mr. Naudain is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. and A. M.

In 1869, George W. W. Naudain was married to Kate, daughter of Andrew and Lydia (Cann) Eliason. Mrs. Naudain's father, Andrew Eliason, farmer, was born in 1810, and died in 1891. The children of George W. W. and Kate (Eliason) Naudain are: I. Lily (Mrs. Willard S. Biggs); II. Helen; III. Katherine. Mr. Naudain is a Presbyterian. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Forest church.

WILLIAM ROTHWELL REYNOLDS, Middletown, Del., son of William and Martha C. (Rothwell) Reynolds, was born in Newark, Del., December 4, 1862.

The Reynolds family, one of the oldest in Delaware, is of English origin, and may claim consanguinity with the celebrated painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds. The first of the family who settled in this country was Richard Reynolds, a representative of the sixth generation, beginning with William R. Reynolds and counting backwards. He was born in England, and became a resident of New Castle county, Del., about 1700, taking grants of land in that part of the country now known as Appoquinimink hundred. He devoted the remainder of his life to the management and cultivation of his lands; at the time of his death, he was the largest landed proprietor of his vicinity. He died in Appoquinimink hundred, and was interred in the family burial ground.

His son, William Reynolds, was born, passed his life and died in Appoquinimink hundred. He was also a farmer, giving his attention principally to the cultivation of grain, and the breeding of stock. He had several children, among whom was William Reynolds, who was born on the Reynolds homestead, educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and like his father and grandfather, was throughout life a farmer of Appoquinimink hundred. His remains are buried at Churchtown, Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md.

John A. Reynolds, son of William Reynolds, was born December 4, 1813, in Saint George's hundred. He was engaged in farming until 1860, when he entered into partnership with his son, William Reynolds, in the mercantile business, in Newark, Del. After carrying on the business in that place for four years, they removed to Middletown; here John A. Reynolds continued his participation in the general mercantile interest until 1868, when he retired from active life; he died March 5, 1898. John A. Reynolds married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Martha Moore, of New Castle hundred; her brother, Washington E. Moore, was sheriff of New Castle county in 1840. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are: I. William, married Martha C. Rothwell; II. John A., of Arkansas, married Charlotte Bower, of Pencader hundred; III. Edward, of Middletown, married Mary Jemima Naudain, of Saint George's hundred; IV. Samuel M., of Middletown, married Mary Frances Cochran, of Saint George's hundred.

William Reynolds, 2, the eldest of this family, was born in Newark, Del., December 6, 1836. He spent his early life in his native town, completing his education in Delaware College. He continued to reside with his father until 1861, when, as already related, they became partners in business. In 1873, William Reynolds sold his interest in the store, removed to Wilmington, and began business there as a real estate conveyancer and collector. In the same year, he was appointed Treasurer of the Poor of New Castle county; he filled that office for three years, after which he resigned it. In 1874, he received from Gov. Ponder the appointment of adjutant general of the state of Delaware, and held that office up to the time of his death. Mr. Reynolds was a Democrat, and was warmly interested in the affairs of his party, and zealous for its success; he was a fluent speaker, and maintained his political principles with effective eloquence. He was a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F. William Reynolds was married, November 2, 1861, to Martha C., daughter of Major William and Lydia (Price) Rothwell. Their children are: I. William Rothwell; II. Mary Moore (Mrs. Jacob S. Cochran), of Saint George's hundred; III. Francis Irving, of Philadelphia, married Susan S. Williams; IV. Alexander H., of Middletown; V. Victor G., of Middletown. William Reynolds died March 2, 1877; after his death, Mrs. Reynolds removed to Middletown, where she died, January 12, 1886. She is remembered with affection by her family as a faithful wife and mother, and by her fellow members of the Presbyterian church, and her friends in general, as a woman of many excellencies and attractions.

After receiving a thorough educational training in the private school under the care of Prof. William A. Reynolds, and in the academies of Newark and Middletown, William Rothwell Reynolds applied himself to legal studies, his preceptor being the Hon. George Gray, of Wilmington, Del. On May 6, 1897, he received the appointment of notary public, and was appointed justice of the peace September 27, in the same year. In the fulfilment of his public duties, he has shown such ability, good judgment and judicial impartiality as to merit the further honor of being elected alderman of the city, con-

ferred upon him early in 1898. Mr. Reynolds gives his support to Democratic views and measures. He is a member of the Forest Presbyterian church, of Middletown.

WILLIAM F. KENNEDY, M. D., Middletown, Del., son of Rev. George W. and Sarah Matilda (Hardcastle) Kennedy, was born in Milford, Del., November 18, 1852.

The Kennedy family originated in Scotland. The doctor's grandfather, Francis Kennedy, was a farmer, a native of New London, Pa. His death at the age of thirty-three was caused by an accident; while "logging" in the woods during the winter, a log fell upon him and caused the bursting of a blood-vessel. His son, George W. Kennedy, was at that time only three years old. While still very young, the boy was received into the charge of his uncle, Robert Kennedy, a merchant of Philadelphia, and in that city he obtained his primary education, and was prepared for college. He studied at Princeton University, was graduated from the classical and entered the theological department; at a later day the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the New Windsor College, of New Windsor, Md. As soon as he had been ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian church, he came to Delaware, where he labored for several years in Sussex county, Del., and Caroline county, Md.; from this field he was called to Lebanon, Ky.; after preaching the gospel there for some years, he removed to Milford, and organized a Presbyterian church in that town. During the time of his ministry in Milford, which covered a period of about seven years, the congregation erected a house of worship, in which they often heard the words of life from this faithful pastor. He also organized a seminary for young ladies in Milford; some among its pupils are now the wives of prominent citizens of Delaware. About this time, Mr. Kennedy was appointed general agent for the American Tract Society of Baltimore, Md., and removed to Trappe and subsequently to Oxford, Talbot county, Md. He labored in this capacity until the beginning of the Civil War, when he was appointed by the New Castle Presbytery as colporteur of the Peninsula. He subsequently removed to Greensboro, Caroline county, Md., for a short time, and, then to Smyrna, Del., where, besides his colporteur work, he supplied the Presbyterian church of that town for about five years. But the decline of life approached, hastened by the fatigues of his unremitting labors, and in 1875 Rev. Dr. Kennedy was obliged to retire from the work of the ministry; he and his excellent wife passed their later days with their son, Dr. Kennedy, in Middletown. The first wife of Rev. Dr. Kennedy, whom he married in Lebanon, Ky., was Miss Jennings, of that place; they had two children: I. Stiles Kennedy, M. D., of St. Louis, Mich.; II. Ellen (Mrs. John Lewis), deceased. The mother of these children died in her native state. Rev. Dr. Kennedy afterwards married Sarah Matilda, daughter of William M. and Anna (Coulston) Hardcastle; Mr. Hardcastle was a farmer of Caroline county, Md., where the marriage took place; he lived to the age of ninety-seven years. The children of this marriage are: Anna Natalie (Mrs. Robert B. Wilson), of Chester, Pa.; II. Dr. William Francis Kennedy. Environed by filial love and care, the parents passed gently from earth, the father dying at the home of their son, April 4, 1887, and the mother, February 20, 1892, in that of their daughter, Mrs. Wilson. Rev. Dr. Kennedy was a worthy son of the church, a faithful worker, and a talented preacher; he was noted as one of the most able extempore speakers of his day. His political views were Democratic. Both he and his wife were interred in Forest cemetery, Saint George's hundred, New Castle county, Del.

The early education of William Francis Kennedy was carried on in the public schools of Oxford and of Caroline county, Md., and in the academy at Newark, Del., under Prof. Porter. After leaving school, he resided with his parents at Smyrna, where he read medicine, Charles Mahon, M. D., being his preceptor, a practitioner of the homoeopathic school. Three and a half years of study prepared him for graduation in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, which took place March 10, 1873. His first two years of practice were passed at Elkton, Md. In the fall of 1874, Dr. Kennedy came to Middletown; he was the second homoeopathic physician to become a resident of the town. Here he practiced without interruption until 1892, when he went to San Francisco, Cal., but on account of ill health, remained there only six months. Returning in the same year to Del-

aware, he practiced in Wilmington until 1895; he then resumed practice in Middletown, where he has since cared successfully for the physical welfare of a large circle of patients. He is widely known in New Castle county, as was his revered father, and is esteemed wherever known. Dr. Kennedy is closely attentive to the duties of his profession, not seeking any public office, although he is interested in the affairs of the town, and holds Democratic opinions.

Dr. William F. Kennedy was married in Washington, D. C., September 24, 1888, to Rose Lee, daughter of Thomas P. and Catherine Evans; she was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to Washington when very young. Their children are: I. Dorothy, born July 12, 1889; II. Thomas Evans, born May 26, 1896. Dr. Kennedy is a member of the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES A. RITCHIE, M. D., Middletown, Del., son of Archibald and Agnes (Morgan) Ritchie, was born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, December 19, 1870.

His father was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1842. He was one of fourteen children, and was educated in the schools of the vicinity. A member of a large family in a community where the opportunities for material advancement were few, his ambition led him to America in 1862. He landed from a sailing vessel in Philadelphia, and pushed westward as far as Sharon, Pa., where he found employment as a miner. There he worked for ten years in the coal mines, the latter part of his term of service as a foreman. Thence he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he found employment in the foundry and machine shop of Griffith & Wedge as a moulder. He has remained there ever since, the last fourteen years as foreman of the moulding department. He is an ardent Republican, but has never sought an office. Archibald Ritchie was married in Sharon, to Agnes, daughter of Thomas Morgan. Mrs. Ritchie was born in Scotland in 1846, and came with her parents to this country when very young. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie had these children: I. Mary, died in infancy; II. Mary, single; III. Charles A.; IV. Eve, of Philadelphia; V. Earle, jeweler, Zanesville, Ohio. Mrs. Ritchie and family are members of the Baptist church of Zanesville. Mr. Morgan, father of Mrs. Ritchie, was a coal miner in Sharon for many years. He was killed in the Civil War.

Charles A. Ritchie, M. D., attended the public schools of Zanesville, and was graduated from the high school in 1887, after which he went to Philadelphia and obtained a position as clerk in the grocery store of Mr. Baxendine, where he remained about two years. Then he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Jefferson Greensey and spent three years in his office. He followed this training with a three years' course in Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, during which time he assisted his preceptor, who was a valued friend of the young Ohio student. In 1895 Mr. Ritchie was graduated, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Middletown, Del. Although he was without acquaintance or influence there his untiring labor and close attention to his duties soon secured for him an extensive practice. His genial manner makes him popular, and he is held in high esteem because of his skill in his profession, and his strong character. Dr. Ritchie is a member of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Delaware and the Peninsula, and of the Middletown A. O. U. W., of which he is medical examiner. He is an enthusiastic believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, and an effective worker in its ranks.

Dr. Charles A. Ritchie was married in June, 1896, in Philadelphia, to Jennie, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Whiteman) Shipley, of Philadelphia. He is a member of the M. E. church, of Middletown, and president of the Epworth League.

WILLIAM E. BARNARD, D. D. S., Middletown, Del., son of Norris and Martha A. (Baker) Barnard, was born near Still Pond, Kent county, Md., August 3, 1869.

The Barnard family is of English descent, and has many representatives in both Pennsylvania and in Maryland. Elihu Barnard, grandfather of Dr. William E. Barnard, was a farmer and a preacher of the Society of Friends. He died in Chester county, Pa. One of his sons was Norris Barnard, father of Dr. William E. Barnard. He was educated in Chester county schools and at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey, and when a young man, taught school in Kent county, Md., for

several years. Afterwards he established himself in the nursery and fruit-growing business near Russellville, Chester county, Pa., and remained there until 1865, when he disposed of his property and invested in a tract of 450 acres on the Chesapeake Bay, near Still Pond, Kent county Md. He started a nursery there, and began raising all kinds of fruit on a large scale. His business soon attained immense proportions, and his nursery became known all over the country. He improved his farm greatly, and erected a dwelling house at a cost of $6,500. For land and improvements, he expended $50,000. He was a man of enterprise, and among other projects, formed a stock company, of which he was the largest stock holder and the president, to build the wharf on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, known as Barnard's wharf. He went out in the militia as a soldier in the Civil War to protect the state, was sworn into the army before the battle, and was assigned to a company in the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, and left the army with a creditable record. Norris Barnard was a Republican for many years, but left his party to become an ardent champion of the temperance cause as represented by the Prohibition party. He was always temperate in his habits, never having used tobacco or any alcoholic drink, and endeavored to implant similar habits of total abstinence in his fellows. He was a Prohibition candidate for the assembly, and again for the senate of Maryland, but was not elected. Mr. Barnard also took a deep interest in educational matters. A good scholar himself, he recognized the value of education to the coming generations, and urged its advancement. He strongly advocated free text books for the public schools of Maryland. He died on his farm in 1892, and is buried in the M. E. cemetery at Still Pond, Md. He was universally respected for his fearless advocacy of his views upon public questions, and for his honorable, upright dealings with his fellowmen. Norris Barnard was married to Martha A., daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Lamborn) Baker, of Avondale, Chester county, Pa. They had seven children: I. Mary L., wife of W. F. Collins, merchant, of Cheswold, Del.; II. Anna R., wife of Edward A. Evans, farmer, of Cheswold, Del.; III. Sarah E., (Mrs. Thomas D. Garrison); IV. William E.; V. Elizabeth, died young; VI. Louis M., merchant of Middletown; VII. Esther. Mr. Barnard belonged to the Society of Friends in his younger days, but later joined the M. E. church, of which he was an officer and a consistent member. His widow is living in Cheswold, Del. With her children, she is a member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Barnard was born near Avondale, Chester county, Pa. Her parents were natives of that county, and of English descent; her father was an extensive lime burner and dairyman.

Dr. William E. Barnard was taught his first lessons by a governess at his home. Later he attended the public schools of Kent county, Md., and then took a two years' course in the Conference Academy at Dover, after which he studied dentistry with R. H. John, D. D. S., a cousin, at Avondale, Chester county, Pa. He remained in his office three years, afterward attending lectures in the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in 1890 and practiced his profession for two years in Still Pond, Md. In 1892, he came to Middletown and has built up a large practice in New Castle county. Dr. Barnard is a genial companion and a popular citizen. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. and A. M.; Sassafras Lodge, No. 120, K. of P., of the I. O. G. T., and of the I. O. H. In politics he is classed as a liberal. He voted in 1896 for William McKinley for president. Dr. Barnard was married, June 20, 1894, to Ethel, daughter of George W. Covington, druggist, of Still Pond, Md. They have one child, a daughter, born July 8, 1898. He is a member of the M. E. church.

IRVING SPENCE VALLANDIGHAM, M. D., Middletown, Del., son of Rev. James Laird and Mary Eliza (Spence) Vallandigham, was born at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, August 26, 1840.

The family name is Flemish, and was originally written Van Llandighem. The pioneer immigrant of the name, Michael Van Llandighem, was born in Flanders, and came to Virginia, where, having become a large land owner, he passed the remainder of his life. One of his descendants, George Vallandigham, was Dr. Vallandigham's great-grandfather, and was born in Augusta, Va., in

1738. He was an active and prominent person, a lawyer and surveyor, and owned much real estate, including 1,000 acres in Youghiogheny county, Va., which was afterwards transferred to Allegheny county, Pa. George Vallandigham was a colonel in the Continental army, and during the Revolution commanded three regiments. After the termination of the war, he was appointed to a judgeship, and upon the revision of the state constitution, was elected by the people to the same office. Col. George Vallandigham was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Joseph and Elizabeth (Dent) Noble, of Prince George's county, Md. They had three daughters, Martha, Nancy and Elizabeth; their sons were: I. George, who was a colonel in the war of 1812; II. Clement. Col. George Vallandigham, 1, was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was active in church work. Late in life, he removed to Holmes county, O., where he died, October 4, 1850, and was buried in the same place.

Clement Vallandigham, son of George and Elizabeth (Noble) Vallandigham, was born at Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa., March 7, 1778, and received his education at Jefferson, now Washington and Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., where he graduated in 1804, the president of the college at that time being Rev. Dr. Dunlap. After his graduation from the classical department in 1804, Mr. Vallandigham entered upon the theological course under the Rev. Dr. John McMillan, and upon its completion, was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. He began his ministry at New Lisbon, O., in May, 1807, and ended it in the same place, with the close of a life spent in the faithful and diligent service of God and of his people, October 21, 1839. Mr. Vallandigham had the pleasure of seeing the work prosper under his care; his charge included three congregations, which increased greatly during his ministry, and built new houses of worship to accommodate their growing numbers; the congregations were those of New Lisbon, Long Run and Salem. Rev. Clement Vallandigham was married in Washington county, Pa., in 1807, to Rebecca, daughter of James and Margaret (Sproat) Laird. She was born in 1789; her father was a merchant of Washington county, and was of Scotch descent. Their children were: I. Margaret (Mrs. John Robertson), of Germantown, Montgomery county, O., who is a widow of eighty-nine years of age, and resides with her son, J. S. Robertson, M. D., a well-known physician of Germantown; II. James Laird; III. Hon. Clement L., deceased, who was a prominent lawyer of Dayton, O., and a member of Congress for that district; IV. John L., who was a lawyer of New Lisbon, O., where he died, had been a Whig, and died a Republican, the only member of that party in the family; V. George Scott, M. D., of New Lisbon, O.; VI. Elizabeth, who died unmarried; VII. Rebecca, who resides at Newark, Del. Mrs. Clement Vallandigham died at her home in Ohio in 1864; she was a faithful and zealous member of the Presbyterian church, and by her activity, as well as by her good example, greatly aided her husband in his ministerial labors.

James Laird Vallandigham, eldest son of Rev. Clement and Rebecca (Laird) Vallandigham, was born March 13, 1812, in New Lisbon, Ohio. In early boyhood, he attended a subscription school taught by President McKinley's paternal great-grandfather, the teacher's grandson, William McKinley, who became the father of the president, being among his schoolmates. Young Vallandigham received from his father his preparation for college, which enabled him to enter the Junior class of Jefferson College at the early age of sixteen. So thorough had been that preparation, and so diligent was the young student, that throughout the two years before his graduation, he uniformly maintained a high standing in the class of thirty, nearly all of its members being his seniors in age. He was graduated in 1830, after which he taught at Snow Hill and at Berlin, both in Worcester county, Md., at the same time reading law with Hon. Irving Spence, of Snow Hill. In 1836, he returned to New Lisbon, O., completed his legal course with Hon. A. W. Loomis, of that state, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio. With a deep interest both in his profession and in politics, with fine intellectual endowments, eloquence, and great energy, he practiced for several years with every prospect of winning both fortune and distinction. But a change came; new feelings, new desires took the place of his worldly ambitions, and under the stress of clear and strong convictions of duty, Mr. Vallandigham turned his attention to the study of theology. On April 3, 1850, he received his ordination as a minister of the Presbyterian church at

the hands of the Presbytery of Baltimore, Md., and was installed over the congregation known as the Monokin church, Princess Anne, Md., and soon after also over the Rehoboth church. Having received a call to the congregations at Newark, Head of Christiana, and White Clay Creek, Del., Mr. Vallandigham resigned his Maryland charge, and on November 30, 1853, removed to Newark. For forty years he continued to be the faithful and beloved pastor of the above-named Delaware congregations, resigning first, in 1860, that of Newark, and holding, after the meeting of the presbytery at Lewes, in 1875, that of Head of Christiana alone, until his final resignation from regular ministerial work, in 1893. Each congregation relinquished Rev. Dr. Vallandigham's pastoral care with reluctance; his labors for each had been rewarded with an increase of numbers that made the erection of new places of worship a necessity; and his ability and earnestness in the pulpit rendered his preaching very acceptable. He is still active, preaching occasionally at Odessa and other places. He received the degree of D. D. at Delaware College, Newark, Del., in 1874, and of LL.D. at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., in 1881. In 1839, Rev. James L. Vallandigham was married at Snow Hill, Md., to Mary Eliza, daughter of Lemuel P. and Eliza (Prideaux) Spence; her father was register of wills for Worcester county, Md. The children of this marriage are: I. Irving Spence; II. James L., a lawyer of Newark, Del., born in 1845, died at Newark in 1888; III. Edward N., professor of English Literature at Delaware College. The excellent mother died in 1890, and her remains are interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Head of Christiana. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. Vallandigham still resides at Newark.

Their eldest son, Irving Spence Vallandigham, after his graduation from Delaware College, read medicine under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. George S. Vallandigham, of New Lisbon, O. He then attended medical lectures, first at the National College, in Washington, D. C., and afterwards in Baltimore, at the University of Maryland, from which institution he received his diploma in 1862. Dr. Vallandigham began practice at Saint George's, Del., where he spent twenty-five years, enjoying the confidence of the people, and obtaining an extensive practice. In March, 1890, he became a resident of Middletown; here he has ever since maintained his high standing among his fellow practitioners, and the citizens in general. He is esteemed not only for his professional faithfulness and ability, but for his unassuming manner, and the kindness and courtesy which characterize his intercourse with all classes. He is a member of the Pension Examining Board, of the Board of Health of Middletown, of the Delaware State Medical Society, and of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Irving S. Vallandigham was married, October 21, 1868, in Newark, to Katharine Whiteley, daughter of Dr. Alexander and Adeline (Whiteley) Lowber.

The Lowber family has been settled in Delaware since the later years of the seventeenth century. Mrs. Vallandigham's great-grandfather, Peter Lowber, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and came to this country about 1680, establishing himself first as a merchant in the infant city of Philadelphia, and afterwards removing to Frederica, Del., while the state of Delaware was still a part of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lowber continued to carry on mercantile business, trading with Philadelphia by means of his own sailing vessels, and adding a tanyard to his other enterprises. He possessed true Dutch energy and talent in the conduct of business, and was among the most prosperous men of his time. He was five times married, on each occasion to a widow; but no record of the names of his wives has been preserved in the family. Peter Lowber died and was buried at Frederica. His son, Thomas Lowber, was born in Frederica, and was his father's assistant and successor in business, carrying on successfully all the above-mentioned branches. His politics were those of the school of Thomas Jefferson. Thomas Lowber was married in Newark, Del., to Katharine, daughter of Alexander and Katharine (Kirkwood) McBeth. She was a native of Newark, Del.; her father was of Scotch extraction, and her mother was a sister of Major Kirkwood, an officer in the Continental army during the Revolution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowber were: I. Alexander; II. Robert J., a merchant of Frederica; III. Peter, died young. Mr. Lowber died in Frederica in 1809, and his wife only a few

months later in the same year. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and their remains repose in its cemetery.

Alexander Lowber, son of Thomas and Katharine (Whiteley) Lowber, was born in Frederica in 1805, and was therefore at a very tender age when he was deprived by death of both his parents. He was educated at the academy at Newark, Del., and at Bellaire Academy, in Harford county, Md. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1827. For seventeen years, Dr. Lowber practiced at Frederica; in 1844, he removed to Newark, where he continued practice during the remainder of his life, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community, and especially of his large circle of patients. Dr. Lowber was one of the oldest members of the State Medical Society. Alexander Lowber, M. D., was married, December, 1838, to Adeline, daughter of Col. Henry and Katharine Whiteley, of Newark, Del. The Whiteley family is of Welsh descent. The children of this marriage are: I. Katharine (Mrs. Irving S. Vallandigham); II. Alexander, M. D., of Wilmington, Del.; III. Eugenia; IV. Mary, who died in infancy. Dr. Lowber was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He died at Newark in 1883; his wife survived him, and died at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Vallandigham.

Members of the Spence family, which is of Scotch origin, were at an early date settled at Snow Hill, Md. Its earliest representative there was Adam Spence, maternal great-great-grandfather of Dr. I. S. Vallandigham. Adam Spence was born in Scotland in 1665. He was zealous for the Protestant faith, and was an active and courageous follower of John Knox. To escape persecution, he left his country in 1689, came to America, and settled where now stands the town of Snow Hill, in Maryland. He devoted his attention to farming, and became the owner of a large plantation, cultivated by many slaves. Here Adam Spence passed his life in tranquility, and here he died. He married Anne Irving; their children were: I. Adam; II. John; III. George; IV. Margaret; V. Elizabeth; VI. Mary; VII. Sarah; VIII. Anna. Here, as at home, Adam Spence was faithful to the church of his choice, the Presbyterian, which he served as an elder.

George Spence, his third son, was born at Snow Hill, and spent his life upon his plantation, engaged in superintending its cultivation by his slaves. He was first married to Andasia Robbins; their children were: I. Adam; II. Thomas R., a physician of Snow Hill; III. and IV. daughters, who died young. His first wife dying at Snow Hill, George Spence afterwards married Nancy Purnell; their children were: I. Adam; II. Lemuel; III. John, who represented Maryland in the national senate in 1836; IV. Ara, who was chief justice of Maryland; V. William, who died young; VI. George, who died young; VII. Irving, a lawyer, of Snow Hill. All the family were members of the Presbyterian church, in which George Spence held, as his father had done, the dignified and important office of elder.

His son, Lemuel P. Spence, was born at Snow Hill, and was in his earlier years a farmer. Taking an interest in politics, as an advocate of Whig principles and policy, Mr. Spence became prominent in his community, and was elected register of wills for Worcester county. Lemuel P. Spence married Eliza Prideaux, a lady of Huguenot descent; their children are: I. Margaret, wife of Rev. John P. Robbins; II. Mary Eliza (Mrs. James Laird Vallandigham); III. George P., deceased; IV. Lemuel, who died young. Mr. Spence and his wife both died at Snow Hill, and their bodies repose in the cemetery of the Presbyterian church at that place. They were good and honored members of the church, and were widely known and respected, as their family had been for generations, in their own and surrounding counties.

GEORGE DOUGLASS KELLEY, Middletown, Del., was born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., December 12, 1851, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Allen) Kelley.

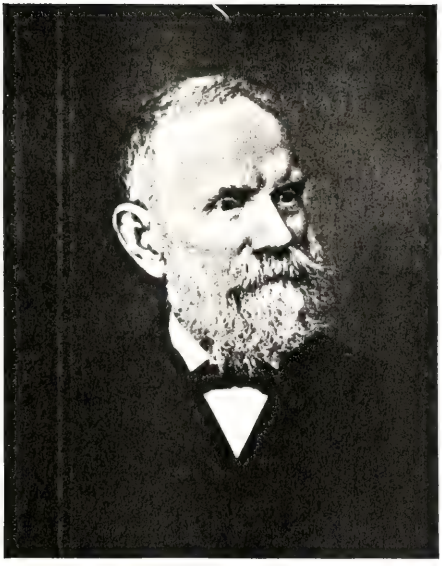
The Kelley family is of Scotch descent. Samuel Kelley, great-grandfather of George D. Kelley, was born in Scotland, emigrated in youth, and settled in the upper part of New Castle county, now Mill Creek hundred, where he became a land owner, and spent his life in farming. He died and was buried in White Clay Creek hundred; his place of interment was the cemetery of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member.

His son, William Kelley, was born on the homestead in Mill Creek hundred, and was also a farmer. He became the owner of a part of his father's land, upon which he resided, and cultivated it up to the time of his death. He was an intelligent and progressive man, exerting his influence among his neighbors in behalf of improvements in methods of agriculture. He supported the Whig party. William Kelley married Catherine, daughter of Douglass and Elizabeth (Wilson) Morrison, of Mill Creek hundred. Douglass Morrison, son of Robert and Ann (Douglass) Morrison, and grandson of Hugh Morrison, was descended on both paternal and maternal sides from Scotch ancestors. Hugh Morrison was a settler in Delaware at a very early date, and he and his descendants have cultivated lands in the state ever since. A more extended notice of the family is given in connection with the sketch of David McCoy. The children of William and Catherine (Morrison) Kelley are: I. George, deceased; II. Samuel, deceased; III. John, of Chester county, Pa.; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Higgins), of Mill Creek hundred, deceased; V. Ann (Mrs. Robert Taylor), of Mill Creek hundred. William Kelley was widely known and respected; he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. His wife died in Mill Creek hundred, and was interred in the family burial plot in the cemetery of White Clay Creek Presbyterian church.

Their son, Samuel Kelley, was born on the old Kelley homestead in 18—, and received a good education in subscription schools, in Mill Creek hundred. In 1861, he relinquished farming, which had been his calling up to that time, for the business of a dealer in grain, in which his brother-in-law, Scattergood Allen, was his partner, the firm being styled Kelley & Allen, grain dealers. They also conducted the flour mill at Brandywine, throughout the life time of Mr. Kelley. From his earliest manhood, he voted with the Whig party, but from the year 1860 was a constant adherent of the Republican cause. He never sought office. Samuel Kelley married Mary, daughter of Samuel Allen, of White Clay Creek hundred, a farmer, and of English descent. They had children: I. George Douglass; II. Ella, died in infancy. Both parents died in Wilmington, Mr. Kelley in 1873, his wife in 1875, and both were interred in Brandywine cemetery. They were members of the Presbyterian church, faithful in their various relations in life, and honored by their acquaintances and neighbors.

Up to the age of sixteen years, George D. Kelley attended the public schools of White Clay Creek hundred and of Wilmington, the academy taught by Mr. Clarkson Taylor, the private school of Mr. W. A. Reynolds, and a commercial college of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. Directly after his graduation, he obtained employment as office boy at the Wilmington & Brandywine Bank; promotion was not long delayed, for within a year he rose to the position of discount clerk in the same bank, which he held for three years. In 1871, when not yet twenty years of age, Mr. Kelley began dealing in coal, and continued in that business for three years. He then spent five years in cultivating Clark's farm, in Red Lion hundred, near Delaware City; for two years, was again in the employ of the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank; and later, held a position as clerk in the treasury department of the ship-building firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington. In this occupation he continued until 1883, when he was elected cashier of the People's National Bank, of Middletown. This responsible position Mr. Kelley has occupied with efficiency and honor for the past fourteen years. His genial manners make him popular, as well as respected. In 1891, the commissioners of the Levy Court of New Castle county elected Mr. Kelley treasurer of the county, which position he held for a short time, but was unseated by the influence of his political opponents in the state legislature. In 1896, Mr. Kelley was elected on the Republican ticket as controller of New Castle county, and still holds that office. He is also president of the school board of Middletown. In his public positions, Mr. Kelley renders the same faithful and efficient services as in more private capacities. With the banking business he is thoroughly conversant in every detail, through actual experience, from the sweeping of the office to the complicated affairs of the cashier. He enjoys the full confidence of those connected with him. He is a member of the Junior O. U. A. M., of Middletown, and of the A. O. U. W.

George Douglass Kelley was married in



Frederick J. Olmsted.

1871, near Delaware City, Del., to Emmalena, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Reybold) Clark. Mr. Clark was a farmer, now deceased, of Red Lion hundred, and is of English descent; Mrs. Clark was a daughter of Major Reybold, of Delaware. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are: I. John C., manager of a lumber establishment in Middletown; II. Samuel, in the employ of Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, of Philadelphia; III. Florence; IV. Julia; V. George Douglass, Jr.; VI. Emmalena. Mr. Kelley and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

GIDEON E. HUKILL, 2, Middletown, Del., son of Gideon E. and Susannah (McMurphey) Hukill, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., April 11, 1845.

The Hukill family is of German descent and its members are among the best citizens of Delaware. The grandfather of Gideon E. Hukill, 2, William Hukill, was a farmer and land-owner of Appoquinimink hundred. He was a Democrat and a member of the M. E. church. He was married three times, his last wife being Mrs. Susan (Lykens) Staats. One of their children was Gideon E. Hukill. Mr. Hukill and his wife both died in Appoquinimink hundred and were buried in the Union M. E. churchyard.

Gideon E. Hukill was born in 1809 on the farm owned by his father. His education was received in the public schools of his district, which, at that period, were few and presided over, generally, by teachers who were not well qualified for their duties. He remained on the farm with his father and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life. He was industrious and knew the value of scientific farming, grew large quantities of grain and raised many head of live stock, and as a consequence, acquired a large amount of real estate, owning at his death about 600 acres of land. In early life he voted the Democratic ticket but when the Know-Nothing party came into existence he cast his ballot with it. He was never an office seeker. Mr. Hukill was highly esteemed for his integrity and his honorable dealings with his fellowmen and for his ready charity to all deserving ones who were in need. His family relations were most happy ones. On March 12, 1832, Gideon E. Hukill married Susannah, daughter of Andrew and Hannah McMurphey. Mrs. Hukill was born in Appoquinimink hundred; her father was a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Hukill had children: I. Mary C., resides with her brother Gideon E.; II. Hannah E., deceased; III. William A., of Wilmington, Del.; an auctioneer; IV. Edwin M., of Pittsburg, an oil and gas producer; V. Rachel A., deceased; VI. John F., died in 1867; VII. Sarah V., deceased; VIII. Gideon E., 2; IX. Laura, deceased; X. George P., of Oil City, Pa. Mr. Hukill died on one of his farms in 1856, when 47 years old. He was buried in Odessa, Del. Mrs. Hukill died in Odessa in 1887, and was buried there. She was a member of the M. E. church.

Gideon E. Hukill, 2, worked on the farm in his early days and attended the public school of Blackbird, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and was graduated in 1866 from the United States College of Business and Finance, New Haven, Conn. After the completion of his commercial course he occupied clerical positions in a business house of New York and Philadelphia, where he remained two years. In 1868 he joined the big army that went to the west in search of material advancement and settled in Omaha, Neb. He was there but a short time and returned to Delaware to enter the establishment of J. B. Fennimore & Co., lumber merchants of Middletown. Mr. Fennimore's associate in business was John F. Hukill, a brother of Gideon E., 2, who died in 1869; Gideon E. succeeded him in the firm. In 1875 Mr. Hukill purchased the interest of his partner and for the past twenty-three years has conducted the business under the name of G. E. Hukill. Mr. Hukill is an extensive dealer in lumber, coal and general building material, hardware, paints, etc. The old firm, which was established in 1866, conducted the lumber and building material business under its firm name. Mr. Hukill in 1896 extended the business by separating the hardware department from the lumber and opening a branch establishment under the name of the Middletown Hardware House. In addition to managing his other business interests Mr. Hukill has erected a number of fine dwelling houses in Middletown. He is the foremost business man of the place, enterprising, of shrewd commercial sense, and successful and is genial and

popular. He is a stockholder and director of the Middletown Building and Loan Association, and was, at one time, its president. He is a Republican but has never had a desire to hold office.

Gideon E. Hukill was married, November 23, 1870, in Middletown, to Margaret R., daughter of Joshua B. and Sarah (Collins) Fenimore, his late business associate. They had one child, Jessie, a graduate of Drew Ladies' Seminary of Carmel, N. Y. Mrs. Hukill died in 1874 and was buried in St. Anne's cemetery, Middletown. Mr. Hukill married, in 1888, Margaret S., daughter of Jonathan K. and Frances (Shalleross) Williams. His second wife was born near Odessa; her father is a large landowner and farmer of St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Hukill have children: I. Emery W.; II. George R.; III. Jonathan K.; IV. an infant. Mr. Hukill is a member of the M. E. church, and is president of the Board of Trustees.

HON. WILLIAM PIERSON BIGGS, Middletown, Del., son of John and Diana (Bell) Biggs, was born on the Biggs homestead in Pencader hundred, New Castle, Del., January 22, 1838.

John Biggs was a native of Cecil county, Md., born October 12, 1789. He was carefully educated in his native place, learned shoemaking, and exercised his calling for many years, first in Maryland, and afterwards in Pencader hundred, Del., whither he removed while he was a young man. He was intelligent, laborious and thrifty, and having accumulated means sufficient to purchase a farm in Pencader hundred, he turned his attention to agriculture. In this business he was eminently successful, and as his capital increased, he not only improved his original purchase of land, but added to it, until he was the owner of more than six hundred acres of Delaware land, and of a tract of about the same extent in Cecil county, Md. His most precious possession, however, was the uprightness and diligence, the faithfulness in public and private relations, which won for him esteem and respect, wherever he was known, either personally or by reputation. Mr. Biggs was originally a supporter of the Whig party, but at the time when party lines were changing, he became a Democrat, and continued through the remainder of his life to be firmly attached to that party. He never sought office. John Biggs was married in Pencader hundred in June, 1820, to Diana Bell, an excellent and intelligent lady. She was born in the same hundred, September 4, 1800. Their children are: I. Benjamin Thomas, born October 1, 1821; II. Sewell Chambers, born September 11, 1823; III. John W., born November 21, 1825, died young; IV. Jane Elizabeth, born January 28, 1827, was married to Rev. W. H. Brisbin, of the Philadelphia Conference M. E. church, who died, and she afterwards married Thomas Price, of Philadelphia; Mr. Price is now deceased, and Mrs. Price resides in Denver, Col.; V. Charles W., born February 6, 1830, died young; VI. John Fletcher, born November 6, 1832; VII. Joseph, born January 1, 1834, resides in Middletown, Del.; VIII. Richard, born February 20, 1836; IX. William Pierson; X. Mary Ann, born April 17, 1842, wife of Rev. Theodore Stevens of the Philadelphia Conference, resides at Pottstown, Pa.

The father, John Biggs, died on his farm, January 5, 1860; his wife survived him until December 14, 1877, and the remains of both repose in the burial ground of Bethel M. E. church, in Cecil county, Md. They were faithful and honored members of the Methodist communion; for nearly a life-time, Mr. Biggs occupied the responsible position of class-leader.

Like others of his family, William Pierson Biggs began his youthful studies in the public schools of Pencader hundred, and completed them at the academy of the New Jersey Conference, at Pennington, N. J. He then resided on the homestead, sharing the labors of his father, until he attained his majority; from that time, he farmed on his own account, remaining upon the homestead, "Locust Grove," which is at the distance of a mile and a half from Summit Bridge. In the year 1870, Mr. W. P. Biggs purchased the McCracken farm, a tract of 216 acres, upon which he lived for ten years, engaged in cultivating cereals, rearing live stock, and raising peaches. He owns other farms also, and while actively engaged in agricultural business, was particularly successful in the culture of peaches, scarcely ever having reason to regret a failure in crops. A zealous advocate of Democratic principles, Mr. Biggs has twice

been elected on the ticket of his party to the state legislature, in 1875 and in 1889. He served as chairman of the Committee on Corporation, and on other important committees, and conscientiously endeavored throughout both terms to promote the best interests of his native state. In 1890, he received from his brother, Gov. Biggs, the appointment of Clerk of the Peace for New Castle county, and for five years performed the duties of his office with fidelity and efficiency. Since his retirement from farming in 1880, Mr. Biggs has resided in Middletown, having built a dwelling for himself which is one of the finest brick mansions in the city. He is a member of Union Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., of Middletown.

Hon. William P. Biggs was married in Pencader hundred, January 17, 1865, to Fannie, daughter of James and Clara C. (Peirce) Boulder. They have had these children: I. Fletcher A. P., died young; II. Bessie, died young; III. Nellie, died aged eleven years; IV. Clara M., wife of George Janvier, deputy Clerk of the Peace, of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Biggs became a member of the Methodist church in 1861.

HON. SEWELL CHAMBERS BIGGS, second son of John and Diana (Bell) Biggs, was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 11, 1823. His elder brother was the late Governor, Benjamin Thomas Biggs.

Sewell C. Biggs attended the common schools of Pencader hundred, and supplemented his course of studies there by a classical course at the Pennington Seminary, New Jersey Conference. After studying at that institution for three terms, Mr. Biggs taught school in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, for three years, receiving as compensation $70 per quarter. He then entered into partnership with his brother, the late governor, in the cultivation of 400 acres of the home farm, which they continued for four years. The tract was then divided, Mr. S. C. Biggs taking about 180 acres, improving the land, and making his home upon it for thirty years. The Biggs brothers were among the earliest cultivators of the peach in that part of the country. Sewell C. Biggs has rendered various important public services; in 1856, he was elected to the state senate on the ticket of the American party, served four years, was re-elected, and served a second term, very acceptably to his constituents. While he was a member of the senate, the three Saulsbury brothers ran for the U. S. Senate, making an animated and difficult contest. In 1872, Mr. Biggs was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, was chosen speaker of the House, and presided with dignity, impartiality and courtesy. He has, indeed, always been noted for kindness and urbanity. He was appointed register of wills for New Castle county by Governor Ponder on October 27, 1874, for the term of five years, at the expiration of which, in 1879, Governor Hall re-appointed him for a similar term. All these public positions Mr. Biggs has filled with ability and honor. He cast his first votes with the Whig party, but after the change in party names and platforms, he became a Democrat, and has ever since adhered stanchly to the political doctrines of that party.

Mr. Biggs has been a resident of Middletown since 1890, when he bought a handsome and convenient dwelling in that place, the home of his family for the past seven years. He is one of the most extensive landed proprietors in the city, owning 500 acres in Sussex county, and 800 in New Castle county. He is a director and president of the electric light and water works system of Middletown, having been appointed president for three years, and afterwards elected for five years additional. While he finds time, as well as inclination, to serve the borough with his abilities as a business man, he is still actively caring for his own agricultural interests, a prosperous and enterprising man.

At Griggstown, N. J., in May, 1854, Hon. Sewell C. Biggs was married to Caroline, daughter of Abram C. Beekman, a farmer of that place, where Mrs. Biggs was born. Their children are: I. Abram B.; II. J. Frank, lawyer, of Wilmington, Del.; Sewell C., Jr., died young; and one child that died in infancy. Mr. Biggs is a member of the M. E. church.

Abram B. Biggs, son of Sewell C. and Caroline (Beekman) Biggs, was born on the homestead, in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., May 7, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and West Chester

Normal School, West Chester, Pa. After completing his studies, he resumed farming with his father.

JOSEPH BIGGS, Middletown, Del., son of John and Diana (Bell) Biggs, was born on the Biggs homestead in Pencader hundred, January 1, 1834.

Having been educated in the public schools and at Pennington Academy, N. J. Conference, Joseph Biggs was for two years engaged in teaching in Pencader hundred, at a salary of seventy dollars a quarter. In 1856, at the age of twenty-two years, he undertook the cultivation of his father's Maryland acres, and continued to be a citizen of Cecil county, in that state, until 1882. He cultivated more than 400 acres of land, and was largely engaged in raising peaches. An enterprising and successful farmer, Mr. Biggs improved the land which he first cultivated, and added to it a purchase of 225 acres additional, also in Cecil county. In 1882, he removed to Middletown, Del., where he has since resided, and is a most active and useful citizen. He still superintends the management of his farms, and also of his property in real estate in the town. In 1884, he built a fine brick dwelling in Middletown, in which he resides. He was elected in 1895 to the presidency of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, and conducts its affairs with honor and ability. For four years he was commissioner of Cecil county, Md. Mr. Biggs has always voted with the Democratic party. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., of Middletown. Mr. Biggs enjoys general respect and esteem.

Joseph Biggs was married in Saint George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., in 1856, to Ruth A., daughter of Samuel and Nancy (McCracken) Rothwell; her father is a farmer of Saint George's hundred, where Mrs. Biggs was born. Their children are: I. Samuel R., who is superintendent of a railroad in Mexico; II. Josephine; III. William P., died when two years old. Mr. Biggs is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

EX-GOVERNOR BENJAMIN THOMAS BIGGS, P. O. Middletown, Del., eldest son of John and Diana (Bell) Biggs, was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 1, 1821.

His early education was acquired in the schools of his own neighborhood, and was supplemented by a course at Pennington Seminary, in New Jersey, an institution under the supervision of the M. E. Conference of that state. For two years after its completion, he was a teacher, and then became a student at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Having thus obtained the culture and experience requisite for the development of his intellectual abilities, Mr. Biggs became engaged in farming, in which he always took great pleasure, and was very successful, as regards the cultivation both of cereals and of fruit. He owned large farms in Maryland, on which were nearly seventy thousand very prolific peach-trees.

But his warm interest in the affairs of his country, his oratorical powers, and his ability as a leader, did not admit of his devoting his life to the secluded pursuits of agriculture, however useful and congenial. While still a young man, he became active and influential in the sphere of politics. Like his father, he was at first a Whig; on the ticket of that party he was elected to the constitutional convention of 1852. In 1854, his convictions led to his acting with the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has ever since been a prominent worker. He was nominated for the national House of Representatives in 1860, and defeated by a majority of 247; being nominated again in 1868 and in 1870, he was both times elected, serving two consecutive terms. He served one term, beginning in 1887, as governor of the state of Delaware, having been elected to that dignified and responsible office by one hundred and two out of one hundred and eighty votes in the nominating convention, and by a popular majority of six thousand one hundred and ten. Governor Biggs was a director in the Citizens' Bank of Middletown, Del., having been elected to that position in 1869; in 1867, he became a director of the Queen Anne's and Kent county R. R., and in 1874, was elected its president. He was always earnestly devoted to any good cause, lending his influence and his personal exertions to the advancement of his own community and of the country at large, and to the execution of many philanthropic schemes.

Hon. Benjamin T. Biggs was married, May 18, 1853, to Mary S. Beekman, of Griggstown, N. J. Of their five children, the fol-

lowing are living: I. John, a graduate of Princeton University, studied law with Victor DuPont, Esq., of Wilmington, was admitted to the bar in November, 1879, was first deputy attorney-general, afterward attorney-general of Delaware; II. Jennie, graduated from the Wesleyan Female College, Wilmington, Del., in the class of 1876; III. Willard, a graduate of Fort Edward College, New York, resides in Middletown, is interested in peach culture, and manages the real estate of his father. Ex-Governor Biggs was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Middletown.

CHARLES E. FERRIS, Middletown, New Castle county, Del., son of D. Brainerd and Sarah B. (Frazer) Ferris, was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, Del., April 28, 1866.

Jacob Ferris, grandfather of Charles E. Ferris, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Delaware, was born in Pencader hundred, New Castle county. Mr. Ferris was a farmer and land-owner in his native hundred; a good citizen, and prominent in the county. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace in Pencader hundred, discharging his duties promptly and efficiently. He was also state treasurer for one term. Mr. Ferris was a Whig, actively interested in local politics. Jacob Ferris was married to Susan A. Wham. Their children are: I. William W., cashier of the Bank of Delaware City; II. Charles E., M. D.; III. Susan; IV. D. Brainerd. Mr. Ferris and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Both died at the farm in Pencader hundred and are buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Ferris' father, D. Brainerd Ferris, was born on the homestead in Pencader hundred in 1833. He attended the public schools of the district and completed his course at Newark Academy. Mr. Ferris devoted his attention to husbandry and for many years cultivated the homestead, a fertile farm of 230 acres. He afterwards removed to Wilmington, Del., where he remained for two years. In 1889 Mr. Ferris was appointed head nurse at Farnhurst. He still holds this responsible position, fulfilling his arduous duties to the satisfaction of his employers, who have testified their confidence in him and their appreciation of his services by retaining him in office. Mr. Ferris is a stanch Republican, and has served his district in the State Legislature, attending to his duties punctually and efficiently. D. Brainerd Ferris was married in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, to Sarah B., daughter of John H. Frazer, a farmer of Pencader hundred, where his daughter, Mrs. Ferris, was born. Their children are: I. Laura, wife of C. R. Jakes, M. D., of Wyoming, Pa., deceased; II. Annie, died in youth; III. Sue W., married Dr. G. W. Ward, of Westminster, Md.; IV. Charles E.; V. Frederick, died in youth; VI. Catherine, trained nurse at the Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Md.; VII. D. Brainerd, Jr., Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Ferris died at her home in New Castle county, and is buried in the cemetery of Pencader Presbyterian church.

Charles E. Ferris attended the public schools of Pencader hundred, and was for two years a student in Delaware College, at Newark, Del. Having completed his school course, he entered the office of the P., W. & B. R. R., at Kirkwood, Del., to study telegraphy under J. B. Mahoney. Mr. Ferris soon became an expert operator, and was employed by the company at Kirkwood, and afterward at Clayton, Del. In 1890 he received the appointment of ticket agent and telegraph operator for the P., W. & B. R. R., at Laurel, Del. During the three years that he spent in this position, Mr. Ferris gave general satisfaction by the prompt and efficient manner in which he served the company and its patrons. In 1893 Mr. Ferris was appointed to his present office, that of ticket agent and operator at Middletown, Del. His pleasant, courteous manner and thorough knowledge of business make him a favorite in the community, where he is well known and respected. Mr. Ferris is a Democrat. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., of Laurel, Del.

Charles E. Ferris was married in 1889, at St. George's, Red Lion hundred, New Castle county, to Caroline H., daughter of Leontine N. and Mary (McCrone) McWhorter. Mrs. Ferris, who is one of ten children, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born on her father's farm in Red Lion hundred. The children of Charles E. and Caroline H. (McWhorter) Ferris are: I. Frederick B.; II. Leon Mc-

Whorter; III. Margaret J. Mr. Ferris and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE LYBRAND TOWNSEND, Odessa, Del., son of Sylvester Deputy and Abigail (Layman) Townsend, was born in New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., January 2, 1841.

The Townsend family is of English origin; those of the name who emigrated to this country were among the earliest settlers of Delaware. Zadock Townsend, grandfather of George L. Townsend, was a farmer, a native of Sussex county, Del., who removed to New Castle county in 1808, and continued his agricultural labors there until 1824, when he died, and was interred in the burial ground of the M. E. Church of Red Lion. He was an old line Whig; his upright character and just dealings inspired all who knew him with confidence and regard. Zadock Townsend was married in Sussex county to Mary, daughter of Sylvester Deputy, a well known citizen of that county, where Mrs. Townsend was born. They had children: I. Sylvester D.; II. Solomon; III. Zadock, Jr., all deceased. Mrs. Mary Townsend died in her native county; Mr. Townsend afterwards married Catherine Perry; their children were: I. Eliza; II. Comfort; III. Mary C.; IV. Helen; V. Rachel; VI. James C.; VII. Mrs. Nathaniel Young. After the death of Zadock Townsend, his widow married David Townsend, a cousin of her deceased husband, and removed with him to the eastern shore of Maryland, where she died.

Sylvester Deputy Townsend was born October 5, 1801, in Sussex county, Del., received the usual common school education, and afterwards shared his father's labors on the farm until he began business for himself by renting a farm in New Castle hundred, which he cultivated for several years. At last, having laid up sufficient money to purchase a farm, he bought the tract in Pencader hundred on which he passed the rest of his life. He was a diligent worker, sensible and economical, and was respected for many good qualities. In early life Mr. Townsend was a Whig; he afterwards became a stanch supporter of the Republican party; from 1864 to 1868, he was a commissioner of the Levy Court. The first wife of Sylvester D. Townsend was Mrs. Sarah Seelby; they had but one child, Sarah, who died young. The mother died in New Castle hundred, and her remains were interred in the cemetery of the Baptist church near State Road, of which Mrs. Townsend was an esteemed member. Mr. Townsend afterwards married Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Layman, of Chester county, Pa. She was born in Montgomery county, Pa., January 4, 1812; their marriage took place June 25, 1838. Mr. Layman had removed from Pennsylvania to White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, where he was engaged in farming. The children of Sylvester D. and Abigail Townsend are: I. George Lybrand; II. Zadock, who died in infancy. Mrs. Abigail Townsend died in March, 1862; her husband survived her until April 6, 1872, when he died; both were buried in the family burial place at Red Lion. They were faithful members of the M. E. church.

George L. Townsend, after attending the common schools of New Castle county until he was about seventeen years of age, became a pupil at the Delaware Military Academy, under the principalship of Col. Theodore Hyatt. Ill health prevented his enjoying the advantages of that excellent institution in full measure; he persevered, however, for two years, after which he was obliged to relinquish study. Returning to his home, he worked with his father on the farm until he became of age, when he began farming on his own account, cultivating the home farm, in Pencader hundred. In 1870, he removed to the farm of Bishop Scott, his father-in-law, in Appoquinimink hundred, where he remained until 1892. Since that time, he has resided in Odessa, having purchased the mansion of the late 'Squire Tatman, of Wilmington. Mr. Townsend is the owner of three productive farms, which he has highly improved, and the cultivation of which he carefully superintends. The same industry and enterprise which he displays in the conduct of his personal affairs, he brings to the service of any project which he thinks likely to be of advantage to the community in which he lives. He was one of the promoters of the Odessa Creamery, is a stockholder and a director of the Company, and has been its secretary and treasurer since 1889. He was also one of the originators and stockholders of the People's National Bank of Middletown, Del., and is a director

of the company. Mr. Townsend is actively interested in state and national politics, as a member of the Republican party, but keeps aloof from party strife and the squabbles of factions. He has been chairman of the Republican county committee. In 1880, he was elected to the state legislature, and served with credit. He was appointed in 1892, under the administration of President Harrison, to the office of collector of the port of Wilmington, and fulfilled its duties efficiently. While in this office, Mr. Townsend succeeded in getting the Oil Works at Marcus Hook within the jurisdiction of the state of Delaware, a measure which was strongly opposed. His ambition is not merely to promote the success of his own party, which, however, he does with the courage of his convictions, but to act for the best good of the community, the state, and the whole country.

George Lybrand Townsend was married December 12, 1866, in Appoquinimink hundred, to Cornelia Janes, daughter of Rev. Levi Scott, A. M., D. D., Bishop of the M. E. church, and his wife Sarah A. (Smith) Scott, the marriage ceremony being performed by the father of the bride. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are: I. Levi Scott, educated in the public schools of the neighborhood, and under the private tuition of Professor Thomas, now of California, and at the Conference Academy, of Dover, Del., from which he was graduated, is in the employ of the Trust Company, Wilmington, married Nellie Dure, and has one child, Julia; II. Sylvester D., also educated in the public schools, at Mr. Thomas's excellent school, and in the Conference Academy, is teller of the National Bank of Delaware City; III. George L., Jr., education similar to that of his brothers, is a graduate of Delaware College, now a student of law and principal of the public schools of Odessa; IV. Cornelia; V. Martha; VI. William S., and VII. Henry Scott, are twins; VIII. Mary W.; IX. Helen G. Mr. Townsend and his family are members of the M. E. church; he was for years a teacher in the Sunday-school, and is at present its superintendent; is a steward of the church, and has filled many other congregational offices.

HON. COLUMBUS WATKINS, Odessa, Del., son of Gassaway and Hester (McDonough) Watkins, was born on a farm in Saint George's hundred, September 17, 1829.

The Watkins family is of Welsh descent, and was known among the settlers of Maryland at an early date. Mr. Watkins' grandfather, Gassaway Watkins, Sr., removed from that state to Delaware, and was a resident and farmer of New Castle county. He married Mrs. Micah (Hart) Smith, widow of Paul A. Smith, of that county. Their children were: I. Gassaway; II. Robert; III. John. Gassaway Watkins, 2, was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1802; he was reared as a farmer, and on becoming of age, he elected to continue in that vocation, and rented a farm in Saint George's hundred, which he cultivated perseveringly and successfully for many years. In 1839, he added a mercantile enterprise in McDonough to his agricultural business; the undertaking prospered, and Mr. Watkins carried it on throughout the remainder of his life. He was the first postmaster of McDonough, and held that position for many years. His political opinions were Democratic, of the "Jefferson type," and as he was a man of keen and active intelligence, never at a loss in argument, and withal courteous and winning, he wielded much influence, and accomplished much for the success of his party. His educational advantages had been somewhat limited, but he was a reader and observer, and thus more than compensated for that drawback. Mr. Watkins received from President Polk, in 1848, the appointment of collector of the port at Port Penn, Del. He was a member of the Levy Court of New Castle. In 1874, he was elected treasurer of New Castle county, and served so efficiently as to afford general satisfaction. Gassaway Watkins, 2, was married to Hester, daughter of Patrick McDonough, and cousin of Commodore McDonough, of the U. S. Navy. They had these children: I. Amanda, resides in Philadelphia; II. Columbus; III. Caroline, also of Philadelphia. Some years before his death, Mr. Watkins, who had been reared in the Methodist church, became a member of the Presbyterian communion. He died April 16, 1877; his wife died in 18—; both were interred in the burial ground of Drawyer's church. Mrs. Gassaway Watkins was a lady of superior intellect and attainments, who not only superintended the education of her children, but herself imparted to them instruction in the higher branches.

Columbus Watkins, therefore, although his school advantages were only such as were afforded by the public schools of his neighborhood, became through his mother's exertions and his own, a well educated man. Before he was sixteen years old, he had assisted his father in his store; at that age he obtained a position as clerk in the general mercantile establishment of Polk & Beaston, of Odessa. He entered their store in April, 1846, and continued in their employ until he attained his majority, in 1850, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Polk, and the firm name was changed to Beaston & Watkins, general merchants and grain dealers. This connection lasted until 1865; Mr. Watkins then bought Mr. Beaston's interest in the business, and continued it in his own name until 1880, when he sold it to his son, Frank B. Watkins, who is still sole proprietor. Messrs. Beaston & Watkins were the owners of several sloops and other vessels which conveyed grain, lumber, staves, coal, etc., to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, returning with cargoes of merchandise. Their trade in grain was especially large, even for Odessa, which was then one of the principal shipping ports for grain on the middle Atlantic coast. In 1880, in partnership with his sons, Mr. Watkins embarked in the canning business; it was the first enterprise of that nature begun in Odessa, and the plant cost over $4,000. In this establishment, known as the Watkins Packing Co., all kinds of fruit are put up, besides tomatoes, corn, etc. Since 1882, Mr. Watkins has given the business his personal supervision. He was the first to introduce regular communication by steam between Odessa and Philadelphia; the *Clio*, an Ericsson steamer of 117 tons burden, was built by his orders in 1878, at a cost of $15,000, and has ever since plied between this city and the great Pennsylvania port, conveying both passengers and freight, and greatly promoting the business interests, not alone of Odessa, but of all the surrounding country. The Odessa National Bank owes its establishment largely to Mr. Watkins' efforts; he is a stockholder, and for twenty years has been a director of the bank; he is now its vice-president. He is also one of the promoters and stockholders of the Odessa Creamery Co. Mr. Watkins, as a keen and progressive business man, has been identified with all schemes for the improvement of the town and the hundred. He has always been a Democrat, is a believer in sound money, and utterly opposed to "free silver." In 1893, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the state legislature, and served faithfully and well, acting on several important committees.

Hon. Columbus Watkins was married, May 29, 1855, to Frances B., daughter of John Whitby, a merchant of Odessa, Mrs. Watkins' native town. Their children are: I. Lydia P. (Mrs. Richard J. Foard), whose husband is a commission merchant of New York and Baltimore; II. Frank Blackiston, general merchant, Odessa, married Mary Brady; III. Columbus, Jr., of Philadelphia; IV. John Whitby, manager for the Brady Steamboat Co., of Smyrna, Del. Mr. Watkins and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

HENRY CLEAVER, Port Penn, Del., son of Joseph and Catharine (Biddle) Cleaver, was born in Port Penn, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., December 19, 1847.

His ancestors were of the Society of Friends, and came from England many years ago. They were among the earliest settlers of Port Penn. Peter Cleaver, great-grandfather of Henry Cleaver, was born in Pennsylvania; in his later life he removed to Salem county, N. J., and in the beginning of the eighteenth century came to Delaware with his son William and settled on a farm near Port Penn, where he died. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits his entire life. Mr. Cleaver because of his religious belief, took no part in the colonial wars, but strove to promote peace. He was an upright man and a friend to all who needed material assistance or asked for counsel. He was buried in the Friends' Hickory Grove cemetery.

William Cleaver, son of Peter Cleaver, was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed with his father to Salem county, N. J. Later he purchased a tract of land near Port Penn and began farming there. He remained on his farm until he was advanced in years, and then became a resident of Port Penn, where he spent his remaining days quietly. He was a man of large and impressive presence, of unassuming disposition, upright character and much popularity. He was a Whig, but never sought office. William Cleaver was twice married. His first wife was Ann Grier, of

Salem county, N. J. They had children: I. John; II. Joseph; III. George; IV. William; V. Isaac; VI. a daughter, who died in infancy. All the children are deceased. His wife died on the farm near Port Penn, and was buried in Hickory Grove cemetery. Mr. Cleaver's second wife was Elizabeth Grier, sister of his first spouse. They had one child, Thomas, who is dead. Mrs. Cleaver also died on the farm and was buried in Hickory Grove cemetery.

Joseph Cleaver, father of Henry Cleaver, was born on the farm near Port Penn, September 19, 1797, and received a fair education. He was essentially, however, a self-educated man and was a mathematician of more than ordinary skill. He was reared on the farm, and when he attained his majority began a successful mercantile business in Port Penn. He continued in this for nearly forty years, dealing largely in grain, lumber, etc., and chartering vessels for the shipment of his merchandise to the New England markets. His time and energies were always actively employed. In 1835 he erected a fine brick dwelling house and store in Port Penn; he owned a farm of 400 acres in St. George's hundred, on which he made many improvements; was one of the founders and charter members of the Delaware City National Bank, a large stockholder and a director in that institution, and a promoter of and stockholder in the Odessa (now Cantwell) Insurance Company of Odessa. He was postmaster of Port Penn for several years and gave general satisfaction by the administration of his office. He was universally respected for his integrity of character, his upright dealings, straightforwardness, kindly disposition and well-trained business instinct. He was a Whig but never participated in political controversies or contests, giving his time wholly to business affairs. Joseph Cleaver married, in St. George's hundred, Catharine, daughter of Samuel Biddle. Mrs. Cleaver was born near McDonough, St. George's hundred. Her father was a native of Maryland and a well-known farmer and stock grower. Mr. and Mrs. Cleaver had children: I. Charles, died in boyhood; II. Ann, died in childhood; III. Samuel, died in 1887; IV. Charles, died in boyhood; V. Joseph, 2, farmer of St. George's hundred; VI. Angelina (Mrs. James M. Vandegrift); VII. Sarah B.; VIII. Eliza (Mrs. Henry D. Hall), of Philadelphia; IX. Julia F., widow of Charles S. Boyd, of Philadelphia; X. Henry. Mr. Cleaver was a member of the Society of Friends. He died June 23, 1858, in Port Penn and was buried in Hickory Grove cemetery. His wife and children were members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Cleaver died in Port Penn, June 23, 1858, and was buried in Hickory Grove cemetery.

Henry Cleaver attended the public schools of Port Penn, the Delaware City Academy, and a private school in Philadelphia. After completing his education in these institutions he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1869 after the death of his father and brother Samuel Cleaver, succeeded to the management of their extensive enterprises. For nearly thirty years, he has dealt extensively in grain, coal, etc., and has conducted all his ventures with fair success. In 1873 Mrs. Cleaver was elected a director of the Delaware City National Bank, and in July, 1889, was chosen president of that institution, which important position he has filled with much credit to himself and profit to the bank. He was appointed postmaster of Port Penn in 1872, and for the past quarter of a century has given entire satisfaction to all the patrons of the office and to the government. Mr. Cleaver is a Republican, and a sincere believer in his party and its platforms. He has never married. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and librarian of the Sunday school, and devotes much of his time to church work. He is of unassuming manner, but is honored by all for his excellence of character, a heritage well maintained, which descends from a long line of worthy ancestors.

GEORGE W. DUNCAN, Port Penn, Del., son of James and Susan (Kelly) Duncan, was born in New Castle, New Castle county, Del., August 18, 1849.

His parents were born in Ireland, and were of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born October 19, 1816, and where he received his early education. James Duncan came to America in a sailing vessel in 1832, and landed in Philadelphia. He learned carpentry under William McArthur, and remained with him until he attained his majority. After working at his trade for several years in Philadelphia, he removed to Wilmington, Del. A

few years later he became proprietor of the Green Tree Hotel, at Rising Sun, on the Brandywine creek, and later took charge of the Market Street hotel, on Market street, New Castle. Mr. Duncan relinquished the hotel business after a time, and returned to Wilmington, where he resumed his trade, and carried it on for eight years. In 1857 he went back to New Castle and helped in the construction of the county jail. In 1858 he was employed on Fort Delaware under General Newton, and was the last workman discharged. His work there done, he once more made New Castle his home, and resided there, —actively engaged all the while,—until his death, October 1, 1896. He was a highly respected citizen, was well posted on the leading questions of the day, and was remarkably well versed in Bible history. He was a member of the A. F. and A. M. Mr. Duncan's first vote was cast in 1840 for Van Buren, and he was always afterwards a consistent Democrat and an able exponent of the party's principles. It was a matter of much regret to him that he could not live to vote for W. J. Bryan ("the poor man's candidate," he delighted in calling him) for president, in 1896. James Duncan was married at the United States hotel, in Wilmington, to Susan, daughter of James and Mary Kelly, of Frankford. Mrs. Duncan was born in Donegal, Ireland. They had nine children: I. Jane (Mrs. Henry McPike); II. Maggie, died young; III. George W.; IV. James, plasterer, died in 1895; V. Mary, died in 1882; VI. John, plasterer, of New Castle; VII. Maggie; VIII. William, brick-mason; IX. Agnes, at home. Mrs. Duncan is still living at New Castle. Mr. Duncan was in his early life a Presbyterian, but later became a member of the Catholic church. His body was buried in St. Peter's R. C. churchyard, New Castle.

George W. Duncan was educated in the public schools of Wilmington and New Castle, in the latter by W. F. Lane. He early secured employment and worked first for the P., W. & B. R. R. for a short time. At the age of seventeen he shipped as a sailor on the revenue cutter *W. H. Seward*. After eighteen months' trial, he gave up a sea-faring life, and learned carpentry under Capt. G. H. Jameson, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he continued for eighteen months to work at his trade. In 1879 he obtained a berth on the receiving ship *Frankfort*, at Newport News navy yard, and was afterward transferred to the tug-boat *Fortuna*. On this vessel, however, he did not remain long, but returned to his trade, and continued at it until 1885. In that year he was appointed by Charles S. Fairchild, secretary of the treasury, as keeper of the Front Range light-house at Port Penn. He still retains that position, which he has filled to the greatest satisfaction of the government and of sea-faring people.

Naturally a mechanical genius, possessing a personal knowledge of the dangers that are always near those who "go down to the sea in ships," an energetic and conscientious employee, he takes keenest pleasure in making improvements to his station and in having his beacon always burning brightly when it is needed for the guidance of the mariner. He is an unfailing supporter of the Democratic party.

On October 27, 1870, George W. Duncan was married to Annie P., daughter of James and Emma (Chase) Duncan, of New Castle. Their children are: I. Thomas P., inspector of dredges in the Delaware river; II. Alfred, died young; III. Emma (Mrs. John Gam), of Augustine Pier; IV. George, at home; V. Malloy, died young; VI. Susan A.; VII. William Herbert; VIII. James; IX. Irwin S. B.; X. William Horsey, died in 1882.

JOHN COWGILL CORBIT, P. O. Odessa, Del., eldest son of Daniel and Eliza (Naudain) Corbit, was born in Odessa, January 20, 1836.

His great-great-grandfather, Daniel Corbit, was a very early settler in the state of Delaware. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the seventeenth century. On his arrival in America, he went first to West Chester, Chester county, Pa., where he became engaged in farming. He married Miss Brinton, and about 1710 or 1715, removed to Delaware, and resided near Odessa, on the banks of Appoquinimink creek, where he bought and improved a very extensive tract of land; it measured about 1,000 acres. He had several children, Rev. William P. Corbit, a learned and eloquent preacher of the M. E. church in New York was his grandson. A son, Daniel, 2, was the great-grandfather of John C. and Daniel W. Corbit, of Odessa. The first Daniel Cor-

bit was buried in the Friends' cemetery at Odessa, then Cantwell Bridge, he being a member of that Society.

Daniel Corbit, 2, was born at the homestead on the banks of the Appoquinimink, and followed the same calling as his father's, being a large land owner, and not only cultivating the soil, but raising cattle and other stock. Like his father, he was a Friend, and dying on the farm, was buried in the cemetery of the Society at Odessa.

His son, William Corbit, was born on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, November 10, 1745. He received a good education in Philadelphia, and first became a farmer, but later removed to Odessa, where he opened one of the first tanneries in that vicinity. In 1773, he built in Odessa a fine brick mansion of the English, now called colonial, style; the work on this dwelling was done by an English contractor, named Robert May, at a cost of 1500 pounds sterling. This substantial building, still in good preservation, is now the residence of Daniel W. Corbit, grandson of its original proprietor. William Corbit was an active man of business, and added a mercantile enterprise to his other occupations. He was three times married. His first wife was Mary Pennell, a lady of English descent; their only child, Pennell Corbit, married a daughter of Governor Clark. The first Mrs. Corbit died, and was interred in the Friends' burial ground at Odessa. The second wife of William Corbit was Sarah Fisher, also of English ancestry, who was a relative of Hon. John M. Clayton and of Judge George P. Fisher. The only offspring of this marriage was William F. Corbit, who became prominent as a merchant of Odessa. After the death of Mrs. Sarah Corbit, Mr. Corbit married Mary, daughter of John Cowgill, "the Martyr Quaker of Little Creek." Their children were: I. John C.; II. Daniel; III. Thomas, deceased; IV. Mary, deceased; V. Sarah, married Presley Spruance, of Delaware, U. S. Senator, and father of Judge Spruance. William Corbit died August 1, 1818; his remains and those of his wife were interred in Odessa.

Their son, Daniel Corbit, born on the banks of the Schuylkill river, October 2, 1796, was about five years old when his father removed his family to Cantwell's Bridge, now Odessa. The youth received a thorough education in the school under the auspices of the Society of Friends, in Smyrna, Del. At the age of sixteen, he became a clerk in the store of his brother, William F. Corbit, of Odessa, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then purchased the tannery at Cantwell's Bridge, and conducted it prosperously until 1850. Having bought 800 acres of land in Appoquinimink and Saint George's hundreds, he relinquished his tanning business, and devoted his attention to agriculture, but more particularly to raising peaches, in which he was very successful; he is counted among the pioneers in peach culture in that section of the state. Mr. Corbit's sound judgment and intelligence, coupled with what is called "good common sense," rendered him very serviceable to his neighbors and friends in matters of business. He was frequently consulted, and was usually called upon to write such legal documents as were needed by the townsmen, which he did in a clear, lawyer-like style. For many years he was director of the Bank of Smyrna. He was first a supporter of the Federalist party, was afterwards a Whig, and later a Republican. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1852, and several times represented his district in the state legislature. The nomination for governor was several times tendered to him, but always absolutely refused. Daniel Corbit was married in 1833 to Eliza, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Snow) Naudain, and sister of Hon. Arnold Naudain, M. D. She was born in Leipsic, Kent county, Del. (A sketch of the Naudain family appears elsewhere in this work.) Their children are as follows: I. John Cowgill; II. Louisa A., widow of Captain Charles Corbit, of the Delaware Cavalry, who was a distant cousin; III. Daniel, died when four years old; IV. William Brinton, M. D., graduate of Jefferson Medical College, was for a long time in the Surgeon General's Department, in Washington, D. C., and died in that city in July, 1882; V. Daniel Wheeler, of Odessa. Mrs. Eliza Corbit died in Odessa, in December, 1844. Her character was one of peculiar loveliness, and she was equally admired for her refinement and her intellectual acquirements. Mr. Corbit, in April, 1847, married his distant cousin, Mary Wilson, daughter of David Wilson, a prominent merchant of Odessa. Their only child is Mary, wife of E. Tatnall

Warner, of Wilmington, Del. Mary Corbit survived her husband three years, dying March 21, 1880; she was one who inspired affection in all who came in contact with her, by her gentleness and kindly consideration, even for strangers. She was at the same time unusually intelligent and cultured. Daniel Corbit's death took place in May, 1877. He was a strict adherent to the doctrines and customs of the Friends, and a man of great benevolence and of very noble character.

John C. Corbit, eldest son of Daniel Corbit, was educated in a private school in Odessa, taught by Miss Cowgill; at Westtown Friends' School, in Chester county, Pa.; and at Haverford College, Montgomery county, Pa. His education completed, he devoted his attention to farming and fruit culture, with abundant success. He is a very large landed proprietor, owning about 1500 acres in Appoquinimink and Saint George's hundreds, on which he has made extensive improvements. His possessions include the tract originally owned by Daniel Corbit, the pioneer of the family in Delaware, on the banks of the Appoquinimink creek. A farmer who, like Mr. Corbit, brings science and intelligence to bear upon agricultural methods, cannot fail to be of the greatest service to the neighborhood in which he lives; and the examples of the value of improved modes of cultivation introduced by him, have done much to increase the productiveness of the county. Mr. Corbit is a director and stockholder of the New Castle County National Bank, and was elected president of the board, October 26, after many years' service as vice-president. He is also president of the Cantwell Mutual Insurance Company; he has an interest in both companies. Mr. Corbit is a worthy successor of his respected ancestry, a man of strong moral convictions, of blameless life and of great ability. He is of a kindly and generous disposition, genial and courteous. Without seeking or desiring office, he is a decided Republican.

John Cowgill Corbit was married at Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, November 30, 1859, to Emily P., daughter of Alexander and Ann Alee (Hoffecker) Peterson; she is a native of Philadelphia. Their children are: I. Alexander P., farmer, at home, was educated in the public schools of Odessa, and at Haverford College, of which institution he is a graduate; II. Daniel, whose education was similar to that of his brother, is also a farmer, and at home; III. John C., Jr., of Philadelphia, shared the same educational advantages as those of his brothers.

The Peterson family is of Swedish origin, and came among the earliest settlers of the state of Delaware. Israel Peterson, the grandfather of Mrs. Corbit, was born in Kent county, Del., where also he lived and died. He married Margaret, daughter of John Cook, high sheriff of Kent county under the English crown. Their children were: I. John; II. Henry; III. Margaret; IV. Elizabeth; V. Mary; VI. Alexander. All the family are now deceased, and their bodies are interred in the family burial place in the Odd Fellows' cemetery at Smyrna, Del. Alexander Peterson, youngest child of Israel Peterson, was born near Smyrna in Kent county, March 10, 1796, was educated in subscription schools, obtained a position as clerk in Smyrna at the age of fourteen, and afterwards for a number of years held the same position in the store of Thomas Kelly, in Philadelphia. From that city he returned to Smyrna, where he and his brother John opened a tanyard. In 1837, he opened a tanyard on Front street, in Philadelphia, still retaining his interest in the Smyrna tannery. Several years later, Mr. Peterson opened a leather store in William street, Philadelphia, which he continued until his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, in 1869. He was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, but was not active in political affairs. Alexander Peterson was married in Smyrna, Del., to Ann Alee, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Alee) Hoffecker; she was of French and German descent, and was born in Kent county in 1801. Their children are: I. Sarah; II. Margaret Cook, deceased; III. Mary Emory, deceased; IV. John, who died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Corbit, in 1895; V. Emily P. (Mrs John C. Corbit); VI. Ann, deceased. Mrs. Peterson died in Philadelphia in 1889, and she, as well as her husband, was buried in the cemetery of the I. O. O. F. at Symrna. The family stands high in the community, adding to the "claims of long descent" the more substantial claim of many excellent personal qualities.

DANIEL WHEELER CORBIT, Odessa, Del., son of Daniel and Eliza (Naudain) Corbit, was born March 7, 1843. Having re-

ceived his primary education in home schools, he was sent at the age of twelve to the Friends' boarding-school at Westtown, Pa., then under the supervision of Samuel Alsop; there he studied for three years, and then in the Friends' school in Wilmington, Del., for one year. He made his final preparation for college at Delaware City, Del., and was admitted to the sophomore class of Haverford College in 1860. After entering the senior class, he was obliged to relinquish the remainder of his course, and to return home, on account of the absence of his brother-in-law, Capt. Charles Corbit, then in the Union army. Mr. Corbit began farming, but on July 11, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, of the Delaware Emergency Regiment, under Col. Henry, for nine months, in the ranks. After doing duty for thirty days, the regiment was discharged near New Castle, and Mr. Corbit returned to his agricultural interests, giving much time and attention to his peach orchards, which were very extensive and thriving. He is warmly interested in all local enterprises, and is a Republican of strong convictions. As has been said earlier, his home is in the old historic family mansion.

Daniel W. Corbit was married October 13, 1870, at Saint George's, Del., to Mary Clark, daughter of Anthony M. Higgins, of New Castle county, and sister of Hon. Anthony Higgins, of the U. S. Senate. She is a great-granddaughter of Governor Clark. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Corbit are: I. Sara Clark, wife of F. W. Curtis, paper manufacturer, of Newark, Del.; II. Louisa Naudain. Mr. Corbit is an elder, and has been trustee and treasurer, of Drawyer's church, having united with the Presbyterian communion in 1875. He is a man of exemplary Christian life.

WILLIAM FISHER CORBIT, of Odessa, Del., deceased, half brother of Daniel Corbit, was the son of William and Sarah (Fisher) Corbit. He received a good practical education, and became a merchant, taking a prominent part in the business affairs of Odessa. He was also a gentleman of literary taste and ability, wrote well in prose and in verse, being gifted with a poetic talent, in which he has few rivals in the state. William F. Corbit was married in Smyrna, Del., to Rhoda Davis, sister of Judge Davis. Their only child was James Corbit, M. D., who died in 1840. Dr. James Corbit founded a public library in Odessa, which was the first free library in the state, and which is now maintained by the Corbit family. Mrs. William F. Corbit died in Odessa, where her husband also died; their remains rest in the Friends' burying ground at that place.

THE EAGLE AND HIS RIVAL.

BY WM. FISHER CORBIT, 1815.

The giant eagle soared on high
Into the regions of the sky.
Dashed through the clouds,
And on the highest mountain sat,
And said, "Here then I stand,
Head of my kingdom; who shall fly
To this sublime untrodden land.
Who can approach me?"
"I," said a small voice; he looked around
And spied an earth-worm on the ground.
"We rivals—so!
How camest thou here?" the eagle called.
"I? from below." "And how then here?"
"I *crawled*."
Ye Ministers and Generals,
Ye Chancellors and Cardinals,
Laureates and Lawyers—all.
Who occupy those seats on high,
Come now and tell us, did you fly,
Or did you *crawl*?
'Tis really odd, how oft one traces
Mere crawlers to the loftiest places!

WILLIAM BRINTON CORBIT, M. D., son of Daniel and Eliza (Naudain) Corbit, was born in Odessa, August 2, 1840. He was educated in public schools, Friends' School, of Westtown, Pa., and Haverford College, and obtained his medical course in Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1863. He was appointed to Blockley Hospital for one year. For two years he was a Surgeon in the U. S. Army, and at the close of the war went to Europe, and continued his studies in Berlin, Vienna and Paris. After returning to his native land, he began practice at Philadelphia, his residence and office being on North Broad street. In 1876, Dr. Corbit was married to Virginia Dove, daughter of Dr. Dove, a well known physician, of Washington. After his marriage he removed to Washington and became assistant to Dr. Woodward, of the Medical Department, U. S. A., and continued in this position up to the date of his death, July, 1882. His widow resides in Washington.

His will conveyed to his wife $10,000, to be applied at her death to the Corbit Library,

of Odessa. The doctor was a linguist, a lover of books and one of the founders of the Cosmos Club, of Philadelphia.

MERRITT NOXON WILLITS, P. O. Middletown, Del., son of Horatio Nelson and Elizabeth Noxon (Merritt) Willits, was was born on the old Noxon farm, afterward known as Walnut Landing Farm, in St. George's hundred, near Middletown, September 5, 1847.

The Willits family was for many generations resident in England. We find the branch, of which Merritt Noxon Willits is a member, residing in 1657, at Hempstead, Long Island. The family was of the Society of Friends, its members good citizens, industrious, upright and peaceable, both in their native country and in America.

Thomas Willits, grandfather of Merritt Willits, was born near Tuckerton, N. J., and received a good education, the Friends being always careful to secure this advantage to their children. He became a farmer, and continued to reside near Tuckerton until he was about sixty-five years of age.

In 1839, having a strong desire to share the advantages of what was then the far West, he went to La Porte, Ind., where he resided until his death. For the first two years after his migration to Indiana, Mr. Willits continued the pursuit of farming, finally retiring from active life. He was, in his early manhood a Federalist, and on the formation of the Whig party, naturally gravitated into its ranks.

Thomas Willits was married at Tuckerton, New Jersey, to his second wife, who was the daughter of his father's brother, James Willits, of Little Egg Harbor. Their children were: I. Horatio Nelson; II. James R., M. D., of Fredonia, Kas.; III. Hannah, married William Holman, M. D., of La Porte, Ind.; IV. Martha, married Asa C. Ridgway, of La Porte, Ind.; V. Phebe, married Allen R. Pharo, of Philadelphia; VI. Louisa, married Isaac Holman, of Rochester, Ind.; VII. Marietta, married George Anderson, of Chicago; VIII. Henry, of California.

Thomas Willits died at La Porte, Ind., in 1876, at the age of seventy-two. The death of his wife occurred at the same place, in 1881, when she was in her ninety-third year. They were both life-long Friends.

Horatio Nelson Willits, the eldest of the children, was born near Tuckerton, December 15, 1809, and was named in honor of the lamented victor of the then recent battle of Trafalgar. He first attended school in his own neighborhood, and principally in the winter months, as he assisted on his father's farm during the busy season. By his own efforts, he afterwards supplied many of the deficiencies in his early education. At the age of fifteen, he became apprenticed to his uncle, Joseph Bartlett Willits, of Philadelphia, a well known contractor, builder and architect. Having completed his apprenticeship and reached his majority, he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Allen A. Pharo, of Philadelphia, for the purpose of being educated as a builder. They erected many private dwellings as well as public buildings, among them the Noble street Friends' Meetinghouse, and the Asylum for the Blind. The partnership lasted until 1842. Mr. Willits then continued the business alone for a short time, after which he removed to Baltimore and was for a year engaged in the manufacture of umbrellas.

In 1846, he settled on the Maple Grove farm, a part of the tract which came into his wife's family by conveyance from William Penn. This farm Mr. Willits cultivated until 1870. In 1847, he built a commodious dwelling on this property. From 1870 till 1880, he was one of the most extensive dealers in and producers of peaches on the peninsula. His own trees were very numerous and productive; at one time he had forty thousand in bearing. During the year 1888, Mr. Willits purchased a peach evaporating factory in Middletown, from which were turned out large quantities of fruit. In this year he retired from business at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Willits was an active and thorough business man, a stockholder and director of the New Castle county National Bank, of Odessa, and one of the oldest members of its board. He was connected in the same way with the Cantwell Fire Insurance Company. To these positions, his son, Merritt Noxon Willits, has succeeded. Politically, Mr. Willits was a Whig, and decided in his opposition to slavery, espousing the cause of the Union, and contributing liberally from his means for its maintenance.

On April 1, 1846, Horatio Nelson Willits was married the second time to Elizabeth

Noxon, daughter of Thomas Schee and Mary Paxson (Noxon) Merritt. She was born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 7, 1823. Their children were: I. Merritt Noxon; II. Horace C., died in infancy; III. Clarence Douglas, who also died very young. Mr. Willits was, prior to his marriage, a Friend, after which he became a member of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal church at Middletown, of which he has for many years been senior warden. Both he and his wife still live on the old homestead.

Merritt Noxon Willits, the eldest son, began his education at St. Anne's rectory, taught by Rev. H. Harold, then studied at the Middletown Academy; afterward attended boarding school at West Chester, Pa., under Professor Myers; and finally pursued his course of study under Rev. Dr. Clempson, at Claymont, Del. He had now begun preparation for the study of the law, when his eyes becoming seriously affected, he was compelled to lay aside his life's choice. He returned home, but enjoyed five years' instruction under private tutors, among whom were Mr. Sharer, a Confederate prisoner then on parole, and the Rev. James H. Brooks, now of Oil City, Pa.

After completing his education, Mr. Willits took charge of the Maple Grove farm, and continued actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892. He was interested for years with his father in peach culture, and is still extensively engaged in fruit raising, besides superintending the cultivation of about eight hundred acres of land in St. George's hundred. Mr. Willits has the excellent business qualifications of enterprise and sound judgment, which are called into requisition in public concerns as well as private affairs. He was one of the originators and is a stockholder in the Creamery Company at Middletown. He has succeeded his father as stockholder and director in the Odessa National Bank and the Cantwell Fire Insurance Company, and has been for one term Trustee of the Poor for New Castle county. His politics are Republican, and he holds a membership in the Masonic Lodge, No. 5, A. F. and A. M., and in the Junior Order of American Mechanics, both of Middletown.

Merritt Noxon Willits was married, October 9, 1869, to Laura Eugenia, daughter of Elias S. and Mary J. (Brooks) Naudain. Their children were: I. Horatio Nelson; II. Laura Eugenia; III. Merritt Noxon.

The eldest, Horatio Nelson, was educated for the profession of law, having registered as a student at the New Castle County Bar, under Hon. Edward G. Bradford, now Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of Delaware. He continued his studies in the office of Mr. Bradford and his partners, Lewis C. Vandegrift and William Michael Byrne, under their personal direction for one year, when he entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, retaining as his private preceptor, Hampton L. Carson, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, and member of the faculty of the Law Department. Under Mr. Carson's immediate instruction, he completed his term of three years, and was graduated, June 8, 1898, as Bachelor of Laws. Merritt Noxon Willits, the younger, received a liberal education and entered commercial life in Philadelphia. Mrs. Willits died February 9, 1875, and was interred in the cemetery at old St. Anne's.

Mr. Willits married again in 1879. His second wife was Louisa W., daughter of Jesse C. and Lydia W. Ridgway. They had issue: I. Clara Lydia; II. Jesse Royden; III. Elizabeth Noxon, died in infancy. Mr. Willits's family are all members of the Episcopal Church, he being treasurer and for many years a vestryman.

The Merritt family, maternal ancestors of Merritt Noxon Willits, have for generations been residents of New Castle county, holding a respectable and influential position in the community. Thomas Merritt, born in New Castle, 1768, was all his life a farmer in St. George's hundred. In politics, he was a Federalist. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Schee, an extensive farmer in the county, of Dutch descent. Their only child was Thomas Schee, born in 1794. Thomas Merritt, when not yet thirty years of age, died, September 1, 1797.

The son, Thomas Schee Merritt, being then only three years old, was cared for by his uncles, Drs. Benjamin and John Merritt, of Wilmington, who gave him a good education. When of age, he went to Philadelphia, where he learned the art of tanning. Afterward, he moved to Appoquinimink hundred where he began farming on the tract of his land now owned by Robert Cochran. Mr. Merritt

afterward settled on part of the old Noxon tract known as Sunnyside, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a Whig and afterward a Republican, was Trustee of the Poor for New Castle county, and a man who enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

Thomas Schee Merritt was married to Mary Paxson, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Black) Noxon, born near Norton. Their issue were: I. Elizabeth Noxon, married Horatio Nelson Willits; II. Sarah Gorrell, died at the age of eleven months. Mrs. Merritt died in 1828, and was buried in the family vault at Noxonton, from which place her body was removed to St. Anne's Cemetery, and placed with the remains of her husband's second wife, her sister, Sarah Noxon. The offspring of the second marriage were: I. Mary Noxon; II. Martha Black, married Horatio Willits, son of Allen Ridgway and Phebe Willits Pharo; III. Hannah Schee, married John J. Lockwood. Mrs. Sarah Merritt died in 1874; her husband survived her until 1878. Both were interred in St. Anne's cemetery. The family were all members of that church.

Few families have been better known in the state that the Noxons who founded and gave their name to Noxonton, at which place for many years country fairs were annually held. The tents occupied either side of the main road for a long distance. This old landmark, now so quiet and ancient looking, was in those days the resort of merry-makers and gay crowds of country people from round about. Noxonton is located on Appoquinimink Creek and in the hundred which derives its name from that stream.

Thomas Noxon, the first of the name in Delaware, was born in Kingston, New York, 1669, came to Delaware while yet a young man, and settled on Appoquinimink Creek, where Noxonton now is. There he purchased a tract of some 3000 acres of land, which was cultivated by the large number of slaves owned by him. Here, Thomas Noxon built one of the finest brick mansions in the state. Near it was constructed the old vault to be used as a place of burial by himself and his descendants forever. This was the first of its kind in the region, and still holds the remains of its builder with those of many of his name.

Thomas Noxon's wife was Mary, daughter of Colonel B. Pierce, an officer in the English army and a resident of Maryland, where Mrs. Noxon was born. Of their five children, only two, Benjamin and Sarah, lived beyond their infancy. The bodies of all now repose in the vault before referred to, where more than one hundred persons have, in the past, been interred.

Benjamin Noxon, son of Thomas, was born on the old homestead, educated and afterward made milling and farming his vocations. He was a large land owner and man of business, and lived and died in the vicinity of Noxonton. His wife was Elizabeth Harrison Ward, of Maryland. One child, who died in infancy, was the fruit of this marriage.

After his first wife's death, Benjamin Noxon married Sarah Gorrell, daughter of James and Ruth Gorrell, of Maryland. Their children were Benjamin and James, the last of whom died at the age of twenty-seven years. Benjamin cultivated the home farm all his life, which, however, was not a long one, his death occurring when he was thirty-two. His remains were laid with those of the rest of his family.

He was married to Martha Black and had by her four children: I. Sarah, died in infancy; II. Mary Paxson; III. Sarah Gorrell; IV. Elizabeth Black. The last named died when twenty-five years old. The first two children, as before stated, were married to Thomas Schee Merritt. By his union with the eldest, Mary Paxson Noxon, he became the grandparent of Merritt Noxon Willits.

JONATHAN KNIGHT WILLIAMS, P. O. Odessa, Del., son of John Jarrett and Lydia (Knight) Williams, was born in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pa., May 25, 1828.

His grandfather, Anthony Williams, a strict Friend, and of Welsh descent, was a resident of the same part of Pennsylvania, where, since their first immigration, the family had been greatly esteemed and respected for industry and unwavering adherence to principle. Anthony Williams, being a Friend, was a non-combatant; and during the war of the Revolution, he obeyed his convictions with a zealous spirit of a martyr. Every effort was made to bring him into the ranks of the British army; but persuasions, threats, and even attempted coercion were alike in

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vain. Anthony Williams married Rachel Jarrett, a member of another large and respected family of Friends. Their son, John Jarrett Williams, was born in 1782; he was a farmer. He always followed the faith and customs of his Quaker ancestors, except in his marriage, for which he fell under the censure of the meeting; his wife, Lydia, daughter of Jonathan Knight, not being a Friend. They had five children: I. Mary Knight; II. Thomas, a farmer on the homestead; III. Jonathan Knight; IV. John Jay, farmer, of Cecil county, Md.; V. Harriet, who died in infancy. John Jarrett Williams died at the age of sixty-nine, in November, 1851.

Jonathan K. Williams was educated with the care always bestowed upon children of Friends. He attended the common schools until he was fifteen years old, when he was sent to the excellent boarding schools of the Society at Claymont and Byberry, for four years, and afterwards for one winter to the Friends' Academy, at Alexandria, Va. These schools imparted to him thorough training in the English branches and in mathematics. After his course was ended, he assisted his brother, Thomas, in the cultivation of the homestead farm. On March 25, 1852, he removed to the farm in Delaware on which he has ever since made his home. It consists of 300 acres of arable land, and is principally devoted to the cultivation of cereals, and fine orchards of apples and pears. In 1871, Mr. Williams purchased the Mapleton farm, and five years later the Foard tract, between Odessa and Middletown. He is active and enterprising, and attends carefully to the improvement and cultivation of his extensive property, introducing such methods as he finds best calculated to increase and maintain the productiveness of the soil. He also rears horses and cattle of superior breeds. Mr. Williams is regarded by all who know him as entirely trustworthy; his frank and candid speech, coupled with just and honorable dealings in all matters of business, inspire general confidence. He is a Republican. During the war of the Rebellion, he was constant and uncompromising in his devotion to the Union cause. His business abilities are placed at the service of the New Castle county National Bank, of Odessa, of which he is a director; of the Odessa Creamery Co., of which he has been president since 1889; he has been a school commissioner of his hundred.

Jonathan Knight Williams was married September 15, 1853, to Fannie, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Fox) Shallcross, of Philadelphia, and sister of Sereck Shallcross, of Saint George's hundred. Their children are: I. Lydia (Mrs. Leonard Aspril), of Odessa; II. John J., died when fifteen months old, in 1856; III. Margaret (Mrs. G. E. Hukill), of Middletown; IV. Mary Knight (Mrs. Edwin S. Wood), of Horsham township, Montgomery county, Pa.; V. Adeline Evans, died aged four years, in 1865; VI. John Jay, died when one year old, in 1863; VII. Fannie Shallcross; VIII. Bessie C. In 1868, Mr. Williams became a member of the Methodist church of Odessa, and is active in the service of the congregation, as steward and trustee. Mrs. Williams is a lady of genial manner, and "given to hospitality."

The Shallcross family is descended from three brothers, of English birth, who settled in Pennsylvania early in the history of that colony, one in Bucks county, another in Delaware county, and the third, Thomas Shallcross, great-grandfather of Mrs. Jonathan K. Williams, in Oxford township, in the northern part of Philadelphia county. They were Friends, and were of the peaceable, kindly and contented character for which members of that Society are noted. Thomas Shallcross and his son, also named Thomas, were farmers, and passed their entire lives in Oxford township. Thomas Shallcross, 2, was born in 1763; he owned a tract of 112 acres in or near the old borough of Frankford, and now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. As a Friend and a non-combatant, he took no active part in the Revolutionary war, but came into very close contact with the army under General Washington, that great commander and his forces encamping on the Shallcross farm during the memorable winter of 1776. The family were obliged to pen up their sheep carefully, to keep them from foragers; their cattle they chained in the stalls, but that did not prevent their losing many of them, for the soldiers would decapitate them, leaving the beasts' heads hanging in the chains, while they carried their bodies off and cooked them over the camp-fires, never offering any compensation. Thomas Shallcross, 2, was an industrious farmer, and a

faithful member of the Society of Friends. He adhered to the Whig party. Mr. Shallcross married in his own neighborhood, and had children as follows: I. Jacob; II. Benjamin; III. Mary; IV. Susan; V. Thomas; VI. Leonard; VII. Zeno; VIII. Charles; IX. Elizabeth; X. Ann. His first wife dying, he married Ann Kester. He died in 1856, at the venerable age of ninety-three, and was interred in Cedar Hill cemetery, beside the Penn boundary stone. This family received their grants of land from the founder himself.

His son, Jacob Shallcross, was born on the homestead in Oxford township, March 4, 1791. He received a good education, and became a skillful and successful farmer. He was the owner of 116 acres of good arable land in Oxford township. Mr. Shallcross was noted as a sportsman; he was a good shot, and hunted with success in various parts of Pennsylvania and in Delaware. He was originally a Whig, and afterwards became a Republican; was always a loyal supporter of his party, but sought no office. He served, however, as director of the poor. Jacob Shallcross was married in Oxford township to Margaret, daughter of Sereck and Ann (Crusin) Fox, natives of Oxford township, where Mrs. Shallcross was born in 1792. Mr. Fox was a farmer, and he and his wife were of German descent. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shallcross were: I. Sereck Fox, farmer, of Saint George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., married Ann Fenton, of Montgomery county, Pa.; II. Ann Elizabeth, married Joseph Waterman, both deceased; III. Mary, wife of Edward Livezey, both deceased; IV. Catherine (Mrs. Richard Cochran), of Middletown; V. Sarah (Mrs. W. A. Cochran), of Saint George's hundred, deceased; VI. William, died in Kent county, Md.; VII. Thomas, of Kent county, Md.; VIII. Fannie (Mrs. Jonathan K. Williams); IX. Henry, died young; X. an infant, deceased. Mr. Shallcross, with his wife and family, were members of the Episcopal church; they held a position of respect and influence. Jacob Shallcross died on the farm, April 4, 1874; his wife survived him until 1879, when she also died, on the farm, and both were interred in the family burial place in Cedar Hill cemetery.

HENRY AUGUSTUS NOWLAND, deceased, late of Saint George's hundred, Del., son of Augustus James and Mary (Shyter) Nowland, was born on the Nowland homestead in Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md., March 6, 1838.

The first of his name who settled in this country was Desmond Nowland, a native of Ireland, who came about 1680, and fixed his residence near the Warwick Catholic church, the land of which he took possession being granted to him by Lord Baltimore; it is still a part of the family inheritance. Dennis James Nowland, grandfather of Henry A. Nowland, was born on the old Nowland homestead in Sassafras Neck, October 12, 1750. He was a farmer, owning and cultivating 300 acres of land; his life was passed in the neighborhood in which he was born, and there he died in 1807, and was interred in the cemetery of St. Augustine's P. E. church, of which he and his family were members. He was a supporter of the Federalist party, but was not publicly active in politics, preferring to devote his attention to his home and vocation, rather than to take part in political contests, or shoulder the cares of office. Dennis J. Nowland was married, October 3, 1795, to Mary Mansfield Foard, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Mansfield) Foard; she was born in Sassafras Neck, January 19, 1777. The Foards were of English descent, a Cecil county family of refinement and intelligence. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nowland were: I. Margaret, born September 17, 1796; II. Edward, and III. Mary Ridgeway, twins, born November 27, 1797, of whom the former died in early life, and the latter was married, first to Andrew Garretson, a merchant, and in 1837, after his death, to James C. Mansfield, son of Gen. Richard Mansfield, and she died in 1856; IV. George W., born October 1, 1799; V. Augustus James, and VI. Sarah, married March 13, 1826, to Benjamin Shyter, twins; VII. Alfred C., of New Castle, Del., born February 15, 1803, married to Phebe Pennington, who died, in 1830 to Mary Amanda Biddle, who also died, and in 1835 to Ann Jemima, daughter of General Mansfield; VIII. Lambert D., captain in the U. S. Army, born September 5, 1805, married Anna Maria, daughter of Dr. ——— Foard, of Cecil county, Md.; IX. Louisa H., born March 19, 1808, married

November 28, 1831, to Samuel Staples, Esq., a prominent lawyer; X. Frisby M., and XI. Henry Neilson, twins, born May 11, 1810, the former was captain of a vessel, the latter was married, July 19, 1832, to Elizabeth O. Matthews. All of this family are now deceased. Their mother, Mrs. Mary M. Nowland, died on the homestead April 6, 1844, and was interred in the burial ground of the family. Henry A. Nowland has in his possession remarkably fine portraits in oil of these grandparents, painted more than a hundred years ago, of value not only as heirlooms, but as specimens of the spirited and artistic work of the portrait painters of the eighteenth century.

Augustus James Nowland, third son of Dennis J. Nowland, was born on the old farm in Sassafras Neck, September 11, 1801, and was afforded a good education in the schools of his vicinity, upon which he improved greatly by judicious reading and close study. He cultivated the homestead farm until 1849, when he sold it, and removed to Kent county, Md., and there purchased a farm on which he resided until 1865. In that year he went to reside on the farm owned at one time by Gen. Richard Mansfield, later by Mrs. Alfred Nowland, in Saint George's hundred, New Castle county; it is a tract of 380 acres, and here he lived a retired life during the remainder of his days. He was a lifelong Democrat, a supporter of the doctrines of Presidents Jefferson and Jackson. He was elected commissioner of Cecil county, Md., and efficiently fulfilled the duties of his office. Augustus James Nowland was married, February 1, 1836, to Mary J., daughter of Henry T. and Francina (Wirt) Sluyter; the family is of Dutch descent, and Mrs. Nowland and her parents were born in Bohemia Manor, Md. The children of this marriage are: I. Henry Augustus; II. Mary Jemima, born May 11, 1840, died October 26, 1840; III. Dennis James, born March 12, 1842, a well-known farmer of Kent county, Md., married Ida Warfield, December 4, 1872; IV. a child that died in infancy. Augustus J. Nowland and his wife were faithful members of St. Augustine's Episcopal church. Mr. Nowland died on the farm in Saint George's hundred, February 5, 1879, and was buried in the cemetery attached to the church, his grave being in the southwest corner of the ground, in accordance with his last request. Mrs. Nowland died in 1885, and her remains repose beside those of her husband.

The first representative in America of the Sluyter family, from which Mrs. Nowland descended, was Dr. Peter Sluyter, who came in 1683 from Amsterdam, Holland. He was the founder of a colony of Labadists, and settled on Bohemia Manor, in Cecil county, Md. His estate was very large, extending from the Bohemian river as far as to the present site of St. Augustine's church. The last of the family to occupy this domain was Benjamin Fletcher Sluyter, great-great-grandson of Henry Sluyter, nephew of the original owner, and proprietor of the tract in 1716; the farm is now owned by Frederick Brady. Mrs. Nowland's father, Henry Sluyter, was the son of another Henry, or Harry, Sluyter.

After the removal of the family to Kent county, Md., Henry A. Nowland attended the schools of his neighborhood, and afterwards studied at Washington College, Chestertown, Md., from 1853 to 1855. At the age of nineteen years, he became a teacher, and followed that vocation for four years, in the first district of Galena, Kent county, Md. To those years Mr. Nowland recurred as the happiest of his life, when hope and enthusiasm were in their early glow and when the pleasure which he had always taken in serving his fellow-beings was as yet unalloyed by experiences of ingratitude and of failure. He took great delight in teaching. Among his pupils were such men as L. D. Gooding, now principal of the Conference Academy at Dover, Hon. W. A. Comegys, ex-speaker of the Delaware House of Representatives, Nathaniel McGinnes, and others, all of whom speak in the highest terms of Mr. Nowland's merits and qualifications as an instructor. In 1865, when the Gen. Richard Mansfield farm became the home of the family, Mr. Nowland relieved his father, now becoming enfeebled by advancing years, of the labor and care of farming, and continued to devote himself to the welfare and comfort of his parents as long as they lived. Ever afterward he was engaged in the management of that farm, which became his property in 1892, being bequeathed to him by a member of the Mansfield family, who were relatives of the Nowlands. He also purchased the Brady farm, which contains 75 acres, so that he was the

owner of more than 450 acres of land, on which he made many improvements. He was largely interested in stock, having over forty head of the best Holstein and short horned cattle, besides twenty head of horses. Mr. Nowland was a stockholder and director of the Middletown Creamery Co., and supplied milk to the creamery, the products of which amounted to $1,200 per annum. He was one of the founders and a director of the People's National Bank of Middletown, in which he was a stockholder. His business talent was utilized to a great degree in the service of the state. In 1892, he received from Governor Reynolds the appointment of trustee of the Delaware College, and that of trustee of the State Asylum for the Insane, but was compelled by ill health to resign these posts. Being also made trustee of the poor in Saint George's hundred, he served the board four years as president, and during that time was zealous and active in bringing about reforms in the management of the poor house and county hospital. Mr. Nowland was elected in 1874 to the state legislature, and served during his term on several important committees; of the Committee on Education, he was the capable and enthusiastic chairman, for no scheme for the better training of the rising generation ever appealed to him in vain. His best efforts were enlisted on behalf of the common school system; one of the first results of his services on this committee was the "New School Law of 1875," which was a great advance from the law of 1829, operative up to that time. The new law provided for a state superintendent and board of education, and for more thoroughly prepared teachers, and accomplished much in placing the system upon a higher plane. As beneficial, if not even more so, was Mr. Nowland's advocacy of the education of the negroes of the state, for which he asked for an appropriation of $5,000, speaking earnestly both in the committee and on the floor of the House in support of his demand. Thus the seed was sown which ripened fully in later days, bearing fruit in the ample provision now made for the fulfilment of this part of the duty of the commonwealth. Mr. Nowland was also a member of the Committee on Divorce, which originated the last restrictive legislation on this subject. In 1885, at the solicitation of friends, Mr. Nowland allowed his name to be brought before the Democratic convention as nominee for state treasurer, his opponent in the convention being Mr. Herbert; the vote was at first a tie, 14 to 14, but the nomination was afterwards given to Mr. Herbert. Mr. Nowland was always a consistent member of the Democratic party; he cast his first presidential vote for the "Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglass, and as a matter of principle, did not vote for Horace Greeley. In 1891, on account of impaired health, he retired from active life, but still attended to business. He was well-informed on current topics, his interest in the welfare and progress of his country, and, indeed, of the whole human race, being unabated.

Henry Augustus Nowland was married, October 25, 1876, in Middletown, Del., to Elizabeth, daughter of William H. and Maria (Hepburn) Blackiston, of Kent county, Md. She was born in that county, and is of English and Scotch ancestry. Their children are: I. Maria Hepburn; II. Augustus James; III. Mary B. Mrs. Elizabeth Nowland died in 1883. Her remains are interred in the burial ground of St. Anne's Episcopal church, at Middletown. In 1885, Mr. Nowland married her sister, Josephine Blackiston; she is, like her sister, a lady of culture and refinement. Mr. Nowland was junior warden of St. Anne's P. E. church, of which the family are esteemed members. Mr. Nowland died at his home in Saint George's hundred, Del., April 21, 1898.

WILLARD H. HALL, P. O. Port Penn, New Castle county, Del., son of Alfred K. and Alice (Mustard) Hall, was born in Milford, Kent county, Del., July 11, 1855.

The Hall family, one of the oldest in the state of Maryland, is of Scotch-Irish descent. The ancestors came to America with the first Presbyterians of the country, landing at New Castle, Del., about 1686. Mr. Hall's grandfather, William S. Hall, was born in Sussex county, Del., where he spent his youth, receiving his education in the schools of the district. William S. Hall devoted his energies to mercantile pursuits, and spent his life at Hall's Store, now Ocean View, Del., of which he was the first postmaster. Mr. Hall's diligence, close attention to business, and obliging disposition brought him financial success. He was, however, far too energetic and pro-

gressive to confine himself entirely to one line of business; and therefore invested in real estate, and at the time of his death owned two valuable farms. For many years Mr. Hall was justice of the peace in his district. He was known through all the country side as "Squire Hall," one who dealt justly and decided fairly without fear or favor. By this course, Mr. Hall won not merely popularity, but the respect and confidence of the community. He was a Whig, firm in his convictions, decided in expressing his opinions and an active, efficient worker for the success of the party. William S. Hall's first wife was Miss Tunnell, a relative of Governor Tunnell of Delaware. Their six children, all now dead, were: I. Alfred K.; II. Robert C.; III. Henry J.; IV. Alexander N.; V. Joseph T.; VI. Isabel, died in youth. Mrs. Hall died and is buried at Ocean View cemetery. Mr. Hall's second wife, Harriet Mustard, of Sussex county, Del., was a daughter of John Mustard, a sister of Mrs. Alfred K. Hall, and an aunt of D. L. Mustard, editor of the *Lewes Pilot*. Mrs. Harriet (Mustard) Hall, died at her home at Ocean View, in 1896, the mother of one child, May (Mrs. George Tunnell). Mr. Hall, his wife, and all his family were members of the Presbyterian church at Ocean View, Del. Mr. Hall was an elder and an active worker in the congregation; he gave the ground and built the church. He died at his home in Ocean View, and is buried in the cemetery there.

Alfred K. Hall was born at Ocean View, July 24, 1822. He received a good buisness education, and while still a boy went to work on one of his father's farms. But the quiet, uneventful country life was ill-suited to his bold, restless spirit. Love of adventure called him to the ever changing sea, and at the age of sixteen, he shipped on an Indian River vessel as cook, receiving four dollars per month. Naturally intelligent and observing, he was rapidly promoted from his humble position; he served for a time before the mast, then as second mate, first mate, and finally as captain of a coasting vessel. His pleasant but decided manner and thorough knowledge of the coast, made Mr. Hall a very successful captain. At the end of sixteen years, he abandoned the sea; and about 1860 began business as a coal and lumber merchant at Milford, Del. This venture was a financial success; and in 1870 Mr. Hall together with a number of enterprising citizens of the county formed a stock company called the Milford Alden Fruit Evaporating Company. Of this company Mr. Hall was not only a stockholder and a member of the board of directors, but also secretary and treasurer. After thriving in business for three years, the company lost heavily by fire and the enterprise was abandoned. Mr. Hall returned to the merchant's desk and soon built up an extensive and lucrative business, in which he was actively engaged at the time of his death. Alfred K. Hall was in youth a firm advocate of the doctrines of the Whigs, but later identified himself with the Republican party. He was an indefatigable worker, and was actively interested in politics. He was nominated for the state legislature, but was defeated by his opponent F. W. Causey. This defeat was in no respect owing to Mr. Hall's unpopularity, but due solely to the fact that the district was Democratic. Alfred K. Hall was married at Ocean View, Del., to Alice, daughter of John Mustard, of Cool Spring, Del. Their children are: I. Edward, and II. Frederick, both died in infancy; III. Robert C., a merchant of Milford, Del.; IV. James Alfred, captain of a coasting vessel; V. Willard H.; VI. Mary, died in youth; VII. Lydia M. (Mrs. R. D. Grier), of Salisbury, Md. Mr. Alfred Hall and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he was a deacon, and an earnest Christian worker.

His benevolence and integrity won for him the confidence and esteem of the community. Mrs. Hall died at her home in Milford in 1889; Mr. Hall died at the same place in 1892, and is buried beside his wife in the I. O. O. F. cemetery, at Milford, Del.

Willard H. Hall received his education in the public schools of Milford, Del.; and for a short time attended the high school of that place. At the age of fourteen he left school and was apprenticed for four years to S. C. Evans, watchmaker and jeweller, at Milford, Del. After serving his apprenticeship he removed to Frederica, Del., and began business for himself. His skill as a workman and his unremitting industry enabled him to build up a profitable business; but at the end of three years, the confinement so seriously impaired his health that he was compelled to seek some more active employment. In 1881 Mr. Hall

secured a position as fireman on the D. M. & V. R. R. Fidelity and diligence brought their reward, and at the end of a year he was promoted to the responsible post of engineer. In 1883, during President Arthur's administration Mr. Hall received the appointment of Light House Keeper at Cape Henlopen Beacon Light. In 1885 he was transferred to the Breakwater East End Light, and after ten years of faithful service, was again transferred to his present position as keeper of the Reedy Island Rear Light. Mr. Hall has proved himself an efficient employee of the government. He is careful, painstaking and faithful, and has given entire satisfaction by the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his responsible position. His genial pleasant disposition makes him popular with the light house staff, and a favorite with all classes of people. His habit of observation, love of study and his intercourse with the world have made him a well educated man, notwithstanding his limited educational advantages. Mr. Hall is a stanch Republican, actively interested in local affairs. He is a member of Atlantic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F. at Lewes, Del., and of Jefferson Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., of Lewes, and Marine Lodge, No. 26, A. O. U. W.

Willard H. Hall was married in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876; to Annie L., daughter of Robert Griffith, of Milford, Del. Their children are: I. Alfred; II. William N., died in youth; III. Mary S., died in youth; IV. Bessie M.; V. William, 2; VI. Katie L. Mr. Hall and his family are members of the Port Penn Presbyterian church. Mr. Hall is an active worker in the church. He is an elder, assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school, and leader of the Bible class. Mrs. Hall died at Lewes, in 1893; she is buried in the cemetery at Milford, Del. Willard H. Hall was again married June 2, 1898, at Port Penn Presbyterian church to Miss Henrietta Tilghman Dilworth, daughter of Thomas F. and Henrietta M. (Stewart) Dilworth, of New Castle county.

CHRISTOPHER JOHN VANDEGRIFT, P. O. Macdonough, New Castle county, Del., son of Leonard G. and Elizabeth (Janvier) Vandegrift, was born near Reedy Island Neck, in Saint George's hundred, October 25, 1843.

The original ancestor of the Vandegrift family in America came to this country from Holland before the Revolutionary war, and was among the earliest settlers in Delaware. Christopher Vandegrift, grandfather of Christopher John Vandegrift, was a native of Saint George's hundred, and a life-long resident there. He was an extensive land owner, and for years cultivated a farm near Reedy Island Neck. He afterward removed to the vicinity of Port Penn. He was a captain in the Light Artillery during the war of 1812, but was not in active service. For four years, he served with marked efficiency and fidelity as a member of the state senate. He was a close student both of history and of current events, and an eloquent orator. Politically, he was a disciple of Jefferson and Jackson, and was untiring in his efforts on behalf of his party. Christopher Vandegrift married Lydia (Aspril) Walraven, widow of Elias Walraven; she was a native of Saint George's hundred. Their children were: I. Leonard G.; II. Andrew Jackson; III. Christopher, 2; IV. Ruth Ann; V. Ellen; VI. Elizabeth; VII. ————. Mr. Vandegrift died on his farm near Port Penn, in 1856; Mrs. Vandegrift died at the same place in 1843; the remains of both were interred in the cemetery of Drawyer's Presbyterian church. Mrs. Vandegrift and family were members of the Presbyterian church.

Leonard G. Vandegrift, eldest son of Christopher and Lydia (Aspril) Vandegrift, was born on the old homestead at Reedy Island Neck, in 1813. His education was obtained in the public schools of Saint George's hundred, and at the academy in Middletown. In the latter institution he learned surveying. He devoted his attention to the management of the home farm until 1858, when he purchased the Dale tract, comprising 150 acres, named Geraldville. On this farm he made many improvements, and resided upon it during the rest of his life. Mr. L. G. Vandegrift owned about 300 acres of land in Saint George's hundred, from which he annually obtained a large yield of grain; he also reared numerous herds of cattle and much other live stock. He was a man of culture, ability and sound judgment; like his father, he was elected to the state senate, and served his constituents well

and faithfully. He was a Democrat, and gave party principles effectual support.

Leonard G. Vandegrift was married in 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Susanna Biddle Janvier, of Macdonough. Mr. Janvier was of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Vandegrift had two children: I. Ellen, died in early life; II. Christopher John. Mrs. Elizabeth Vandegrift died on the farm in Reedy Neck. Mr. Vandegrift was again married; his second wife was Hester E. Dilworth, daughter of John A. and Priscilla Dilworth; she was born near Port Penn. Their children are: I. Leonard G., 2, farmer of Saint George's hundred; II. Charles, died in his youth; III. Du Shea, died in youth; IV. Lewis C., of Wilmington, attorney for the state of Delaware, was elected in January, 1898, to the presidency of the Netherlands Society, of Philadelphia, membership in which is restricted to descendants of Netherlanders, who emigrated to America prior to 1776; V. Newell, deceased; VI. Abraham, farmer, of the vicinity of Port Penn. Mrs. Hester E. Vandegrift died in 1873, and was buried in the graveyard of Drawyer's Presbyterian church, of which she was a member. The third marriage of Leonard G. Vandegrift was with Rebecca G. Vandegrift, widow of his brother, Christopher. Mr. Vandegrift died at Geraldville, in 1896. He was a member of Drawyer's church, and his remains were buried in its cemetery. Mrs. Vandegrift now resides on the old Janvier farm, near Macdonough.

Christopher John Vandegrift was educated in the public schools of Saint George's hundred, and at the academy of Middletown, and remained on the home farm until 1865, when he began farming on his own account, renting a tract of land near the homestead. This farm he cultivated until, in 1872, he purchased the Jefferson farm of 180 acres, on which he resided for a quarter of a century, improving the land in many ways, and greatly increasing its value. In the spring of 1897, Mr. Vandegrift removed to his father's farm at Geraldville, where he has a comfortable and happy home. He still actively superintends the cultivation of 500 acres of productive land, and rears much live stock, of superior breeds. He is generous and hospitable, and delights not only in entertaining his friends, but in assisting worthy and indigent people. Mr. Vandegrift is an uncompromising Democrat.

On April 4, 1866, near Port Penn, Christopher John Vandegrift was married to Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Diehl, well-known citizens of Saint George's hundred. They had one child, Minnie C. (Mrs. Abram Fox), of New Castle hundred. Mrs. Sarah Vandegrift died in 1880, and was buried at Drawyer's church. In 1883, Mr. Vandegrift married Elizabeth Diehl, a niece of his former wife, and a daughter of William B. and Lydia Diehl. Mr. Vandegrift is a Presbyterian.

LEONARD V. ASPRIL, Sr., Odessa, Del., son of John and Ann (Vandegrift) Aspril, was born at Odessa (then Cantwell Bridge) New Castle county, Del., July 7, 1820.

The Asprils came from Sweden and were among the oldest settlers of Delaware. Joseph Aspril, grandfather of Leonard V., was born in Delaware, February 2, 1742, and was a farmer and landowner near Port Penn, New Castle county. He stood well in his community. Joseph Aspril married Mary Skeer, born in Delaware March 17, 1755. They had eleven children: I. Mary, born December 21, 1775, married first to Thomas Craven, then to John Addison; II. Lydia, born February 21, 1778, married first to Joseph Walraven, her second husband being Captain Christopher Vandegrift; III. Grace, born April 11, 1780, died young; IV. Eleanor, born April 7, 1781, died December 29, 1862, was the wife of William King of Western Pennsylvania; V. Joseph, born December 20, 1783; VI. Lawrence, born February 14, 1786, father of Rev. Joseph Aspril, a M. E. minister; VII. John, born May 7, 1788; VIII. Gracey (or Grace), born September 8, 1790; IX. Ann, born January 19, 1794; X. Elizabeth (or Eliza), born March 29, 1796, wife of James Clover, who went to the west; XI. Hannah, born January 2, 1799, wife of William Pippin. Mr. and Mrs. Aspril were members of the Presbyterian church. The former died in 1802 and his wife, who was a most estimable woman, in 1824 on their home farm. Both were buried in the Drawyer's churchyard near Odessa.

John Aspril, father of Leonard V., was a self educated man. There were no schools

in his boyhood days in St. George's hundred where he lived. He worked for his father on the farm and afterward obtained a position as clerk in a Philadelphia store. He remained a short time in the city and returned home to enter the store of William Gordon (known as Captain Gordon) of Port Penn, where he was for several years a clerk. During the war of 1812 he was a non-commissioned officer but did not take part in any engagements. When yet a young man he came to Odessa and there learned blacksmithing, obtaining, after a few years, a position at his trade on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Later he went back to Odessa and continued blacksmithing there until 1842, when he rented a farm in St. George's hundred and gave the last twenty-five years of his life to the management of it. He died in 1867 and was buried in Drawyer church graveyard. He was a Whig in the days of that party's existence and afterward a faithful Republican. Although never an office-seeker, he was elected assessor of St. George's hundred and, also, constable. He was known by everybody as a man of the utmost honesty of character and purpose, who was never lacking in good deeds to his neighbors. John Aspril married, first Letitia Titermary (born in Philadelphia); they had one child, David. Mrs. Aspril died and was buried in Drawyer church graveyard. John Aspril's second wife was Ann, daughter of Leonard K. Vandegrift, of near Port Penn. Mr. Vandegrift was born in Holland. By his second marriage John Aspril had children: I. Leonard V.; II. Mary (Mrs. William A. Baker), of Baltimore, Md.; III. John A., of Wilmington; IV. Joseph, died in youth; V. Letitia, died in youth; VI. Ann Eliza, deceased, and VII. Hester Lena, twins, the former was the wife of George Vandegrift; VIII. Charles, of Crisfield, Md. Mrs. Aspril died in 1886 and was buried in the family lot in the Drawyer church graveyard. John Aspril was a member of and elder for thirty years in Drawyer church. He was an active and exemplary Christian man.

Leonard V. Aspril, Sr., attended the district schools of Odessa and at an early age became an assistant to his father in his blacksmith shop. Upon his father's retirement he continued the business there. In 1846 he purchased the building. In 1856 a fire destroyed the property. Mr. Aspril immediately replaced it with a fine structure and began the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements, wagons, etc. In 1876 he took his son, Leonard V., Jr., into the firm and the business has since been carried on very successfully under the firm name of L. V. Aspril & Son. A large carriage trade especially has been built up throughout the county. Mr. Aspril is a stockholder of the Odessa Building and Loan Association and of the Odessa creamery. He is an out-spoken supporter of the Republican party, into which he gravitated from the Whig element. The Prohibitionists nominated him once for the Legislature but he was defeated. Mr. Aspril has served as a member of the town Council. He is a consistent advocate of temperance, being temperate in all his habits, and never drank a glass of whiskey in a saloon nor smoked a cigar.

In October, 1843, Leonard V. Aspril married Mary, daughter of Andrew McMurphey, of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Aspril was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county. They had four children: I. John Alpheus, and II. L. Eugene Moore, twins, born August 11, 1845, both died in infancy; III. David Clarence, born 1848, died June 22, 1870; IV. Leonard V., Jr., born March 11, 1850. Mrs. Aspril died August 24, 1879. Mr. Aspril became a member of the M. E. church of Odessa in 1841, and has been one of its most helpful members, both by precept and by deeds. He has been a class-leader, Sabbath school teacher, superintendent of the school, and trustee and treasurer of the church. A man of much force of character his name is a symbol of the honorable business man and the true Christian gentleman.

Leonard V. Aspril, Jr., was educated in the schools of Odessa and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn'a. After completing his education he began business with his father and in 1876 was admitted to partnership. He is a member of the School Board of Odessa, secretary of the Odessa Building and Loan Association, and member of the I. O. H. Mr. Aspril is a Republican. A man of excellent moral character and a genial associate, he is highly popular in his home. On October 23, 1879, Leonard V. Aspril, Jr., was married to Lydia, daughter of Jonathan K. Williams, of St. George's hundred. They

have five children: I. Jonathan W., born September 12, 1881, died July 29, 1897; II. D. Clarence, born December 12, 1882; III. Frances, born February 3, 1886; IV. Mary, born October 12, 1889; V. Elizabeth W., born September 4, 1894, died May 31, 1896. The family attend the M. E. church.

LEONARD G. VANDEGRIFT, Jr., P. O. McDonough, Del., son of the late Leonard G. and Hester E. (Dilworth) Vandegrift, was born at Reedy Island Neck, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 10, 1848.

He attended the public schools in St. George's hundred and was afterward for three terms a student in Brainard Institute at Cranbury, Middlesex county, N. J. Returning to his home he remained with his father on the farm until 1872, when he leased a tract of seventy-five acres from his father and began farming on his own account. In 1876 he purchased the old Higgins farm of 197 acres and on this he still resides. He improved it greatly and engaged extensively in grain raising. In 1893 Mr. Vandegrift established a creamery on his farm at McDonough and has built up an extensive business. He keeps on his farm a herd of thirty-two cattle to help supply his creamery with milk and cream and he pays out to the farmers of the vicinity more than $10,000 per year for the product of their dairies. He ships his butter to the Philadelphia and Wilmington markets.

Mr. Vandegrift is a stanch Democrat and always active in his party's interests. He was a road commissioner in St. George's hundred for one term and a school commissioner for several years. He is a man of great industry and very progressive, while all his dealings are conducted in the most honorable manner. His creamery and the large amounts he pays out each year are a great boon to the farmers in the vicinity of McDonough.

Leonard G. Vandegrift was married, May 9, 1872, at Odessa, to Sarah Lockwood, daughter of James Bayard Alrichs and Rachel B. (Diehl) Alrichs, well-known and highly esteemed residents of St. George's hundred. Mrs. Vandegrift was born near Port Penn, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Vandegrift had children: I. Dilworth, educated in public schools of St. George's hundred and at Middletown academy, where he was graduated, is now manager and superintendent of his father's creamery at McDonough; II. Agnes A., at home; III. Mary E., died in youth; IV. Bayard Alrichs, at school. Mr. Vandegrift and his family attend the Drawyer Presbyterian church. Lewis C. Vandegrift, attorney-at-law, of Wilmington Del., is a brother of Leonard G. Vandegrift.

JOSEPH ALDERMAN LORD, deceased, son of James Lord, was born in Port Penn, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., in 1812.

His father was a well known captain and stock-owner on the Delaware river. Joseph A. Lord attended the district schools of Port Penn and Odessa. When he was eleven years of age his father died. He then learned tailoring in Odessa but did not work at it. Having had a fondness for pomology, he determined to devote himself to its practical study. In consequence of this purpose he established a nursery in Odessa and until his death was busily and profitably engaged in the cultivation of small fruits, acquiring a deserved reputation throughout the state for his comprehensive knowledge and success as a nurseryman. As a result of his active industry he became the owner of two farms in Blackbird hundred. Mr. Lord was popular and was elected to a number of local offices as a candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Joseph Alderman Lord married Ann Eliza Derickson, who was born in Odessa. They had children: I. Virginia, of Odessa; II. Cordelia (Mrs. Colen Ferguson) of Appoquinimink hundred; III. Albert, died when young; IV. Alphonso, of Odessa; V. Clara (Mrs. James K. Roberts) of Odessa; VI. Adelia (Mrs. E. T. Davis), deceased; VII. Theodore, deceased; VIII. Victor, killed in a phosphate factory in 1891; IX. Ellen, deceased; X. Anna, single, of Philadelphia; XI. Emma, of Reedy Island Neck, St. George's hundred; XII. Josephine, deceased. Mr. Lord died at Odessa, November 22, 1875; his widow died at Reedy Island Neck, October 4, 1897; both were buried in Drawyer's churchyard. The members of Mr. Lord's family have always attended the M. E. church.

EDWARD M. BUEHM, McDonough, Del., son of William and Catherine (Droll)

Buehm, was born in McDonough, New Castle county, Del., July 28, 1859.

His father was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, June 28, 1824. He received there the liberal education that is provided as a matter of course by all well-to-do German parents. His studies completed he fell under the provisions of that German law which seeks to make of the emperor's subjects soldiers as well as scholars, and he was compelled to serve six years in the army. Upon the expiration of his term of service he acquired the trade of a wheelwright at his home and worked for four years as a journeyman in his native state. Then the longing to see America came upon him and he sailed, in 1855, for New York city. From that metropolis he went north to Albany and there obtained employment at his trade. A year afterward he removed to Delaware and settled in McDonough. For one year he worked for a Mr. Baker and in 1858 began business on his own account, erecting and thoroughly fitting up a workshop. He was a capable workman and in a short time had secured for his wheelwright establishment an extensive patronage. He conducted this business for thirty-four years. During this time he had made many improvements to his property and in 1864 rebuilt his house. He was a well-read man and a close student. Mindful of his early educational advantages, he saw to it that all his children had opportunities of as much value. He was a master of the English language and kept abreast with the literature of the day. Mr. Buehm was a Democrat and held the office of school commissioner in St. George's hundred.

William Buehm married, in Delaware City, Del., on July 20, 1858, Catharine Droll, who was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and came to this country when twelve years old. Their children were: I. Edward M.; II. John, wheelwright, of Chesapeake City, Md.; III. William, died when young; IV. Magdalene (Mrs. J. Carl Aker), of Delaware City, Del.; V. Almira, died when young; VI. Catharine, single; VII. George, at home; VIII. Caroline (Mrs. James T. Padley), of McDonough; IX. William J.; X. May Louise, died in infancy; XI. Mary B., single; XII. Amelia, at school. Mr. Buehm died in McDonough, November 30, 1892, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery of Delaware City. Mrs. Buehm is still living and makes her home with Edward M. Buehm in McDonough.

Edward M. Buehm was sent, first, to the public schools of McDonough and then to a select school in Philadelphia. At an early age he learned the trade of blacksmith in his father's shops and has continued there to the present. He is a skilled iron-worker. He has added to the educational training he received in school by diligent home study and is a careful reader and deep thinker. Especially has he given attention to scientific problems and keeps pace with all the discoveries in that wonderful world of exploration. He is a member of Perseverance Lodge, No. 17, Jr. O. U. A. M. of St. George's, and was formerly connected with the I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat but not an office seeker. He is unmarried.

William J. Buehm, ninth child of William Buehm, was born in McDonough, February 19, 1878. He pursued the customary course in the public schools of the time and is now fitting himself for the profession of a teacher. He is a good scholar, a close student and a poet whose rhymes have found much favor with critics. He is a young man of exemplary character, of lively disposition and highly popular. He is a member of the Middletown Y. M. C. A.

JOHN W. VOSHELL, P. O. McDonough, Del., son of John D. and Mary J. (Hubbard) Voshell, was born in West Dover hundred, Kent county, Del., November 12, 1850.

His ancestors on the paternal side were of French extraction and were among the earliest settlers of Delaware. In the first part of the eighteenth century three Voshell brothers, Daniel, James and William, left France and came to America. They chose Kent county, Del., as their home and took up land there. Daniel elected to live in West Dover hundred, James began farming the tract on which the Kent county almshouse is now located and William went to Jones' Neck. They all followed farming and became extensive land owners. Daniel was the great-grandfather of John W. Voshell. He was a well-known citizen of the county. He married in Kent county and had several children, Daniel, 2, being one of his sons. He died on his farm

and was buried there. He and his family were members of the M. E. church.

Daniel Voshell, 2, grandfather of John W. Voshell, was born on the homestead in West Dover. He labored on the farm when a youth and afterward learned milling. These two occupations, those of miller and farmer, he combined during his after years. He continued his residence in West Dover until his death. He was a Democrat who believed sincerely in the party principles enunciated by Jefferson and was a vigilant promoter of his party's interests. He never sought nor held any office in his county or state. He married a Miss Delaney, a native of Ireland. Their children were: I. John D.; II. William; III. Daniel, 3; IV. Ann (Mrs. Samuel Carter); V. Rebecca (Mrs. John Kirsey); VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles White.) Other children born to Mr. and Mrs. Voshell died when young. Mr. Voshell died on his farm in 1824; his widow died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. White; both were buried in the family plot on the Voshell homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Voshell and their family were members of the M. E. church.

John D. Voshell, father of John W. Voshell, was born on the homestead farm, June 16, 1816. He received a good education in the district schools of his neighborhood and as a boy learned milling from his father. He, however, preferred the cultivation of the soil, and the greater part of his life was devoted to that occupation. He purchased the homestead farm and was the first to introduce peach culture on that tract. He made close study of all the conditions necessary to the profitable growing of his fruit and his orchards yielded him large returns. Mr. Voshell enjoyed in an unusual degree the esteem of his fellows. He was a man of honor in all his dealings and a popular, useful citizen. He was an uncompromising Democrat, a good adviser in party councils and an effective worker in the ranks, but never sought and would not accept an office. John D. Voshell married Mary J., daughter of Newton and Mary J. (Todd) Hubbard. She was born in Caroline county, Md. Her father was a well-known farmer of Kent county, of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Voshell had children: I. Frank, farmer of Kent county; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Bowdell) of Kent county; III. Rebecca (Mrs. ——— Dodd) of Kent county, a widow; IV. Emily (Mrs. Wesley Dill), of Wyoming, Del., a widow; V. John W.; VI. Margaret (Mrs. William F. Adams), of Philadelphia; VII. Daniel, died at age of nineteen; VIII. Charles T., of Wilmington; IX. Louisa (Mrs. George B. Reynolds), of Wyoming, Del.; X. Virginia, died when young. Mrs. Voshell died on the homestead in 1887 and was buried there. Mr. Voshell married, as his second wife, Anna, widow of Obadiah Voshell. He died on the homestead August 3, 1896, and was buried in the family graveyard. Mrs. Voshell resides in Kent county. All the members of Mr. Voshell's family have been active in the membership of the M. E. church.

John W. Voshell attended the district schools of West Dover hundred. Until he was twenty-two years old he remained on the homestead farm with his father, when he left the paternal roof and began farming on his own account. He occupied a number of farms for various periods, his grandfather Hubbard's farm, 160 acres, for one year; the Howell farm, 100 acres, near Camden, Kent county, where he raised grain and fruits, one year; the Cooper farm, Kent county, one year; the Herlock farm, Kent county, Md., three years; the Z. Seenick farm, Kent county, Del., one year; the Lamb farm, one year; the Stockley farm, Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, three years; the Hayes farm, Appoquinimink hundred, two years; the Watkins farm, Blackbird hundred, four years; the Hoffecker farm, St. George's hundred, three years; the George H. Houston farm, near Mt. Pleasant, St. George's hundred, four years; the Cochran farm, 416 acres, on which he resided from 1897 until recently. On this large Cochran farm he has 35 head of cattle, 22 head of horses and other live stock in proportion. In 1896 Mr. Voshell purchased the Higgins farm of 164 acres near McDonough. This also he cultivates, and has very recently made it his home. The magnitude of his farming operations will convey the idea of Mr. Voshell's good judgment and industry. His neighbors respect him and have confidence in him; this has been demonstrated by his election on the Democratic ticket to the office of school commissioner in Appoquinimink and St. George's hundreds, and to that of road commissioner, in 1895. He is a member of National Lodge, No. 32,

I. O. O. F. of St. George's, and an enthusiastic and popular Democrat.

On December 24, 1873, in West Dover hundred, John W. Voshell married Margaret Johnson, daughter of William and Margaret (Steele) Johnson, who was born near Camden, Kent county, Del. Her father is a farmer of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Voshell have two children: I. Irrilla (Mrs. Ellwood Cleaver); II. Clarence, at home. Mr. Voshell is a member of the M. E. church and has been a Sabbath school teacher.

RICHARD L. GRAY, P. O. Mount Pleasant, New Castle county, Del., son of James and Elizabeth (Sorden) Gray, was born in New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 26, 1836.

His father was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1786. There he was educated and labored on a farm until he was a young man. The country was thickly settled, the farms were small and the opportunities for acquiring a competence from agricultural pursuits were not enticing to an active and ambitious man. America promised much better reward for intelligent labor and Mr. Gray sailed across the Atlantic ocean early in the nineteenth century and landed in Philadelphia. After spending a short time in the "Quaker City" he went to Delaware and secured employment as a farm laborer in New Castle county. He economized his earnings, and in a few years was able to lease and stock a farm in New Castle hundred. There he remained five years and then removed to the Johns farm on the State road in the same hundred. For thirty-six years he cultivated this tract and raised stock on it. Afterward he went to Pencader hundred and leased a farm there, on which he lived until he retired from active work, when he moved to Red Lion hundred and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Deputy. His first political affiliations were with the Whigs but in his later life he was a follower of the party of Jefferson and Jackson. James Gray was married, in New Castle hundred, to Elizabeth Sorden. She was born in England in 1794 and came to this country on the vessel in which Mr. Gray sailed. They had children: I. William, deceased; II. James, deceased; III. Isabelle (Mrs Charles Deputy), deceased; IV. Francis, of St. George's hundred; V. Mary Ann (Mrs. Solomon Deputy), of Pencader hundred; VI. Elizabeth, deceased; VII. Richard L.; VIII. Henry, of Kent county, Md.; IX. Montgomery, of Red Lion hundred. Mr. Gray died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Solomon Deputy, Red Lion hundred, in 1868; his wife died in 1865; both were buried in the M. E. church graveyard in Red Lion hundred. All the members of their family were connected with the M. E. church.

Richard L. Gray did not enjoy the advantages of a liberal education. He attended the common schools of New Castle hundred and they had not then reached the high standard afterward attained. But he obtained the rudiments of an education and in after years made good use of them as a foundation for a comprehensive course of home reading and study. He remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-two years old and then left his home to make a new one for himself by his own exertions. He worked for his brother in St. George's hundred, as a farm laborer, at wages of $10 per month, for one year, and then leased the Townsend farm in Pencader hundred. Two years later he removed to the Gemmenson farm in Red Lion hundred and spent ten years there, in grain and stock raising. In 1872 he crossed the state line into Cecil county, Md., and settled on the Dickey farm. He remained there thirteen years and then returned to St. George's hundred, to the farm owned by his former landlord. For the past thirteen years he has supervised the cultivation of 800 acres of land, 400 in St. George's hundred and 400 in Cecil county, Md. A large part of this land is devoted to stock raising, Mr. Gray keeping more than 70 head of cattle, many sheep, horses, etc. He is a busy man and practical farmer, and his ventures are all successful. As a man he is very companionable, well informed on all public questions of the day and a good friend. He is a school commissioner in District 58, of St. George's hundred. Mr. Gray is a Democrat of strong convictions and always ready to aid his party in its campaigns.

Richard L. Gray was married, in Red Lion hundred, January 31, 1860, to Esther, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hillem) Boggs. Mrs. Gray was born in Red Lion hundred. Her father is a well-known farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have children: I. Ella, at home;

II. Edward, farmer, at home; III. Laura (Mrs. Albert Speer), of Cecil county, Md.; IV. Leslie, deceased; V. Mary, at home; VI. Eva, deceased; VII. Sarah, at home; VIII. Harriet, at home. Mr. Gray and family are members of the M. E. church.

JOSEPH L. GRIFFITH, P. O. Mount Pleasant, New Castle county, Del., son of Irvin G. and Maria (Frazer) Griffith, was born in the Second District of Cecil county, Md., September 6, 1862.

The Griffith family is of Welsh origin. Its members have resided in Delaware and Cecil county, Md., for many years and have been respected citizens and very extensive owners of land. Joseph Griffith, grandfather of Joseph S. Griffith, made his home in Newark, Del., and from there directed the cultivation of 1800 acres of land, some of them in Delaware and some in Cecil county, Md. He was practical, both as a business man and as a husbandman, and acquired much wealth. In politics he was to be found with the Democratic party. Joseph Griffith and wife had the following children: I. Robert, of Sassafras, Md.; II. William, deceased; III. John, deceased; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. W. H. Lockwood), of Warwick, Md.; V. Caleb, deceased; VI. Irvin G. Mr. Griffith died in Newark and was buried in the Iron Hill cemetery; his wife died in Newark, and was also buried in the Iron Hill cemetery. They were members of the Baptist church.

Irvin G. Griffith, father of Joseph S. Griffith, was born in 1832 in Newark, Del. In that town he was educated and there he remained with his father until he was twenty-five years old, assisting in the management of the paternal acres and learning the methods by which his father had made his business ventures so profitable. When he was twenty-five he removed to Cecil county, Md., and settled on a tract of 310 acres, which he cultivated for a quarter of a century, raising grain, live stock, etc. In 1883 he went to Chesapeake City, Md., where he has since made his residence, enjoying the fruits of his early hard labor. He is still in good health. He is a Democrat. Irvin G. Griffith married Maria, daughter of Dr. John Frazer, of Sassafras, Md. Dr. Frazer was a well-known medical practitioner of Kent and Cecil counties. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith had children: I. Caroline (Mrs. Clayton Ellison), of St. Augustine, Md.; II. Joseph S.; III. Irvin G., 2, farmer, of Cecil county, Md.; IV. Henry M., Pennsylvania railroad agent and telegraph operator of Marietta, Pa.; V. Elmira, at home. Mrs. Griffith is still living. Mr. Griffith and family are members of the M. E. church.

Joseph S. Griffith attended the public schools of Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md. His home was with his father until he attained his majority. Then he rented the home farm of 310 acres and tilled it until 1888, when he moved into Delaware and leased the Houston farm of 400 acres in St. George's hundred, New Castle county. He is still lessee of this large tract and is a prosperous farmer, the worthy successor of his father, and grandfather, raises grain and live stock and in addition conducts a dairy. Mr. Griffith is genial and courteous, energetic, and of kindly disposition. He is a member of Summit Bridge Conclave, No. 105, I. O. H., and a Democrat.

On April 21, 1889, in Middletown, Joseph S. Griffith married Mary Louise, daughter of Robert A. Cochran and grand-niece of ex-governor Cochran of St. George's hundred. She was born in St. George's hundred and is noted for her charms of person, her many attainments and her culture. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have one child, Joseph Cochran. They are members of the Middletown P. E. church.

JAMES T. SHALLCROSS, Middletown, New Castle county, Del., son of Sereck and Ann (Fenton) Shallcross, was born in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., July 15, 1847.

Three brothers of the name of Shallcross, Englishmen, and members of the Society of Friends, emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania early in the history of that colony; one in what is now Bucks county, another in Delaware county, and the third, Thomas Shallcross, in Oxford township in the northern part of Philadelphia county, where he spent his life in farming. His son, Thomas Shallcross, 2, grandfather of James T. Shallcross, was born on the homestead in Oxford township, in 1763. Thomas Shallcross owned and cultivated a farm of 100 acres in or near the old borough of Frankford and now included within the city of Philadelphia.

Like his father he was a Friend, and a non-combatant. He therefore took no active part in the Revolutionary war, but was, as is usual under such circumstances, a sufferer from the depredations of both armies. At one time the Continental army under General Washington encamped on his farm. Thomas Shallcross was married in his native county. His children are: I. Jacob; II. Benjamin; III. Mary; IV. Susan; V. Thomas; VI. Leonard; VII. Zeno; VIII. Charles; IX. Elizabeth; X. Ann. After the death of his first wife he was married to Ann Kester. He died in 1856, aged ninety-three, and is buried in Cedar Hill cemetery, beside the Penn boundary stone.

Jacob Shallcross, grandfather of James T. Shallcross, was born March 4, 1791, on the homestead in Oxford township. This land was part of the original grant made to the Shallcross family by the original proprietor. Mr. Shallcross was a skilful husbandman and owned 110 acres of fertile land in Oxford township. He was noted as a sportsman and hunted successfully in Pennsylvania and Delaware. Jacob Shallcross was married, in Oxford township, to Margaret, daughter of Sereck and Ann (Crusin) Fox. Their children are: I. Sereck Fox; II. Ann Elizabeth, married Joseph Waterman, both deceased; III. Mary, married Edward Livezey, both deceased; IV. Catherine (Mrs. Richard Cochran), of Middletown; V. Sarah (Mrs. W. A. Cochran), deceased; VI. William, died in Kent county, Md.; VII. Thomas, died in Kent county, Md.; VIII. Fannie (Mrs. Jonathan K. Williams); IX. Henry, died in youth; X. ———, died in infancy. Mr. Shallcross, his wife and family are members of the P. E. church. He died at the homestead April 4, 1874; his widow died in Philadelphia in 1879. Both are buried in the family burial place in Cedar Hill cemetery.

Sereck Shallcross, father of James T. Shallcross, was born at Frankford, now a part of Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1816. He was carefully educated at home, and remained on the homestead working for his father until he attained his majority, when he began farming for himself. In 1842 Mr. Shallcross removed to his present home, a farm of 500 acres, then owned by his father, situated in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., which he has cultivated for fifty-six years. Mr. Shallcross has greatly increased the value of his property by careful cultivation and liberal management. In 1853, he erected the handsome brick dwelling in which he now resides, and also built the home in which his son, James, is now living. Besides his large crop of cereals, he raises fine cattle and is very successful in raising choice fruits. His extensive peach orchards are noted both for quality and quantity. Mr. Shallcross was a Whig and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison. When, however, the Republican platform granted full equality to the negro, he identified himself with the Democratic party and has ever since voted that ticket. In 1858 Mr. Shallcross was elected a member of the Levy Court of New Castle county. Like his father, Mr. Shallcross is a fine marksman and a skilful hunter; he is fond of sport and will track game over marsh and plain with the untiring zeal of a young man. Although he has passed his eighty-second birthday, he attends personally to all the affairs of his farm and can do a full day's work. Knowing the value of education he has given to his children every opportunity that he could procure, and has taught them by precept and example to prize industry, honesty, and sobriety.

Sereck Shallcross was married in Philadelphia in 1843, to Ann, daughter of James and Sarah Fenton, well-known citizens of Montgomery county, Pa, where their daughter Ann was born. The children of Sereck and Ann (Fenton) Shallcross are: I. Jacob; II. James T.; III. Anna (Mrs. Israel Williams); IV. Sereck, resides on the homestead; V. William, farmer in St. George's hundred. Mrs. Shallcross was a member of the Presbyterian church. She died at the homestead, December 7, 1891, and is buried in the cemetery at Drawyer's church, Odessa, Del. Mr. Shallcross was married in July, 1897, to Elizabeth Robinson, widow of Samuel Robinson.

James T. Shallcross received a good education, attending the public schools of St. George's hundred, and the well-known Friends' Schools in Philadelphia, Pa., completing his school course by a two years' term in the Peirce Business College, Philadelphia. He remained on the homestead working with his father and acquiring a practical knowledge of farming and horticulture, until he was twenty-five. In 1872 Mr. Shallcross re-

moved to the farm on which he now resides, then owned by his father, and began farming for himself. Here he laid the foundation of his wealth by industry, enterprise and a careful, scientific study of the needs and adaptations of the land under cultivation. He has added acre to acre until he is now one of the largest land-owners of the county, and has under cultivation 1,100 acres in St. George's hundred and a farm of 250 acres in Caroline county, Md. Besides general farming Mr. Shallcross is extensively engaged in raising live-stock of all kinds, and is very successful in this department. His animals are all of the best quality and in excellent condition, the result of his careful, liberal management. His horses are well-trained and valuable and from his large herds of cattle, sheep and hogs he supplies the Wilmington markets, killing twice each week. Mr. Shallcross has three hundred head of sheep, and is the first and only man in the hundred who has undertaken to raise "hot house lamb." He supplies the markets of Philadelphia and New York with this delicacy during the months of February, March and April, receiving a golden reward for his care and enterprise. His poultry also commands the highest prices. Mr. Shallcross is the largest fruit grower in New Castle county having 100 acres of trees in bearing. He cultivates none but choice fruits, and having expended thousands of dollars in experiments has ascertained what varieties are best suited to the climate, and how to cultivate and to enrich the soil in order to secure the finest quality, as well as the largest yield per acre. Mr. Shallcross is the only fruit grower in the hundred who has paid any attention to pears. He has fifty acres in apples, and fifty acres in peaches besides pears and small fruits in St. George's hundred alone, and has planted extensive peach orchards on his farm in Caroline county, Md. In April, 1898, Mr. Shallcross added to his other industries a large grist and flour mill which he operates to its full capacity of fifty barrels per day. His enterprise and energy have not only enriched himself but have blessed the entire community, affording to his numerous employees a healthful and profitable means of support. In 1888 Mr. Shallcross was made recorder of deeds for New Castle county, receiving his appointment from Governor Biggs, and filled the office acceptably for five years. He has also served as a member of the board of school commissioners of St. George's hundred. His prudence and good judgment have made him influential in the county and his fellow-citizens have called him to fill many positions of trust and responsibility. He is a stock-holder, and a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of New Castle county, at Odessa, Del., a stock-holder and director of Cantwell's Fire Insurance Company, of Odessa, and president of the Building and Loan Association of Odessa. In 1894, he was foreman of the grand jury of New Castle county. Mr. Shallcross was a Republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, but like his father, was opposed to the fifteenth amendment, and since it was passed has identified himself with the Democratic party. J. T. Shallcross was elected a member of the Delaware State Legislature in 1898.

James T. Shallcross was married in 1872, in the old Drawyer's church at Odessa, Del., to Mary E., daughter of Wilson E. and Mary (Downs) Vandegrift, who was born in St. George's hundred. Their children are: I. Mary A., attending the Friends' Central College in Philadelphia, in 1895, for three years an efficient teacher in her native hundred; II. James T., educated in the public schools of the district, and in the Friends' school at Wilmington, Del.; III. Eugene; IV. Esther; V. Helen; VI. Edwin. Mr. Shallcross and his wife are noted for their hospitality, and friends are always welcome to share the delights of their cheerful happy home. Mr. Shallcross, his wife and family are members of Drawyer's Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM H. VOSHELL, P. O. McDonough, New Castle county, Del., son of William and Hannah (Faulkner) Voshell, was born in Murderkill hundred, Kent county, Del., April 26, 1850.

His ancestors came to America from France and settled in Delaware in the early part of the eighteenth century. His father was born in Murderkill hundred in 1813. The parents of William Voshell died when he was very young and the youth was "bound out" to a farmer for whom he labored until he was twenty-one years old. His only remuneration was his clothing and boarding. Even the opportunity of attending the district school a short time during the winter months was denied him, and none in the farmer's household

taught him to read or write. These primary accomplishments were left to be acquired afterward. After leaving his task-master, Mr. Voshell rented a farm in the same hundred and set to work with a stout heart and strong arms to accumulate sufficient money to purchase a farm for himself. This purpose he accomplished in a comparatively short time. His home consisted of 100 acres in Murderkill hundred, which he improved, erecting a new dwelling house, barn, etc. He made his land very productive, and raised on it grain, peaches, apples and other fruits and found place, besides, for feeding live stock. On this farm he still resides. His political views are those of the Democratic party. William Voshell married Hannah, daughter of Robert Faulkner, a farmer. She was born in Murderkill hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Voshell had children: I. Mary (Mrs. Joseph Wells), of Murderkill hundred; II. Martha, at home; III. Daniel, farmer, of West Dover hundred, Kent county, Del.; IV. Matilda (Mrs. Captain G. Lolis), widow, her husband was lost at sea; V. William H.; VI. Andrew, on the homestead farm; VII. David, of Rochester, N. Y.; VIII. Ezekiel, deceased; IX. Susan, at home; X. Katharine, died when young. Mrs. Voshell died in 1892, and was buried in Canterbury M. E. graveyard, Kent county. She was a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Voshell is a communicant in the same church.

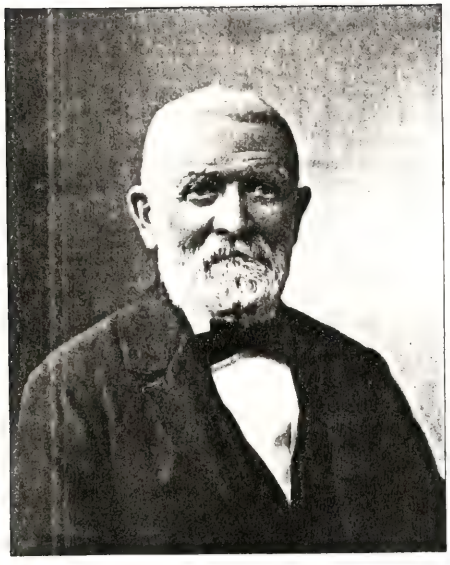
William H. Voshell was a pupil in the public schools of his native hundred. Until he was eighteen years old he remained on the farm at home, after which he spent three years in learning flour-milling with John Henson. When he had completed his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman for John Drummond, near Middletown, New Castle county. After a short time he moved to the Spring mills in St. George's hundred, and was manager there for Charles T. Smith for nine years, renting the mills for a short time. He removed to the Dover mill for eighteen months, but in 1886 returned and purchased the Spring mills for $5,500. In the past twelve years he has expended more than $6,000 in improvements, re-equipping the mills with roller machinery and enlarging their capacity. He has also built a handsome and comfortable dwelling house near the mills. In 1897 Mr. Voshell leased the brick mills, St. George's hundred, and operates these in connection with the Spring mills. He is the only miller in his hundred and has increased the business of his mills greatly by his thorough knowledge of his trade, and his industry and enterprise. He is a good citizen, whose worth is appreciated by his fellows. He is a member of Odessa Conclave, I. O. H., and was, at one time, an Odd Fellow. He has been inspector of elections and is a school commissioner. He is a Democrat.

In April, 1882, William H. Voshell married, in St. George's hundred, Sarah C., daughter of Thomas and Martha (Morris) Moore, who was born in Sussex county. They have children: I. Roy; II. William; III. Martha. Mr. Voshell and family are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Voshell is one of the stewards of the congregation and a teacher and was at one time superintendent of the Sabbath school.

BENJAMIN ARMSTRONG, P. O. Middletown, Del., son of Benjamin Vance and Mary (Moore) Armstrong, was born at Armstrong's Corner, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., August 2, 1824.

The Armstrong family is of Irish descent and was among the first to settle in St. George's hundred. Benjamin Armstrong, grandfather of Benjamin Armstrong, of Middletown, was a native of New Castle county. By trade he was a carpenter and builder. He made his home principally in St. George's hundred and was a respected citizen. He married a Miss Vance and they had one child, Benjamin Vance. Mrs. Armstrong died in St. George's hundred and Mr. Armstrong married a second time. He died in St. George's hundred.

Benjamin Vance Armstrong was born in St. George's hundred. His mother died when he was very young and he received but little education in the schools and nothing but harsh treatment from his stepmother. He did not remain at home long after her advent into the family but started out to make his own home away from her influence. He trudged as far west as Hagerstown, Md., and there bound himself to a shoemaker, with whom he remained until he was twenty years old. By that time he had mastered his trade and he continued his journey to the west and south. For several years he worked as a farm laborer during the summer and made and repaired



Benjamin Armstrong

boots and shoes during the fall and winter. Then he returned to the home of his boyhood and plied his trade at Armstrong's Corner until within a few years of his death. He also purchased and improved a tract of 70 acres of land in St. George's hundred. He was a good citizen and a well-liked neighbor. His first vote was cast for Thomas Jefferson for President in 1800, and he was a stanch supporter of that leader's politics until his death. Benjamin Vance Armstrong married Mary, daughter of Francis Moore, who was born in St. George's hundred. Mr. Moore was of Swedish descent. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New Castle county. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong had children: I. Francis, died when young; II. Matilda V., deceased; III. Joseph, deceased; IV. Mary Ann (Mrs. Thomas Williston), deceased; V. Benjamin; VI. Sarah (Mrs. Timothy C. Harbest), both deceased; VII. Margaret (Mrs. H. K. Hayes), of Baltimore; three other children died in infancy. Mr. Armstrong died at the age of eighty-four years, his widow died at her home in St. George's hundred, at the age of ninety-four; both were buried in the old Forest Presbyterian church graveyard at Armstrong's Corner. Mrs. Armstrong and family were faithful members of the Presbyterian church.

Benjamin Armstrong is one of the best informed men of his hundred and that he is such is due to his own efforts. In his youthful days schools were few and they had not the text books and supplies or the well equipped teachers of the present day. The school to which young Armstrong was sent was four miles from his home, and he was, it can readily be supposed, irregular in his attendance. His days unoccupied by school and the routine farm work were spent on his father's shoemaker's bench, and he worked at that trade and on the farm until he was twenty-eight years old. Then he leased the Williams farm of 160 acres (now owned by ex-Governor J. P. Cochran) and has resided on it the past forty-eight years, growing grain, fruit and live stock and operating a dairy. All this time he has been adding to his material possessions and he purchased the Walker farm of 120 acres which his son, Benjamin Vance now cultivates, and a 400 acre tract of land in Queen Anne county, Md. He owns in addition, several houses at Armstrong's Corner and for the past twenty years has operated, at Price's Corner, the only brick manufacturing establishment in St. George's hundred. The ground on which the Forest Presbyterian church is erected was donated by Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong is a most companionable man, a good neighbor and possessed of unusual business acumen. He is strictly temperate and never uses tobacco or liquors. His politics are of the Jackson school.

On December 31, 1863, Benjamin Armstrong married Elizabeth, daughter of William T. and Eleanor (Hendrickson) Stoops, who was born near Armstrong's Corner, and who is highly educated and a woman of much culture. They had children: I. Henry K., mechanical engineer, at home, married Estella Ginn, deceased, has two children, i. Ida, ii. Ellen Anna; II. B. Vance, farmer, of St. George's hundred; III. William H., farmer, of Queen Anne county, Md.; IV. Ellen A., died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are members of the Presbyterian church.

The grandfather of Mrs. Armstrong, Aaron Stoops, was of Swedish descent, a native of New Castle county, a farmer and landowner. He was a stanch Democrat. He married Elizabeth Thompson. They had children: I. Ann; II. George; III. William T.; IV. Albert; V. Mary; VI. Eliza; VII. Caroline; VIII. Robert; IX. Samuel; X. Infant, deceased. Mr. Stoops died in 1877, at the home of his son, William T., in New Castle hundred; his widow died at Hare's Corner; both were buried in the Stoops family vault near Hare's Corner, New Castle hundred. They were members of the Old Baptist church.

William T. Stoops, father of Mrs. Armstrong, was born in New Castle hundred in 1810. He received a good common school education and afterward learned carpentry. His trade acquired, he went to the west, intending to make his home there, but frontier life had no charms for him, and he returned to Delaware. He purchased 500 acres of land from Captain J. M. Smith. This tract was in St. George's hundred and Mr. Stoops soon disposed of half of it and found the 250 acres remaining. He erected what was then the finest residence in the country thereabouts. The structure was of brick burned on his own farm and was the first in the district composed

of such enduring material. In1867 he sold his farm and removed to Hare's Corner, New Castle hundred, his birthplace. There he bought 130 acres of land, which he improved by the building of a dwelling house, etc. He continued on this farm until his death. He also owned 1,200 acres of land in Somerset county, Md., acquired by good business investments in his later years. William T. Stoops married Eleanor, daughter of Joseph Hendrickson, a farmer of Swedish descent. Mrs. Stoops was born near Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. Stoops had these children: I. Alonzo, of Philadelphia; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. Benjamin T. Armstrong); III. Ann M., of Philadelphia; IV. Edward A., farmer of Queen Anne county, Md.; V. William, died when young; VI. Franklin, died in infancy. Mrs. Stoops died at her home in St. George's hundred and was buried in the family vault at Hare's Corner. Mr. Stoops married, as his second wife, Mary DeShields, of French descent, and widow of John Messick. They had two children: I. William D., an insurance agent, of New Castle; II. John D., a student of theology and local preacher. Mr. Stoops died at his home in 1892 and was buried in the family vault. His death was due to a broken hip, caused by a fall. Mrs. Stoops died at Hare's Corner, and was buried in the Old Swedes' church graveyard, Wilmington. Mr. Stoops and his family were members of the M. E. church.

JOHN W. DAVIDSON, deceased, son of John and Jane (Hutchinson) Davidson, was born near Elkton, Cecil county, Md., June 11, 1821.

John Davidson, his father, was born in Cecil county, Md., in June, 1787. He was of Scotch descent and made farming his life occupation. He acquired much property. Politically, he was a follower of Jefferson and his doctrines. He married Jane Hutchinson, of Maryland. She was likewise of Scotch descent. They had children: I. Mary (Mrs. John Egle); II. William, deceased; III. Alexander, farmer, of New Castle county, Del.; IV. John W.; V. Amos E., butcher, of New Castle; VI. George A., died when young. Mr. Davidson died in Newark, Del., in 1831, and was buried in the Christiana Presbyterian graveyard; Mrs. Davidson died and was buried in Delaware City. Mr. Davidson and his family were members of the Christiana Presbyterian church.

John W. Davidson was given the opportunity of obtaining a good education when a youth, and he did not neglect it. When his school duties permitted he assisted his father on the farm and when he was eighteen years old he learned carpentry. For about fifteen years he was busily employed at his trade and then he turned his attention to farming. He leased these farms for the periods mentioned: The W. D. Clark farm, near Delaware City, Red Lion hundred, one year; a farm near Port Penn, St. George's hundred, one year; a farm in Cecil county, Md., the county of his birth, four years; the A. E. Davidson farm in Red Lion hundred, seven years; the Reybold farm in Red Lion hundred, two years; and another farm in the same hundred, five years; a farm near Christiana, New Castle hundred, five years. After these years of hard work he retired for a short time, but in 1882 he returned to his old life and purchased the Lloyd farm of 210 acres in St. George's hundred, where he remained until his death. On this tract he made numerous improvements, planted and harvested abundant crops of grain, fed scores of live stock and operated a dairy. He was a farmer of more than ordinary ability and a student of all the conditions which go to make up profitable husbandry. Schools, roads and crops were equally important in his estimation and received like attention. His neighbors appreciated his fitness for their local offices and he was chosen school commissioner and road commissioner of Red Lion hundred, in both of which positions he was of valued service to his community. He was a good neighbor, a kind husband and father and his death was sincerely regretted. He was a Democrat.

John Davidson married, in Salem, N. J., April 8, 1846, Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Acton) Hall. Mrs. Davidson was born in Salem. Her father was of English descent and a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson had children: I. Amos, farmer, of Cecil county, Md.; II. Clement, at home; III. Susanna, at home; IV. Helen J. (Mrs. Albert G. Brown), of Bear Station, New Castle hundred; V. Harriet, died when young; VI. Infant, deceased. Mr. Davidson died in St. George's hundred, March 29, 1897, and was buried in Delaware City. He was a member

of the M. E. church. Mrs. Davidson resides on the farm with her son Clement and daughter Susanna. She is a woman of excellent traits of character. Some time ago she was stricken with paralysis and suffers much from it. She and her children belong to the M. E. church.

Clement Davidson was born in New Castle hundred, Del., March 12, 1849. He attended the public schools of New Castle county and completed his educational training in Delaware City Academy. Then he returned to the farm and has devoted all his energies to the cultivation of the many acres that were given into his charge. He is a genial and popular resident of his hundred. Clement Davidson is a Democrat and was elected a school commissioner on his party's ticket. He has never married and resides with his mother and a sister.

WILLIAM M. CLENDANIEL, P. O. Middletown, Del., son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Higman) Clendaniel, was born in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, Del., October 14, 1862.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Clendaniel were Scotch. His grandfather, Capt. William Clendaniel, was a native of Sussex county and always had his home there. For several years he was captain of vessels on the Delaware Bay and river, but devoted nearly all his lifetime to farming. He was a Democrat of the old school. He has children: I. John; II. Henry; III. Thomas; IV. Pernel; V. Elizabeth; and one whose name is not remembered. Captain Clendaniel died in Sussex county in 1884, and was buried in the M. E. graveyard.

John Clendaniel, father of William M. Clendaniel, was born in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county. He was educated there and worked on the farm with his father until he was twenty-seven years old, when he removed to New Castle county and rented a farm in Appoquinimink hundred. There he spent four years. In 1869 he removed to Kent county, Md., and began the cultivation of a tract of land owned by ex-Governor J. P. Cochran. There he remained twenty-eight years. He was a successful farmer and stock-raiser, well-known and esteemed and a strong advocate of a good education for the youth of the state. He was always a Democrat and labored for party victories but never accepted an office. John Clendaniel married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Manlove Higman, who was born in Cedar Creek hundred. They had children: I. Elizabeth; II. George, died in infancy; III. William M.; IV. John H., farmer, of Second district of Kent county, Md.; V. Clara (Mrs. Cornelius Rollison), of Kent county, Md.; VI. Emma; VII. Anna (Mrs. Thomas Hurlock), of New Castle county, Del.; VIII. Mary; IX. Howard, farmer of Kent county, Md. Mr. Clendaniel died in Kent county, February 22, 1897; his widow died December 15, 1897; both were buried in the Chestertown cemetery, Kent county, Md. Mrs. Clendaniel was a consistent member of the M. P. church.

William M. Clendaniel was but a young boy when his father removed from Sussex county, Del., to Maryland, and his first educational training was obtained in the schools of the Second district of Kent county. He remained on the farm with his father, acquiring a knowledge of agriculture, until he was twenty-one years old, when he leased a farm in Cecil county, and cultivated it for four years. In 1888 he removed to St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., and rented a tract of land from ex-Governor J. P. Cochran. There he has spent the past ten years in the successful cultivation of grain and raising of live-stock, and the management of a dairy. In 1893 he purchased a grain threshing outfit at a cost of $1,500 and has operated it very profitably in his neighborhood. He is a Democrat but has never yet been persuaded to accept an office, and says that he will never change his mind. Mr. Clendaniel is a genial and highly respected man.

In March, 1891, William M. Clendaniel married, at Chestertown, Md., Laura E., daughter of Charles and Mary E. (Bryan) Watts. Mrs. Clendaniel was born in the Second district of Kent county, Md. Her father, who is now deceased, was a farmer; her mother resides in Chestertown. Mr. and Mrs. Clendaniel have children: I. William Watts; II. Charles Elwood; III. George Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Cledaniel are communicants of the M. E. church.

JAMES JACKSON BROWN, P. O. Mount Pleasant, New Castle county, Del., son of James and Jane (Boyd) Brown, was born in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 16, 1830.

When Delaware was but sparsely settled a portion of the Brown family emigrated from England and found a home on its fertile lands. Descendants of this branch of the Brown kindred have lived in Delaware ever since and have been honored and useful citizens. James Brown, father of James Jackson Brown, was born near Camden, Kent county, in 1789. There he went to school as a lad, but, his mother dying when he was very young, the family was separated. When he was nine years old James Brown went a short distance north, into New Castle county, and was reared on a farm there. His early training served him throughout his life, for he continued the cultivation of the soil until he became physically incapacitated for work. After his marriage he rented a farm in St. George's hundred and resided there a long time. A few years were spent in Pencader hundred, New Castle county. The final years of his life were passed with his son, James Jackson. Mr. Brown was a Democrat of the Jackson school. After he became of age he voted for every Democratic candidate for President, except Horace Greeley; he did not believe in that aspirant's Democracy; it was not of the Jackson kind. He never sought an office but always supported his party and did his political duty as a good citizen. James Brown married, in St. George's hundred, Jane, daughter of Jacob Boyd. She was born in St. George's hundred and her father was an old settler and land-owner in New Castle county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had children: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Belville), deceased; II. Mary (Mrs. John Brown), deceased; III. William, died when young; IV. Sarah J., died when young; V. Annie, deceased; VI. Lydia, deceased; VII. Rebecca, died at age of eighteen; VIII. James Jackson; IX. Martha J. (Mrs. James M. Vandyke), widow. Mr. Brown died at the home of his son, James Jackson, in 1874, and was buried in the Middletown M. E. church graveyard. Mrs. Brown died in 1836, at Mount Pleasant. She was buried at Asbury chapel graveyard, at Boyd's Corner, St. George's hundred. She was a member of the M. E. church and a most estimable woman.

James Jackson Brown attended the public schools in St. George's hundred and has since spent his days on a farm. He remained with his father until the latter was no longer able to care for himself, and then he took him to his home and gave him loving attention until death claimed him. In 1851 Mr. Brown rented a farm in St. George's hundred and cultivated it for five years. In 1856 he leased ex-Governor J. P. Cochran's farm near Mount Pleasant and has been tenant there for more than forty-two years. He is next to the oldest tenant ex-Governor Cochran has on his rolls and has been on one farm longer than any of his associates. This fact proves him a capable husbandman and an honorable man. Mr. Brown cultivates 196 acres of land and raises general farm produce and live stock; in connection with the farm he has a dairy. He is a stanch Democrat, as was to be expected of his father's son, but has never been a seeker after office.

On April 13, 1865, in St. George's hundred, James Jackson Brown married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Dennis) Newnum, who was born in Kent county, Del. They have one child, James Jackson, 2, who is now attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are genial, hospitable and well-liked. Mrs. VanDyke, Mr. Brown's sister, makes her home with them. They are members of the Middletown M. E. church.

JAMES L. WARREN, P. O. Middletown, Del., son of David and Sarah J. (LeCompte) Warren, was born in St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., April 9, 1865. His paternal ancestors were English. His father, David Warren, was born in Sussex county, Del., in 1836. During a comparatively short period after he engaged in farming, he accumulated sufficient money to purchase a farm of 230 acres near Mount Pleasant, St. George's hundred, where his widow now has her home. He was temperate in his habits and very fond of his home, a good father and husband. In his early days he was a Whig and afterward joined the Republican party. David Warren married, in Pencader hundred, Sarah J., daughter of Charles and Mary J. (Casperson) LeCompte. Mrs. Warren was born near Wilmington. Her family is of French extraction and has long had a home in Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Warren had two children: I. Child, died in infancy; II. James L. Mr. Warren died in St. George's hundred in 1885, and was buried in the M. E. church graveyard in that hundred.

James L. Warren assisted his father on his farm until the death of the latter, and afterward remained with his mother until 1889. He cultivates general farm produce, and gives much attention to fine live stock; is exceedingly fond of good horses and well-bred cattle and his farm is noted particularly for the superiority of the stock bred there.

Mr. Warren is temperate in his habits, popular and esteemed. He is a Democrat who gives his party hearty support but never looks forward to, nor would accept, a political office.

On April 9, 1889, in St. George's hundred, James L. Warren married Oka C., daughter of Thomas Cochran, granddaughter of R. T. Cochran. Mrs. Warren was born in St. George's hundred, February 17, 1869. She and her husband are members of the Presbyterian church.

RICHARD CLAYTON, Middletown, Del., deceased son of Joshua and Lydia A. (Clayton) Clayton, was born near Mount Pleasant, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 13, 1842.

The Clayton family is one of the oldest and most prominent, socially and politically, in Delaware. Joshua Clayton, the first governor of the state under the constitution of 1792, was great-grandfather of Richard Clayton, and his son, Thomas Clayton, the grandfather of Richard, was chief justice of the commonwealth which has given so many eminent men to the service of this country. Chief Justice Thomas Clayton married Jeannette McComb, daughter of Eleazer McComb. They had four children: I. Joshua; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. ———— Young); III. Jeannette (Mrs. Robert Frame); IV. ———— died when young.

Joshua Clayton, father of Richard Clayton, was born in Dover, Del., in 1802. He was partially educated at Newark Academy and was graduated from Princeton College, N. J. He read law with his father, Chief Justice Clayton, and was admitted to the bar of New Castle county. For several years he practiced his profession but it was not congenial to him; he therefore abandoned it, and purchased a tract of 3,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, St. George's hundred, New Castle county. This land belonged to what was known as Bohemia Manor, two thousand acres of which were in New Castle county, Del., and the remainder in Cecil and Kent counties, Md. Eight hundred acres were farmed under Mr. Clayton's immediate supervision. He made many improvements to the land and the buildings, raised large quantities of grain, raised live stock on a large scale and became one of the most extensive cultivators of peaches in the county of New Castle. In 1878, he removed from the farm to a handsome home which he had erected near Middletown. There he spent the last ten years of his life. Colonel Clayton (as he was generally called) was secretary, when he was a young man, to Caesar A. Rodney, United States Minister to the United States of LaPlata, South America, resident at Buenos Ayres, and accompanied him on his southern mission. He was endowed with fine literary taste and much ability, and was the author of a number of volumes which were very favorably received by the critics and the reading public. He owned a large number of slaves before the Civil War. He was originally a Whig, but after the war gave his allegiance to the Democratic party.

Joshua Clayton married, on Bohemia Manor, Lydia A., daughter of Richard Clayton and granddaughter of ex-Governor Clayton. They had these children: I. Thomas, died in 1897; II. Henry, died in 1896; III. Richard. Mrs. Clayton died in 1849 and was buried in St. Anne's P. E. graveyard near Middletown. Colonel Clayton's second wife was Martha, daughter of Richard Lockwood, merchant, of Middletown. Mrs. Clayton was born in Middletown. Their children were: I. Adelaide (Mrs. Charles S. Ellison), of Cecil county Md.; II. McComb, of Philadelphia; III. Mary (Mrs. J. F. Price), widow; IV. Joshua, 2, M. D., of Modena, Chester county, Pa.; V. Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Williams), of New York City, widow; VI. Eugene, deceased; VII. Fannie (Mrs. N. J. Williams), of New York. Mrs. Clayton died in 1887, and was buried in St. Anne's graveyard. She as a member of the P. E. church. Colonel Clayton died in 1888, and was buried in St. Anne's graveyard.

Richard Clayton attended the public schools of St. George's hundred and concluded his school years at Middletown and Newark Academies. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years old and then

became a husbandman on his own account on one of his father's farms, a tract of 205 acres near Mount Pleasant. He remained there until 1884, when he retired after a very successful career as peach-grower, stock-raiser and general farmer. He leased his land and made his home during the last fourteen years of his life in Middletown, where he erected a large residence. In connection with his house in that city there is a well-filled conservatory to which he gave much attention. Mr. Clayton was a popular man and a useful citizen. He was a Democrat but never sought office. He was clerk of the Mount Pleasant school board for fifteen years, and was always deeply interested in the education of the young.

On April 20, 1864, in Kirkwood, Richard Clayton married Clara L., daughter of Richard T. Cann, of Kirkwood. They have children: I. Lydia May, at home; II. Adella C. (Mrs. Thomas Clayton Frame, Jr.), of Dover; III. Clarence R., educated at Middletown Academy and was graduated from a Business College, Wilmington, now clerk in the county recorder's office at Wilmington; IV. Lillie, at home. Mr. Clayton and family are members of the P. E. church. Richard Clayton died suddenly of heart trouble, on Sunday, January 30, 1898.

ROBERT THOMAS COCHRAN, P. O. Middletown, Del., was born on the Thomas farm, in Appoquinimink hundred, September 29, 1814, and is the second son of Robert and Rebecca (Ryland) Cochran. His elder brother is Hon. John P. Cochran, ex-governor of Delaware.

The first school which Robert T. Cochran attended was taught by an Irish schoolmaster named Dean, in an old log schoolhouse at Cantwell's Bridge, now Odessa. He went to school afterwards in Middletown, and completed his course at Newark Academy, then under the care of Rev. Alexander K. Russell, a Presbyterian minister. He then assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm until he was nearly twenty years old, when his father gave him a farm of 400 acres, the same now occupied by Richard R. Cochran. Here Robert T. Cochran passed thirty-one years, engaged in raising grain, peaches, etc., and in rearing live stock. In 1866, he removed with his family to his present home, built in that year upon a tract of 120 acres known as the W. H. Morton farm. Mr. Cochran was among the first in Delaware to pay special attention to the cultivation of peaches, in which he was very successful, and became one of the largest shippers. His diligence and thrift made him one of the most extensive landholders of the hundred; he owns 1,000 acres in New Castle county, Del., and the same in Kent county, Md. Since 1887, he has been largely interested in the creamery industry, in which he has invested $12,000; he owns the first creamery in Middletown, one in Cecilton, Cecil county, Md., three separate interests at Earlville and one at Churchtown, Cecil county, and one at Massey, Kent county, Md. Although an octogenarian, Mr. Cochran, who was endowed with a sound and vigorous constitution, full of vitality, and with corresponding energy and decision, is still as active as a man in the prime of life, and attends to all of his own business. Besides this, he is interested in all current topics, at home and abroad, and by reading keeps himself abreast with the progress of the world's affairs. His memory, which is remarkably clear and retentive, is a rich storehouse for the fruits of time; he can readily refer to any event of which he has ever had cognizance, giving place, time and circumstances so accurately as to make his recollections serviceable as well as interesting. Cordial and companionable with every one, old and young, no man is more widely known in Middletown than Mr. Cochran; every afternoon, let the weather be what it may, his tall, imposing figure may be seen and his sonorous voice heard in the streets. Candid in his utterances, sincere in his professions, he takes a generous pleasure in befriending all who need his kind offices, and in dispensing the hospitalities of his home. Bred in the political school of "Old Hickory," Mr. Cochran has been all his life a stanch Democrat; but, although repeatedly solicited, he has never been prevailed upon to accept any public office. He is heartily opposed to "ring" rule, or partisan trickery. His first presidential vote was cast in 1836, for Martin Van Buren, and he has voted at every election for the national chief magistrate since that time, except when Horace Greeley was the candidate of his party; Mr. Cochran then declined to cast any vote at all. Before the war of the

Rebellion, he owned several slaves; he was opposed to the war, but not on that account; it was because, while condemning secession, he firmly believed it possible to maintain the Union without bloodshed. For about twenty years, he was inspector of elections, but declined to serve after the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Robert Thomas Cochran was first married in October, 1835, at the Red Lion hotel, in Red Lion hundred, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Alexander and Maria (Naudain) Moody. Mrs. Cochran was born in Saint George's hundred; her father, who was of English descent, was a farmer of that hundred; her mother's family is of French origin, and was known among the earliest settlers of the state. The children of that marriage are: I. Robert A., farmer, of Appoquinimink hundred; II. Alice R., wife of Edward F. Nowland, M. D., one of the oldest physicians of Middletown; III. Mary F., wife of Samuel A. Reynolds, commission merchant, of Middletown; IV. Richard R., residing on the old home farm; V. Elizabeth R., died young; VI. Thomas, commission merchant, of Jersey City, N. J.; besides four, who died in early infancy. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Cochran died January 31, 1848, and is interred in the cemetery of Forest Presbyterian church, of which she was a faithful member. To her sister, Sophia A. Moody, Mr. Cochran was married on April 17, 1849; their children are: I. Dan M., farmer on one of his father's farms; II. Elizabeth, died in infancy. Mrs. Sophia Cochran died October 21, 1851; her remains also repose in the burying ground of the Forest Presbyterian church, her spiritual home during her life. Robert T. Cochran was again married, September 1, 1853, at Newark, Del., to Mary Francina, daughter of James and Cini Patton, of that place. She died August 12, 1888, and is buried in the cemetery of the Forest church; she was, however, a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Cochran is liberal in his religious views.

Richard R. Cochran, son of Robert Thomas and Elizabeth R. (Moody) Cochran, was born on the farm which he now occupies, February 9, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Saint George's hundred, at the seminary at Pennington, N. J., and at the academies of West Chester and Chester. He has been all his life a farmer. Fifteen years of his work were given to a farm of his father's in Kent county, Md., which contains 336 acres; since 1890, he has been successfully engaged in the cultivation of the land upon which his father made his first start in business life; this farm comprises 400 acres, and is devoted to the production of grain, the rearing of stock, and the business of a dairy. Like his father, Mr. R. R. Cochran is a Democrat, but not an aspirant to office. Richard R. Cochran was married in 1865, in old Saint Anne's church, near Middletown, to Clara, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Beaston) Lum; she was born in Pencader hundred, and was of Scotch descent. Their children were: I. Alderman R., deceased; II. Clara. Mrs. Clara Cochran died in June, 1867. In 1869, R. R. Cochran married Fanny, daughter of William A. and Sarah O. (Shallcross) Cochran, his cousin. Four of their children died in infancy; those surviving are: I. Fanny (Mrs. W. O. Shallcross); II. Robert T., of Kent county, Md.; III. Sarah V.; IV. Agnes L.; V. Bessie; VI. Mary P.

Dan M. Cochran, son of Robert Thomas and Sophia A. (Moody) Cochran, was born on the homestead, March 4, 1850. He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, and at the academy of West Chester, Pa. He spent three years in cultivating his father's farm in Kent county, Md., and has ever since been engaged in the management of a tract of 300 acres adjoining the homestead farm. He is a stock breeder and dairy farmer. Mr. D. M. Cochran is a stanch Democrat; he is much esteemed and respected. Dan M. Cochran was married, January 29, 1873, to Ada, daughter of Alexander and Milcah (Crouch) Wilson, of Kent county, Md. Their children are: I. A. Wilson; II. Nellie (Mrs. Skee Lockwood); III. Mabel; IV. Dan M., Jr.; V. Ada; VI. Richard; VII. Jennie; VIII. Ethel; IX. Woodal; X. Alice; XI. Mary E. The family are intelligent and well educated.

William A. Cochran, third son of Robert and Rebecca (Ryland) Cochran, his elder brothers being Gov. Cochran and Robert Thomas Cochran, was born on the homestead of the family in Saint George's hundred, November 24, 1819. He was educated in the schools of Middletown and at the academy of Newark, Del. Until he attained his majority, he remained on the home farm; at

his father's death, he inherited one-half of the 500 acres which composed the homestead, and upon this tract he has passed nearly all his life. He has been a successful stock breeder and cultivator of fruits. In 1886, he retired from active business, and now resides with his nephew and son-in-law, Richard R. Cochran. He has always been a Democrat, and was for some time assessor of the hundred. William A. Cochran was married in 1845, to Sarah O., daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Fox) Shallcross; she was born in Philadelphia, and was a sister of Mrs. Jonathan K. Williams, and an aunt of James T. Shallcross, of Saint George's hundred. Their children are as follows: I. Henry S., of New Jersey; II. Fanny R. (Mrs. Richard R. Cochran); III. Sarah (Mrs. M. Paxton); IV. Clara V. (Mrs. John W. McCoy), of Appoquinimink hundred; V. Laura F., a trained nurse, of Philadelphia; VI. Mary (Mrs. Robert Morgan), of Kent county, Md.; VII. William A., Jr.; VIII. Robert, of Colorado; IX. Margaret; X. Alice (Mrs. William Conley), of Middletown. Mrs. Sarah O. Cochran died in 1873, and was interred in the burial ground of the Forest Presbyterian church.

ABRAM VANDEGRIFT, P. O. Port Penn, New Castle county, Del., son of Leonard G. and H. E. Vandegrift, was born at Reedy Island Neck, St. George's hundred, New Castle county, Del., June 7, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of St. George's hundred and in Delaware College, at Newark. In the latter institution he was a student for two years. When his course there terminated he returned to his home and assisted his father on the farm. In 1881 his father retired from the active management of his land and Abram took charge of it. He continued there until 1889, and in the following spring purchased the Middletown *Transcript*, then owned and edited by W. P. Mifflin, and conducted that paper successfully in the interests of the Democratic party for three years. His health failed and he sold the newspaper plant and spent a year in Minnesota in the endeavor to regain his former physical strength. On his return to Delaware he leased the Cleaver farm at Port Penn, and has since resided there. In addition to cultivating the soil, he furnished the United States government, by contract, with light house supplies. He is also connected with the engineering department at Fort Delaware. Mr. Vandegrift is a man of superior education, fine conversational talents and genial and courteous. He is a Democrat who believes in his party and has always given it effective support. In 1889 he was chosen, by his party, clerk of the Delaware senate, and filled that office one term, gaining the thanks of all the members for his able discharge of the duties that belonged to his position and their good will by his obliging and affable manner.

On February 14, 1883, in Port Penn, Abram Vandegrift married Emma C., daughter of Isaac S. and Mary A. B. Cleaver, born in Port Penn. She is a cousin of Henry Cleaver, the well-known merchant of Port Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Vandegrift have children: I. Mary H.; II. Julia C.; III. Rachel L.; IV. Alan; V. Ellen C. Mrs. Vandegrift is endowed with rare intellectual powers and is very active in church work. Mr. Vandegrift and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM BLAND, P. O. Delaware City, Del., son of William and Esther Bland, was born in Faulkingham, Lincolnshire, England, October 11, 1838.

His parents were natives of England and died there. They were members of the established church of England. William Bland was educated in the parish schools of Faulkingham, but received there only a limited education. He, however, overcame this deficient training by careful and extensive reading. On September 20, 1859, he sailed with his bride of a few months for America, making the voyage from Liverpool on the ship *Ocean Monarch*, Captain Page, in four weeks. He landed in New York City and immediately proceeded to Maryland, where his wife had relatives; he had not a kinsman or a friend in this country. For five years he worked as a farm laborer in Kent county, Md., then came to Delaware and was employed for two years on a farm near New Castle. Then he removed to Red Lion hundred and secured work on the William Colburn farm and afterwards was a tenant on the W. Beck tract of land at Townsend. In 1876 Mr. Bland leased the Wilson farm in Cecil county, Md., and spent five years there in the

cultivation of grain and the growing of live-stock. He then returned to New Castle county, and rented the Colburn acres in Red Lion hundred. In 1892 he took charge, as lessee, of the large farm of 400 acres, near Port Penn, St. George's hundred, which he now cultivates. On his tract of land, one of the most extensive in the hundred, he harvests large crops of grain, conducts a dairy and feeds many cattle. He has made his venture in this, to him, new and strange country, very profitable because he has been industrious and honorable in his dealings with all men. He was chosen a grand juror for the term of 1897-98. He is a Democrat, who knows no swerving from the ranks of his party. In May, 1859, in Lincolnshire, England, William Bland married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wakefield, born in Lincolnshire. Her father was a house carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. Bland had children: I. Joseph, farmer of Montgomery county, Pa.; II. John, died when young, in Kent county, Md.; III. Harriet (Mrs. Edward Manlove), of Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del.; IV. Maxey, farmer, at home; V. William, farmer, of Red Lion hundred; VI. Jennie, at home; VII. George W., at home; VIII. Charlotte, at home. Mrs. Bland died July 7, 1895, and was buried at Newport, New Castle county. Mr. Bland and his family are members of the M. E. church. He was a class-leader in the congregations in Kent and Cecil counties, Md., to which he belonged.

JAMES ALFRED HALL, P. O. Port Penn, New Castle county, Del., second son of the late Alfred K. and Alice (Mustard) Hall, was born in Milford, Kent county, Del., May 25, 1853. He received a public school education, and having a strong inclination for his father's occupation, began a seafaring life in 1870. By conscientious service and steady habits he advanced to the positions of second mate, and of mate. In 1878 he became Captain of the schooner *Isaac L. Clark*; his first voyage as master being from Philadelphia to New Orleans. He continued in this position until 1892, and from that date until 1896, was engaged in the coal and lumber business in Milford, Del. During this period, Mr. Hall served the town three years as a member of the town council. For one year he was vice president, and for two years president of the Milford Fire Company. His desires turned again seaward, and he became master of the four-masted schooner *Haroldine*, which he sailed until January 2, 1898, when she was lost at Cape Florida. In March, 1898, Captain Hall assumed the charge of the three-masted schooner *Thomas F. Pollard*, of which he is still the master. Captain Hall is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., of Milford, and of Milford Lodge, No. 17, A. O. U. W. His political views are Republican. For the last three years Captain Hall has made his home at Norwood, Delaware county, Pa.

James Alfred Hall was married at Ocean View, Del., October 11, 1880, to Angie V., daughter of Selby H. and Elizabeth Evans, of Ocean View. Their only child died in infancy. Mrs. Hall died at Norwood, Pa., March 31, 1898, and is buried in Ocean View cemetery. Captain Hall attends the Presbyterian church.

FRANCIS L. SPRINGER, M. D., Newport, Del., son of Stephen and Mary E. (Love) Springer, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 20, 1854.

The Springer family is of Swedish descent, and was among the first of that nationality to settle in Delaware. Stephen Springer, grandfather of Francis L. Springer, was born in Mill Creek hundred. There he received his education and there he was engaged in farming until his death. He was a stanch supporter of the political doctrines of Thomas Jefferson. Stephen Springer was married to Margaret Houston, of Mill Creek hundred. Their children were: I. Sarah (Mrs. Archibald Armstrong), deceased; II. Amanda (Mrs. Thomas Morrison), deceased; III. Mary A. (Mrs. Robert Morrison), of Virginia, widow; IV. Elizabeth, deceased; V. Margaret (Mrs. Barton McElwee), widow; VI. James, died in Newark, Del.; VII. Stephen, 2, deceased. Mr. Springer died on his farm in Mill Creek hundred, where Mrs. Springer also died in 1854; both were buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian graveyard. Mr. Springer was an active member of the Presbyterian church. His wife was an excellent woman, and was much respected.

Stephen Springer, 2, was born in Mill

Creek hundred in 1822. He received his education in the district schools, at a private school in Wilmington, and in Newark Academy. After assisting his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, a portion of the homestead was given to him, upon which he lived until within a few years of his death. He was a successful farmer, and raised much live stock; was widely known and everywhere respected. For a number of years, Mr. Springer held the office of trustee of the poor of New Castle county. He was an active Democratic politician. Stephen Springer married, in Mill Creek hundred, Mary E., daughter of Rev. Thomas Love, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, pastor of Red Clay Creek church. She was born in Mill Creek hundred. Their children were: I. Thomas, Presbyterian clergyman, of Brooklyn, Baltimore county, Md.; II. Willard, M. D., of Wilmington, Del.; III. Francis L. M.; IV. Idaletta (Mrs. Randolph Jones), of Mill Creek; V. Robert S., retired, of Wilmington. Stephen Springer died on his wife's farm, in Mill Creek hundred, March 20, 1895. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and was buried in Red Clay Creek churchyard. Mrs. Springer lives on her farm in Mill Creek hundred, a venerable lady, of sweet disposition, and kindly, attractive manner.

Francis L. Springer received his first instruction from a governess. Afterwards he attended the district schools of Mill Creek hundred, Newark Academy under Professor E. D. Porter, and Delaware College, Dr. W. Purnell, president, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. In 1875 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., after reading medicine with his brother, Willard, and was graduated there with honors in 1877. He returned to Delaware, and began the practice of his profession in Christiana, succeeding Dr. G. W. Hubblers, and for nineteen years he was a busy and trusted physician and surgeon in Christiana and White Clay Creek hundred. In 1895 he came to Newport, and during the past three years has repeated his professional success in Christiana. He has the respect and confidence of the entire community. Dr. Springer is a member of the American Medical Association, and the Delaware State Medical Society. He is enrolled with Hiram Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M., of Newark; Andastaka Tribe, No. 14, I. O. R. M.; Active Lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W., of Newport. He was a trustee of the poor of New Castle county for nine years, and is visiting physician at Farmhurst hospital. He is a Democrat.

On November 17, 1885, in Christiana, Dr. Francis L. Springer was married to Willie Reed, daughter of Henry L. Churchman, a well-known farmer of New Castle county, Del. She was born in Philadelphia. Their children are: I. Ethel L.; II. Francis L., Jr.; III. Stephen; IV. Rebecca Churchman; V. Christopher Springer. Dr. Springer is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ISRAEL W. MARSHALL, Yorklyn, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas and Mary (Way) Marshall, was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., December 29, 1850.

The Marshall family originally came from England, many years before the Revolutionary War, and is one of the oldest and most influential in Chester county, Pa. John Marshall, great-grandfather of Israel W. Marshall, was born in Chester county, and in 1765 settled on a tract of 183 acres in Kennett township, which had originally belonged to the Penns. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits, after he had sufficiently cleared his land of the heavy timber which grew in forests over nearly its whole extent. To dispose of the timber he erected a saw-mill and manufactured his big trees into lumber. He was a shrewd business man and prospered both in his farming and his lumber operations. John Marshall was twice married. Of the name of his first wife, no record is found. His second marriage was to Miss Lamburn, of Chester county, Pa. Their children were: I. Robert; II. Thomas; III. William; IV. Hannah; V. Ann. Mr. Marshall and his wife died on the farm, and were buried in the Friends' graveyard at Hockessin. They were members of the Society of Friends.

Robert Marshall, son of John Marshall, was born on the Kennett township farm in 1772. He had the advantages of good common schools, and afterward devoted himself to farming. In connection with his farm he operated a grist mill, which he erected on his land. Robert Marshall married, in Chester

county, Pa., Mary Hoopes, born near West Chester, Pa. Their children were: I. Caleb; II. John; III. Abner; IV. Thomas; V. Martha (Mrs. Thomas Hannum). Caleb and John Marshall were iron manufacturers at Marshallton, Del., and were the founders of that town. Abner Marshall was a farmer. Robert Marshall died on his farm in August, 1859; his wife died in 1848; both were buried in the Friends' cemetery at Hockessin. They were members of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Marshall was a leader in the meeting.

Thomas Marshall, fourth son of Robert and Mary (Hoopes) Marshall, was born on the homestead, March 5, 1816. He was educated in the district schools of Chester county and the Jonathan Goss Boarding School near West Chester, Pa. He took up his father's work as a farmer and miller where the latter had left off, and continued in it until 1857, when he converted the grist mill into a paper manufactory. He was the first paper maker in that section and operated his mill with much profit for thirty years. He was a progressive business man, absolutely honorable in all his dealings, temperate in his habits and widely popular. He was a stanch Republican. Thomas Marshall married, in Chester county, Pa., Mary, daughter of Moses and Susanna Way, born in Pennsbury township, Chester county. Their children were: I. Israel W.; II. Mary (Mrs. Dr. Taylor S. Mitchell), of Hockessin; III. Elwood; two died young. Thomas Marshall died in 1887, and was buried in the Union Hill cemetery, Kennett Square, Pa. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Marshall resides with her son, Elwood, in Chester county. She is a member of the Society of Friends.

Israel W. Marshall attended the public schools of Chester county and was for four terms a student in the Kennett Square Academy. At an early age he entered his father's paper mill and set about learning every detail of the manufacture of paper. In 1880 he was made a partner with his father, his brother Elwood being received into the firm at the same time. This business association continued until the death of the father, in 1887, since which time Israel W. and Elwood Marshall have owned and operated the mill. In 1890, Marshall Bros. purchased the W. Clark cotton and wool factory in Yorklyn, New Castle county, Del., and converted it into a finely equipped paper mill at an expenditure of $75,000. In 1894 they established another factory at Wooddale, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., in partnership with their brother-in-law, Dr. Taylor S. Mitchell, of Hockessin. They are thus interested in three large plants, the most extensive in the state, and all profitably operated. Israel W. Marshall resides in a large stone house which is, architecturally, the most ornate in Christiana hundred, and is provided with every convenience. It is admirably situated and commands an attractive view of the surrounding country. Mr. Marshall is highly esteemed for his excellent business qualifications, his energy and executive ability. He is genial and popular. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., of Wilmington, and an active Republican, but has never desired to hold an office.

On October 17, 1877, Israel W. Marshall was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Hannah M. (Cloud) Mitchell, born near Hockessin. Their children are: I. Irwin, died in infancy; II. J. Warren, student at the Friends' School, Wilmington; III. Anna H., at school in Wilmington; IV. Clarence, also at Wilmington Friends' School. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Society of Friends.

Elwood Marshall, of Chester county, Pa., junior member of the firm of Marshall Bros., was born on the home farm in Chester county, Pa., September 20, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Kennett township and in Shortlidge's Academy at Kennett Square, and was graduated from the Messrs. Taylor & Jackson's Academy, in Wilmington, in 1877. He immediately went into his father's paper mill, and learned every branch of the business. In 1880 he became a partner with his father and brother, and after his father's death continued the business with his brother. He is an aggressive, thorough business man, and has aided greatly in the rapid advancement of the firm to its present very prosperous condition. On October 10, 1880, in Wilmington, Elwood Marshall married Ellen, daughter of John and Ann Good, born in Bucks county, Pa. Her father was then a hardware merchant of Wilmington; he is since deceased. They had children: I. J. Albert; II. Henry W.; III. Estella.

Mr. Marshall is a member of the Society of Friends.

The ancestors of Mrs. Israel W. Marshall were members of the well-known Mitchell family of Delaware. They were of English origin and of the Quaker faith, and were very early settlers in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county. Thomas Mitchell, great-grandfather of Mrs. Marshall, was the first of the family to make Delaware his home. He was born in Bucks county, Pa., and there received a good English education. He came to Delaware in 1796 and purchased one hundred acres of land near the North Star school house in Mill Creek hundred. There he spent the remainder of his days. He made numerous improvements upon his farm, and in 1804 erected a large stone dwelling, a barn, etc.

He became a wealthy and influential citizen. In his political views he was a Federalist. Thomas Mitchell married in Bucks county, and had children as follows: I. Hannah (Mrs. Joseph Chambers), of New Harden township, Chester county, Pa.; II. Joseph. Mr. Mitchell died on his farm and was buried in the Friends' graveyard in Hockessin. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Joseph Mitchell, grandfather of Mrs. Isaac W. Marshall, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1783. He was thirteen years old when his parents removed to Mill Creek hundred, and in the district schools there he received his education. He devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil and became an extensive land owner, possessing at his death more than three hundred acres. He was highly esteemed because of his many kindly qualities. Joseph Mitchell married Sarah Harlan. Their children were: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Daniel Gawthrop), deceased; II. Thomas, deceased; III. Stephen, deceased; IV. Henrietta (Mrs. Samuel Cranston), died in Stanton, Del.; V. John, deceased; VI. Abner, deceased; VII. Joseph, 2; VIII. Sarah (Mrs. Stephen Wilson); her three children died young. Mrs. Sarah Mitchell dying, Mr. Mitchell married a second time, his wife being Martha Dickson. Mr. Mitchell died April 26, 1876, aged ninety-three years. Mrs. Martha Mitchell also is deceased. Both were members of the Society of Friends and were buried in the Friends' graveyard at Hockessin.

Joseph Mitchell, 2, father of Mrs. Israel W. Marshall, was born on the homestead farm, August 30, 1829, and was educated in the North Star public school. He spent all his life as a farmer. For a number of years he lived on the tract now occupied by his son. In 1877 he purchased the Dr. McCabe farm, and has resided there for twenty-one years. Mr. Mitchell is an estimable and popular citizen. He is a Republican. On November 19, 1853, in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., Joseph Mitchell, 2, married Hannah M., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Yeatman) Cloud, born in Kennett hundred. Their children are: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. Israel W. Marshall), born December 2, 1854; II. J. Howard, born February 13, 1856, farmer on one of the home farms, married Elizabeth Woodward, on February 12, 1883; III. Sarah, born September 9, 1858, married Henry C. Passmore, on December 13, 1883, has children, i. Thomas, ii. Hannah, iii. Mary, iv. Pusey. Joseph Mitchell, 2, and family are members of the Society of Friends.

ISRAEL DURHAM, 2, Yorklyn, Del., son of Israel and Margaret (Green) Durham, was born near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, May 17, 1830.

His father and mother were natives of County Antrim, and of Scotch descent. They emigrated to America in 1846, sailing from Liverpool in the ship *Wyoming* and landing in Philadelphia after a voyage of six weeks. They had seven children and were accompanied to this country by three of the number, Israel, Thomas and Rebecca. They resided, in their latter years, with their son Israel in Yorklyn, and died here; they were buried in West Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Durham were members of the M. E. church.

Israel Durham, 2, attended the common schools of County Antrim, Ireland, and also worked at farm labor in the old country. He was sixteen years old when he came to America. Soon after his arrival, he secured employment in the packing department of Garrett & Sons' snuff manufactory in Philadelphia. He remained there until 1857, when he was appointed superintendent of Garrett & Sons' snuff mills in Yorklyn, Del., and for the past forty-one years has discharged all the duties of his responsible position with fidelity to his employers. He is a very capable superintendent, combining a thorough knowledge

of his business with the ability to control his thirty workmen in such manner as to call forth their best efforts and attach them to him personally. He is always at his post, one of the hardest working men in the mill, quiet, unassuming and popular. Mr. Durham is a member of Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hockessin. In politics he is a Republican.

Israel Durham was three times married. His first wife was Lydia Garrett; their children were: I. Margaret E. (Mrs. H. S. Chandler), wife of an iron worker of Hockessin; II. Mary (Mrs. Professor Philips), of Massachusetts. Mrs. Lydia Durham died, and Mr. Durham married Mary J. Ruth. They had one child, Lydia Jane, who is at home. Mrs. Mary J. Durham died in 1890, and was buried in the Union cemetery at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Mr. Durham's third wife was Alice Downing of Wilmington. Mr. Durham is a member of the M. E. church.

JOHN LINTON PRESS, Yorklyn, Del., son of William Cleland and Margaret G. (Linton) Press, was born near Yorklyn, Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., April 8, 1853. He is of Irish parentage. His grandfather was John Press, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, was a farmer, and married Ann Seeds, also born in that county. They had children: I. James; II. Vear; III. George; IV. Jane (Mrs. John Boles); V. Irvin; VI. William Cleland. Mr. and Mrs. Press died in Ireland.

William Cleland Press was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1830. He received a good common school education there, and assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm. When he was nineteen years old he sailed from Liverpool, England, for America, and after a voyage of six weeks reached Philadelphia. He remained in Philadelphia only a short time, and then secured employment in the snuff mills of Garrett & Sons, in Yorklyn, to which place he immediately removed. Here he worked for three years at seven dollars per month. At the expiration of that time, he was appointed superintendent of No. 4 snuff mill and for thirty-one years filled that position very satisfactorily. He was generally popular. He was a Republican, active in the support of his party, and served as road commissioner. William Cleland Press married Margaret G., daughter of John Foster Linton, born in Philadelphia; her father was a manufacturer of and dealer in shoes in Philadelphia. Their children are: I. John Linton; II. William V., employee in the snuff mill, married Sarah J. Carter, deceased; III. Eva Martha (Mrs. John W. Wilson), of King's Mill, O.; IV. Emma J. (Mrs. James G. Hendrickson), Mr. Hendrickson is engineer at No. 4 snuff mill; V. Margaret G., died when thirteen years old; VI. George T., jeweler, Oxford, Pa. Mr. Press died in 1883; his widow in 1892; both were buried in the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church graveyard, of which church they were members.

John Linton Press attended the public schools of Christiana hundred and of Yorklyn. He learned carpentry in Wilmington, completing his trade in the large establishment of Pussey & Jones. He worked at carpentry for nine years. In 1883, on the death of his father, he was appointed his successor in the responsible position of superintendent of No. 4 mill, and for the past fifteen years has performed his duties with great efficiency. He is a member of Armstrong Lodge, F. & A. M., of Newport, Del.; Hockessin Castle, No. 15, K. G. E.; Washington Conclave, I. O. H., of Centreville, Del.; and Valley Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., of Hockessin. Mr. Press is a Republican and has held the offices of clerk to the school commissioners and school commissioner of Christiana hundred. In 1889, in Hockessin, John Linton Press was married to Elizabeth H., daughter of Albert T. and Ann (Brown) Williamson, born in New Garden township, Chester county, Pa. Their children are: I. Mabel M.; II. Ethel A.; III. Elizabeth A.; IV. William C.; V. Albert T.; VI. John Linton, 2. Mr. Press is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Press is a member of the L. G. E., and the W. C. T. U.

Thomas Williamson, grandfather of Mrs. John Linton Press, was a farmer and pump-maker of New Garden township, Chester county, Pa., where he resided all his life. He was a Democrat. Thomas Williamson married Elizabeth Highfield, of Valley Forge, Delaware county, Pa. They had ten children: I. Thomas, 2, of Altoona; II. Harriet (Mrs. Eli Webb); III. Matilda (Mrs. Jonathan Strayhorne); IV. Mary (Mrs. Isaac Slack);

V. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Hoopes); VI. Albert T.; VII. John, deceased; the others died young. Thomas Williamson died in New Garden township, aged eighty-two years; Mrs. Williamson died in New London township, Chester county, aged ninety-four years; both were buried in the Presbyterian church graveyard in New London.

Albert T. Williamson, father of Mrs. John Linton Press, was born in New Garden township, in 1831. He was educated in the public schools and learned carpentry with Jonathan Strayhorne. He was engaged in contracting and building in Chester county for a number of years, and in 1879 removed to Hockessin where he is extensively engaged as a builder. He was a notary public in Hockessin for seven years, and is now constable of Mill Creek hundred. Albert T. Williamson married, in New Garden, Pa., Ann, daughter of Dr. Brown. Their children are: I. John, died young; II. Thomas, of Hockessin; III. Elizabeth H. (Mrs. John Linton Press); IV. Henry, carpenter, of Hockessin. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are highly esteemed residents of Hockessin.

GEORGE W. PUSEY, P. O. Ashland, Del., son of Jesse D. and Hannah D. (Yeatman) Pusey, was born at London Grove, Chester county, Pa., November 10, 1868.

The Pusey family came early to America, some of its members accompanying William Penn to this country. For years those bearing the name have been among the most respected and substantial citizens of Chester county, Pa., and Delaware.

Solomon Pusey, grandfather of George W. Pusey, was born in Kennett township, Chester county, and began and ended his life as a farmer. After his marriage he removed from the homestead to London Grove, Chester county, and there purchased a farm of 106 acres, on which he made many improvements and on which he remained until his death. He was an industrious, earnest and useful citizen. In politics he was first a Federalist and afterward a Whig. Solomon Pusey married Sarah Pusey, a sister of Israel Pusey, a member of the Wilmington branch of the family. They had children: I. Anna Eliza, deceased, married George Walton, a brother of Margaretta Walton (the well known preacher of the Society of Friends); II. Joel, deceased, was a hardware merchant in Havre de Grace, Md.; III. Jesse D. Mr. and Mrs. Pusey died on their farm at London Grove, and were buried in the London Grove Friends' graveyard; both were active members of the Society of Friends.

Jesse D. Pusey, father of George W. Pusey, was born on the home farm at London Grove, Chester county. He received a good education, and then began his career as a farmer on the homestead, near which he afterward purchased another farm. He is now living on the homestead farm, but has given the management to his son, Philip C. Pusey. Mr. Pusey has been a prosperous farmer; his crops were large, his horses and other live stock of fine strain. He appreciated the value of education, and afforded to his children ample intellectual training. He is exceedingly kind and unselfish, and has extended a helping hand to many needy persons. In his politics he is a Republican. Jesse D. Pusey was married to Hannah D. Yeatman, born in London, Britain township, Chester county, Pa., and daughter of Marshall and Mary D. (Chandler) Yeatman. Mr. Yeatman was of Scotch-Irish descent and proprietor of the well known Yeatman flouring mills in Britain township, Chester county, now owned by his son John C. Yeatman, of Kennett Square, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Pusey had children: I. Mary (Mrs. Oscar F. Passmore), resides near the homestead; II. Solomon J., grain, coal and lumber dealer of West Grove, Chester county, and bank director in Avondale, same county; III. Marshall Y., grain merchant, West Chester, Pa.; IV. Sarah J., widow of Edwin Livezey, son of Joseph Livezey, a minister of the Friends' meeting of Clarksburg, N. J.; V. George W.; VI. Philip C., on the home farm; VII. Edgar, died young; VIII. Norris, died young; IX. Elbert N., miller resides with George W.; X. Anna, at school. Mrs. Pusey died at London Grove in 1894, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard. She was an honored wife and mother. Mr. Pusey is an active member of the Society of Friends.

George W. Pusey attended the public schools of London Grove, was a pupil in the London Grove Friends' Boarding School, taught by Miss Jane P. Rushmore, and pursued a two years' course in the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa. During his early

youth he remained at home with his father; at the Yeatman flouring mills he learned milling under his brother's instructions, and was employed there for three years. He then formed a partnership with Israel Durham, to conduct the Clifton mills, holding the offices of manager and treasurer of the Clifton Milling Company, by which name the partnership was known. In 1895 he disposed of his interest in the company, came to Ashland, Christiana hundred, purchased the Ashland mills owned by A. & J. D. Sharpless, and has operated them with great success for the past three years. He uses the roller process in the mills, and manufactures the well known Pride of Delaware FFFF, Ashland, Morning Star, Fairy Queen, and other special brands. Mr. Pusey is still young, but already his career has been marked by excellent business ability, industry and progressiveness. He is much respected for his integrity of character. In politics he is Republican. In 1897, under the administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed postmaster of Ashland.

In 1894, at the Sharpless farm, George W. Pusey was married to S. Florence, daughter of Samuel and Sarah H. (Cranston) Sharpless. Mr. Sharpless is a well known citizen of Mill Creek hundred, brother of A. & J. D. Sharpless; he is also a Director of the National Bank of Avondale, Pa. Mr. Pusey is a member of the Society of Friends in Hockessin.

JEHU DIXON SHARPLESS, P. O. Ashland, Del., son of Amos and Martha (Dixon) Sharpless, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., June 4, 1824.

When William Penn came to America to assume the government of the generous territory granted to him by King Charles II, in payment of his debt to Penn's father, he was accompanied by John Sharpless, an English Quaker who wished to escape from the licentiousness and the persecution of the English court. John Sharpless settled in Pennsylvania, and was the ancestor of the Sharpless family, whose members reside in almost every state of the Union, and everywhere occupy an influential place in society. The first of the name to build his home in Delaware was Caleb Sharpless, born in Middletown (or Milltown?), Pa., March 12, 1750. He removed to Delaware in 1772, and settled in Christiana hundred, where for nearly fifty years he was engaged in the cultivation of his land. On October 20, 1773, Caleb Sharpless was married to Ruhamah Jordon, born December 25, 1750. Their children were: I. Mary (Mrs. Joshua Jackson), born August 26, 1774, died May 18, 1847; II. William, born December 6, 1777, married, first, Phebe Way, second, Rebecca Davis, third, Sarah Alsop, and died June 10, 1840; III. Joseph, born October 10, 1779, died in Lancaster county, Pa.; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Way), born September 11, 1781, died October 6, 1824; V. Caleb, 2, born July 20, 1783, married first, Mary J. Walters, second, Elizabeth Taylor, and died September 18, 1838; VI. Amos, born December 2, 1785, died August 5, 1875; VII. Margaret (Mrs. John Windle), born July 25, 1788, died October 6, 1856; VIII. Edith (Mrs. John Walker), born June 5, 1790, died March 31, 1867; IX. Hannah, born August 3, 1792, died December 2, 1823. Caleb Sharpless died on his farm July 4, 1821, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard at Hockessin; he was prominent as a preacher and in the councils of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Sharpless died on the farm in Mill Creek hundred, September 25, 1824; she was distinguished for her eloquence as a teacher of the Quaker doctrine and her gentle, charitable nature.

Amos Sharpless, father of Jehu Dixon Sharpless, was born on the farm in Christiana hundred. He was a farmer and a well known citizen and acquired a large landed property in Mill Creek and Christiana hundreds. Amos Sharpless married, in Mill Creek hundred, Martha Dixon, born November 9, 1798, and daughter of Jehu and Mary (Taylor) Dixon, members of prominent families of Mill Creek hundred. The children of Amos Sharpless were: I. Mary S. (Mrs. W. D. Dixon), born November 23, 1817, died January 28, 1847; II. Ann, born June 12, 1820, resides with her brother, Jehu Dixon Sharpless; III. Edith (Mrs. Samuel Cranston), born March 14, 1822; IV. Jehu Dixon Sharpless; V. Caleb, born August 17, 1826, married Rebecca Hoopes; VI. Samuel, born January 6, 1829; VII. Amos, 2, born October 14, 1832, married Caroline Bailey, of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.; VIII. Edward, born February 26, 1835, died November 26, 1855; IX. William, born September 6, 1837, died October 10, 1865, married Jane R. Pyle, had

one child, Mary D. Sharpless. Amos Sharpless died on his farm August 5, 1875, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard at Hockessin. He was a leader in the Society of Friends; Mrs. Sharpless died July 17, 1879.

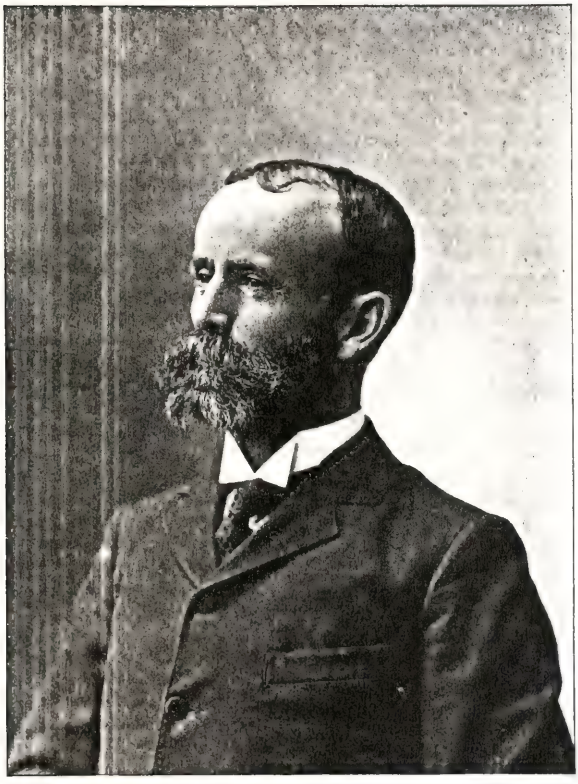
Jehu Dixon Sharpless attended the public schools of Christiana hundred at Ebenezer School, near Ashland. Until he was eighteen years old he remained with his parents on the farm; then he learned milling with Marshall Yeatman, in London, Britain township, Chester county, Pa. He was with Mr. Yeatman for fifteen years, after which period he established himself in the mercantile business in Fairville, Chester county. Five years later, in 1862, he removed to Ashland flouring mills, which he purchased of George Spencer. For thirty-two years the firm of A. & J. D. Sharpless operated the mills very profitably. In 1882 they equipped their plant with roller machinery at a cost of seven thousand dollars and made other extensive improvements. In 1895 they retired from business. Amos Sharpless now resides in Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., and Jehu Dixon Sharpless lives in a comfortable home in Ashland. Mr. Sharpless is wealthy, and is an extensive land owner. He has a wide circle of acquaintances and is much respected by all who know him because of his honorable life. He was the first postmaster of Ashland, appointed in 1872, and held the office for twenty-five years. While conducting a store in Fairville, Chester county, he was for four years postmaster of the village. He is a consistent Republican, but has never sought office. Mr. Sharpless is a member of the Society of Friends, but is liberal with respect to other denominations.

Samuel Sharpless, brother of Jehu Dixon Sharpless, was born in Mill Creek hundred. He received a good common school education and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits for many years. He owns many acres of land in Mill Creek hundred, and is the active manager of one of his farms in that hundred. He is much esteemed by his neighbors and is happy in the possession of numerous friends. In his political views he is a Republican. On January 11, 1855, Samuel Sharpless was married to Sarah H., daughter of Joseph and Hannah R. (Kelly) Cranston, born in Stanton, Del., May 26, 1830. Their children are: I. Emma C. (Mrs. Edward B. Passmore), born October 22, 1856; II. Phebe V., born December 22, 1859; III. Anna, born February 15, 1863; IV. William, born July 8, 1867, married Laura Yeatman; V. S. Florence (Mrs. George W. Pusey), born February 10, 1869. Mr. Sharpless and his family are members of the Society of Friends.

GEORGE J. BIEDERMANN, Wooddale, Del., son of F. Herman and Mary (Horning) Biedermann, was born in Wooddale, New Castle county, Del., July 1, 1866.

His father was born in Altenburg, Saxony, September 21, 1833, the son of John G. Biedermann, a native of Altenburg and a wheelwright. He was one of four children and received a good education in his native place. Afterward he learned baking. When he attained his majority he determined to come to America, and embarking at Bremen, Germany, on the sailing vessel *Philadelphia*, Captain Sanders, reached Philadelphia on Sunday, May 15, 1854, after a passage of thirty days. He went immediately to Chesapeake City, Md., and there secured employment on a farm at wages of $13 per month. After five years' residence there, he went to Chester county, Pa., where he was employed for three years in a similar capacity. In 1862 Mr. Biedermann went to Wooddale, Del., and purchased a small tract of land, on which he erected a dwelling house and made other improvements. For twenty-one years he was employed at the Delaware Iron Works in various capacities, and during that time he built the Spring Hill Brewery at a cost of $2,000; having operated it until 1888, he sold it to his son, George F. Biedermann. This brewery was erected by his own labor and in its carpentry and the construction of its apparatus, was the product of his mechanical genius. He possessed unusual talent for devising and building iron and wooden machinery and odd toys and scenic representations, and much ability as an artist in colors. One of his productions is an ingenious piece of mechanism, representing by many miniatures the costumes of former years. It is believed to be the only work of the kind in this country. Mr. Biedermann is a member of Hammond Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., of Wilmington, and is a Democrat.

F. Herman Biedermann was married in Chesapeake City, Md., to Mary, daughter of Valentine Horning, born in Saxony, Ger-



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many. Mr. Horning was a wheelwright. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Biedermann are: I. Louise (Mrs. Frederick Horst), widow; II. John P., of McKeesport, Pa.; III. Eloina (Mrs. Harry Snap), of Wilmington, Del.; IV. George F.; V. Susan (Mrs. K. Harsh), widow; VI. Herman, of the Wooddale paper mills. Mrs. Biedermann died in 1888 and was buried in the Red Clay Creek graveyard. Mr. Biedermann is a member of the Lutheran church.

George F. Biedermann attended the public schools of Christiana hundred and the Diamond School. He learned brewing at Sprank's brewery in Wilmington, and worked at his trade in Chester, Pa., and Gloucester, N. J. Afterwards he returned home and assisted his father in the Spring Hill brewery until 1888, when he purchased the establishment and has operated it for the past ten years very profitably. He has made additions and improvements, and has his brewery very thoroughly equipped. He has also erected for his own occupancy a fine dwelling house. Mr. Biedermann is a man of good business ability, generous and warm hearted, and an esteemed citizen. He is a member of Brandywine Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Malta and St. John, of Wilmington. In his political views he is a Democrat.

On September 18, 1889, in Wilmington, George F. Biedermann was married to Bertha G., daughter of Frederick Baur, a brewer of Wilmington. She was born in Wittenburg, Germany. Their children are: I. Elsie J.; II. George H. A. Mr. Biedermann is a member of the Lutheran church.

ROBERT LEWIS ARMSTRONG, Marshallton, Del., son of Robert and Elizabeth (Mehaffy) Armstrong, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 17, 1834.

The Armstrong family is of Irish descent and has long resided in New Castle county, where it has been noted for thrift and intelligence. Robert Armstrong, grandfather of Robert Lewis Armstrong, was born in Christiana hundred, and was throughout his life a farmer. His home was on the Hedge farm of 127 acres, which he brought to a high condition of productiveness. During the Revolutionary war he was a soldier of General Washington. He was a citizen of influence in his community. In his political affairs he was a Federalist. The children of Robert Armstrong and his wife, Rachel Armstrong, were: I. William, known as Major William Armstrong, grandfather of Robert Armstrong, 3, of White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county; II. Robert, 2. Robert Armstrong died on his farm, and was buried in St. James P. E. churchyard at Stanton, Del.

Robert Armstrong, 2, was born on the Hedge farm in Christiana hundred and received a common school education. He was engaged in farming from his youth to his death, and was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the Wilmington markets, which have proved so rich a source to the produce growers of northern Delaware. He served in the American army during the war of 1812. He was a progressive man and an esteemed citizen. He was first a Federalist and later a Whig; he was active in politics and had much influence, but was not an office seeker. Robert Armstrong, 2, was married to Elizabeth Mehaffy, born in Cecil county, Md. Their children are: I. Lavinia (Mrs. John B. Justice), of Wilmington, widow; II. Ann, resides with her brother Robert Lewis; III. Mary E. (Mrs. James Armstrong), of Wilmington, widow; IV. Rachel (Mrs. Joseph W. Springer); V. Amanda, resides with her brother; VI. Robert Lewis. Mr. Armstrong died on his farm in 1838; his widow died in 1880; both were members of St. James P. E. church of Stanton, and were buried in the churchyard connected with it.

Robert Lewis Armstrong was born on the Hedge farm in Christiana hundred, the home of his ancestors. His father died when he was four years old. His mother continued the management of the farm for a number of years, and aided in the education of her children. Robert Lewis Armstrong attended Oak Grove public school and Galey's Boarding school in Wilmington; after spending three years at the latter institution, he returned home, and assumed the management of the farm. His mother and sisters remained with him for a number of years. Mr. Armstrong made extensive improvements, erected a large stone dwelling house, commodious barn, etc., upon the farm, at a cost of more than $20,000. This property has thus been made one of the most attractive and valuable in Christiana hundred. Order and neatness

are two conditions upon which he insists in all his employees. During the Civil War, Mr. Armstrong enlisted in 1864, in the Second Regiment, Delaware Emergency Cavalry, under Captain Milligan, and spent thirty days at Lewes, Del., and the same time at Westminster, Md., in the service of his country. He is a member and past master of Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., of Newport, the lodge having honored him by taking his name. He is a man of strict integrity, direct and informal in his manner, but a kindly and firm friend. Mr. Armstrong has much executive ability, and has frequently been called upon by his fellow citizens to occupy positions of trust in New Castle county. He was first elected assessor of Christiana hundred for four years and was then appointed tax collector for two years. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of New Castle county on the Republican ticket, by a large majority, and filled the office two years, during which time he officiated at one execution. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Levy Court for the first district of the county, and served four years. During his term several iron bridges were erected, partly at his instance. Mr. Armstrong was for ten years chairman of the farming and building committee of Ferris' Industrial School, and during his administration of the affairs of the school much advancement was made. He studied the industrial question very thoroughly and his views were usually adopted without material disagreement. In his counsel he was safe and progressive, and the pupils in the school profited much by his own early experience and his investigation into the methods in use in the leading institutions of the country. Mr. Armstrong is a Republican.

In 1859, in Mill Creek hundred, Robert Lewis Armstrong was married to Rebecca, daughter of Henry and Susan (Yarnall) Bracken, born in Mill Creek hundred. Mr. Armstrong is senior warden and a trustee and vestryman of St. James P. E. church of Stanton.

WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG, P. O. Elsmere, Del., son of William and Mary Lober (Banning) Armstrong, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 17, 1862.

The Armstrong family of Irish descent has resided in New Castle county, for many years. Robert Armstrong, great-grandfather of William J. Armstrong, was a Revolutionary soldier. One of his sons was Major William Armstrong, who also had a son William, father of William J. Armstrong. William Armstrong, 2, was born on the Woodland farm, Christiana hundred in 1806. He received a good English education in the public schools of Mill Creek hundred and then learned blacksmithing. Going to Wilmington, he secured employment at his trade as a journeyman and remained there until 1850, when he returned to Christiana hundred, purchased the Brookland farm of 120 acres, and was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. Mr. Armstrong was a man of more than ordinary executive ability, and was influential in his community. He was well read, and kept himself informed as to all the important events of the day. He was a Whig before the Civil War, but afterwards affiliated with the Democratic party. William Armstrong was married to Mary Lober, daughter of John and Elizabeth Banning, of Christiana hundred. Their children are: I. Richard, died when seventeen years old; II. Anna (Mrs. J. W. Reybold), of Wilmington; III. William J. Mr. Armstrong died on his farm in October, 1892; his wife died in 1877; both were members of St. James P. E. church of Stanton, and were buried in its churchyard.

William J. Armstrong was educated in part in the public schools at Greenbank, and finished his studies at Rugby Academy, Wilmington, Del. After leaving Rugby, he returned to the homestead, and engaged in farming. Upon the death of his father, he took charge of the homestead at Brookland, which he has cultivated for the past six years. He is also owner of the Woodland farm, 112 acres, which was the property of his grandfather. He devotes much of his attention to a large dairy which is upon his farm, and raises large quantities of grain and fine horses. He is held in much respect by his neighbors. Mr. Armstrong is a member of Vulcan Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Marshallton, and has been a Democrat since he cast his first vote. He was registrar of voters in Marshallton district of Christiana hundred for several years, and is now a school commissioner.

In 1888, in Wilmington, William J. Armstrong was married to Mary H., daughter of

Dr. Alexander and Emeline (McKeener) Irons, of Newport. Their children are: I. James I.; II. Helen; III. William; IV. Bertha; V. Sarah E. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are members of the P. E. church.

WILLIAM M. BRACKIN, P. O. Elsmere, Del., son of James M. and Eleanor (Lyman) Brackin, was born near Brackinville, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 18, 1839.

The records of New Castle county show that among the early settlers within its bounds were members of the Brackin family, and the tradition concerning them is that they were all good citizens. John Brackin, great-grandfather of William M. Brackin, was born in Mill Creek hundred. He was engaged in farming throughout his life, and became an extensive land owner. His home farm was on the Limestone road, a well known thoroughfare of that hundred. He was active and industrious, and his death was due to an accident sustained while assisting in the work on the farm. He was reaping wheat when his sickle struck his leg, and severed an artery, causing him to bleed to death. During the Revolutionary war he served as a private in the Continental army. John Brackin was married to Elizabeth Foote, of Mill Creek hundred. Their children were: I. Benjamin; II. Elizabeth; III. William. Mr. Brackin was buried in St. James P. E. church graveyard at Stanton. Mrs. Brackin was buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church graveyard.

William Brackin, grandfather of William M. Brackin, was born on the Limestone road, Mill Creek hundred, in 1788. There he attained to manhood, and was for a few years a farmer. In 1809, he removed to Brackinville, Mill Creek hundred, purchased a tract of land there and cultivated it until 1818, when he erected a hotel and conducted it until his death. When he established his hostelry, Mr. Bracken gave it the name of "Peace and Plenty," and the patronage it received was convincing evidence that the sign which greeted the traveler conveyed to him no unfulfilled promises. When the good old expressive titles of inns were dropped, Mr. Brackin changed the name to Brackin's Hotel, but in no wise abated the hospitable cheer of his tavern. Mr. Brackin was a private in the war of 1812. He was a stanch follower of Jefferson and Jackson, and an active party worker.

On October 17, 1811, William Brackin was married to Mary, daughter of John Mendenhall, of Mill Creek hundred. They had children: I. James M., born November 30, 1812, farmer, deceased; II. Elizabeth, born June 12, 1815, married John Plankerton, a miller, both deceased; III. John G., born April 10, 1818, deceased; IV. William B., born October 1, 1820, deceased; V. Hannah J. (Mrs. Edward Green), born February 3, 1823, died in Delaware county, Pa.; VI. Mary A., born May 14, 1825, deceased; VII. Benjamin Franklin, born May 15, 1827, was a well known carpenter and contractor, of Wilmington, deceased; VIII. Edith Ann, born February 28, 1829, deceased. Mrs. Mary Brackin died September 7, 1837, and was buried in St. James P. E. churchyard at Stanton. William Brackin married in July, 1846, as his second wife, Bertha, daughter of Richard Russell, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1813. Their children are: I. Sarah J. (Mrs. Ross D. Pierson), of Chester county, Pa., born May 6, 1848; II. Richard R., born December 1, 1849, died young; III. Newton J., born December 6, 1851; IV. Mary A., born December 2, 1855, deceased. Mr. Brackin died in 1859, and was buried in St. James P. E. churchyard at Stanton. After her husband's death, Mrs. Brackin conducted the hotel for a number of years. She died May 30, 1886, and was also buried in St. James P. E. churchyard.

James M. Brackin, father of William M. Brackin, was born at Brackinville, November 30, 1812. He attended the district schools of Mill Creek hundred and afterward learned carpentry with Joshua Jackson. For twenty years he was employed at his trade, and then turned his attention to farming. In 1851 he leased the Garret farm at Yorklyn, Christiana hundred, and resided there until 1869, when he went to the home of his son William M., and remained with him until his death. Mr. Brackin was a skilled mechanic and a practical farmer. He had much inventive skill and was clever in making odd wooden articles. One of the products of his busy hand was a small table made out of one hundred and twenty-five different pieces of wood. Relics of any nature were eagerly sought for and carefully preserved by him. One of his col-

lections was of five thousand buttons, no two of which were alike. Mr. Brackin was highly esteemed by the people of his community. For some years he was United States assessor in Mill Creek, Christiana and Brandywine hundreds. He was in his early life a Democrat, but afterward joined the Republican party. James M. Brackin was married to Eleanor, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Robinson) Lyman, born in Christiana hundred. They had children: I. William M.; II. Sarah Eleanor, died young; III. Thomas, died in 1862; IV. Mary E. (Mrs. Alpheus Pennock), died in Mill Creek hundred. Mr. Brackin died in 1885; his wife died in January, 1872; both were buried in the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Brackin was an elder in the church.

William M. Brackin attended Mount Pleasant public school and Ebenezer school, and assisted his father on the home farm until 1861, when he leased the Garrett farm of 196 acres in Christiana hundred, and cultivated it until 1869. In the latter year he removed to the Glenbrook farm of 104 acres, Christiana hundred, and has resided there ever since, making extensive improvements and adding much to the beauty and productiveness of the farm. He devotes much attention to the dairy and stock raising, and is regarded as one of the most successful farmers of the hundred. In 1862, during the first administration of President Lincoln, Mr. Brackin was appointed tobacco inspector. In 1894, Mr. Brackin was elected road commissioner, succeeding George Eby, and has been an active and faithful official. The roads have been greatly improved since he entered upon his duties. Mr. Brackin is a member of Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M.; of Delta Chapter, R. A. M., and St. John's Commandery, K. T., and of the Diamond State Grange. He is a Republican, and an enthusiastic worker for the success of his party.

In 1867, at Yorklyn, William M. Brackin was married to Mary, daughter of Joshua Jackson, born in Elkton, Cecil county, Md. Their children are: I. Elizabeth P., at home; II. William J., at home. Mrs. Mary Brackin died in 1872, and was buried in the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian churchyard. In 1882 William M. Brackin married Adelaide, daughter of Joseph E. Pennock, born in Franklin township, Chester county, Pa. Mrs. Adelaide Brackin died in 1883, and was buried in the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian graveyard. Mr. Brackin is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH H. CHANDLER, M. D., Centreville, New Castle county, Del., eldest son of Joseph Perlee and Elizabeth (Hendrickson) Chandler, was born at Centreville, at 11 o'clock a. m., June 15, 1839.

His great-great-grandfather, George Chandler, was a native of New Garden, Chester county, Pa., and an influential Friend. Joseph Chandler, son of George Chandler, of New Garden, was born in that place; he was a farmer, and passed his tranquil and useful life upon his homestead in the same neighborhood, where he died, and his remains were interred in the graveyard at Centre meeting. Joseph Chandler married Ann, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (James) Chandler; their only child was Benjamin, the grandfather of Dr. Chandler, who was born in Christiana hundred, where he passed his entire life, occupied in cultivating the soil. Benjamin Chandler married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Springer) Armstrong; their children were: I. Mary Ann, died unmarried; II. Victor Alexander, died young; III. Rebecca (Mrs. Joseph G. Hendrickson), died in 1849; IV. Joseph Perlee; V. John Poulson; VI. Elizabeth M. (Mrs. James Martin); VII. Adeline P., second wife, afterwards widow of Joseph G. Hendrickson. Benjamin Chandler died in 1857, and his mortal remains, with those of his excellent wife, repose in the churchyard of Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church, of which they were honored members. Mr. Chandler's political tenets were those of the Whig party.

Their son, Joseph Perlee Chandler, was born near Centreville in 1810; attended the schools of the hundred, and the school taught by Rev. James A. Latta, in Wilmington. His medical education was received at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1831. For forty-eight years from that date, Dr. Chandler pursued his useful and honorable profession with success in Centreville, Del.; he practiced up to the day of his death, which occurred May 11, 1879. Dr. Joseph P. Chandler was not only a skilful practitioner, and held in honor professionally; he was also highly esteemed as a citizen. He owned a thriving farm, on

which he had built a comfortable and beautiful residence; he was a man of fine appearance, measuring five feet ten inches in height, and weighing 190 pounds. Before the war of the Rebellion, he had been a Democrat; after that period, he supported the Republican party. Dr. Chandler's remains were buried in Brandywine cemetery, Wilmington.

Joseph Perlee Chandler was married at Greenville, Christiana hundred, to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (McCullough) Hendrickson; the family is of Scotch ancestry. Mrs. Chandler was born in Christiana hundred. Their children are: I. Joseph H.; II. Peter, engaged in husbandry in Chester county, Pa.; III. Ella R. (Mrs. Joseph C. Noblit), of Philadelphia; IV. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel G. Simmons, a dealer in lumber, of Wilmington; V. Margaret (Mrs. Samuel Gregg), resides on the homestead; VI. Rebecca H. (Mrs. J. D. Shisler, of Wilmington; VII. Thomas M., of Philadelphia; VIII. Benjamin, died in infancy; IX. Alexander, also died very young. Mrs. Elizabeth Chandler died in 1883, and is buried in the Brandywine cemetery, at Wilmington; she was a consistent member of the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church. Dr. Joseph P. Chandler took a deep interest in education; it was for this reason, and not as a politician, that he was elected and served as school commissioner.

Dr. Joseph H. Chandler was educated in the Centreville public schools, at Col. Hyatt's academy, in Wilmington, and at the seminary of New York Conference, from which he graduated in 1851. After reading medicine under the preceptorship of his father, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1858, and took his diploma from that celebrated school in 1860. He first practiced two years at DuPont Banks, then two years in Wilmington; during this time he entered the U. S. service as surgeon in the Fifth Regiment of Delaware Infantry, Col. McCoombs, in which capacity he spent six months at Fort Delaware, Havre de Grace, Md. In 1864, he became his father's partner at Centreville, and practiced conjointly with him until the death of Dr. Joseph P. Chandler, in 1879; since that time he has continued to practice alone, with great success, enjoying a high reputation for professional knowledge, tact and skill. Dr. Chandler is a member of the American Medical Association, also member and ex-president of the Delaware State Medical Society. He is a member of DuPont Lodge No. 29, A. F. and A. M., Wilmington; of Centreville Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., and past grand master of the state; of Centreville Conclave No. 119, I. O. H. Dr. Chandler is warmly interested in the educational and other affairs of the community; he has been for thirty-five years a school commissioner of Centreville, and a president of the board; is a director of the Security and Safe Deposit Co. of Wilmington; a director of the Wilmington & Kennett Turnpike Co.; secretary and treasurer of the Centreville and Brandywine Cemetery Co., and secretary of the Christiana Hundred Insurance Co., to insure against horse stealing. His political opinions have always been those of the Republican party. Socially, as well as professionally, Dr. Chandler enjoys the high esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Joseph H. Chandler was married in Centreville to Sarah Burnell Pugh, daughter of James R. and Mary B. Pugh, of Harrisburg, Pa. Their children are: I. Susan P. (Mrs. William P. Hendrickson), of Wilmington, has one child, Anna J.; II. Bessie H. (Mrs. James L. Luke), of Piedmont, W. Va., where Mr. Luke is a paper manufacturer, has one child, Joseph Chandler Luke.

Children and Grandchildren of George and Jane Chandler.

I. Jane, married about 1693 Robert Jefferis, of Chichester, afterward settled in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pa.; had children as follows:

i. Charity, married first to John Evans, afterward, in 1721, to John Cope, resided in East Bradford township, had children, Hannah, Samuel, Mary, John, Nathan, Caleb, Joshua, Joseph;

ii. Patience (Mrs. Henry Betterton), died in 1727, leaving children, Robert, Mary, Martha, James, by her first marriage; her second union was with William Mackey;

iii. James, married in 1728 Elizabeth Carter, widow, and died in 1745, in East Bradford, had children, James, Abigail and Emmor;

iv. William, married Elizabeth (Ring) Neild in 1724, and died about 1778 in East Bradford, had children, Mary, William, Martha, Nathaniel, Hannah, Samuel, Nathan;

v. Robert, married Elinor ————, who died in 1749, and in 1750 he married a widow,

Elizabeth Harper; his children by the first marriage were Jane, Joseph and Mary, by the second, Robert;

vi. George, married Lydia ————, died in East Bradford in 1763; his children were George, James, Mary, Jane, Alice, Lydia, Martha, Joanna and Rachel;

vii. Jane;

viii. Ann;

ix. Mary (Mrs. Thomas Temple), settled in East Caln township, had children, John, Hannah, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth, Sarah, Phebe;

x. Benjamin, married Elizabeth Carter, had children, Joseph, James, George, Moses, Thomas, Henry, Prudence, Phebe, Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah;

xi. Thomas, married Catherine ————, resided in Wilmington, Del., had at least one child, Thomas, born January 16, 1749 or '50, married Phebe, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Carter) Jefferis;

xii. John.

II. George, was apprenticed to Edward Bezer in March, 1690, for a term of two years and five months; subsequently married Ruth, daughter of Edward Bezer, a native of Wiltshire, England, and continued to reside in Chichester township until his death in 1715; had children as follows:

i. George, married in 1724 to Esther Taylor, who died, and in 1735, he married a second wife; had children, Isaac, who married Esther, daughter of Swithin and Ann (Wilson) Chandler, Susanna, George, and perhaps Jacob and Stephen;

ii. Ruth;

iii. John, settled in Beaver Valley, Del., married Elizabeth ————, had one child, Amor;

iv. Isaac, married Elizabeth, daughter of ———— and Ann (Mankin) James, Mrs. James being a sister-in-law of Thomas Chandler, Sr.; died October 20, 1781, leaving children, Ann, wife of Joseph, son of George, and grandson of George and Esther (Taylor) Chandler, Caleb, Abraham, Isaac, Ruth, Mary and Rachel;

v. Rachel (Mrs. Jacob Hollingsworth), married in 1729, resided in Christiana hundred, had children, Elias, David, Ruth, Jacob, Zebedee, Jephtha, Rachel;

III. Swithin, born June 24, 1674, the only member of the family of George and Jane Chandler, the date of whose birth is known, married Ann ————, and settled on the Brandywine, just within the present northern boundary of Delaware, died about 1742, leaving children as follows:

i. Jacob, of Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., married Martha Greave in 1730, had children, Sarah, Miriam, Martha, Annie, Lydia, Mary, Hannah;

ii. Charity (Mrs. John Nichols), of Christiana hundred, married in 1728, had children, Charity, James, and perhaps others;

iii. Ann (Mrs. George Dixson), of Christiana hundred, married in 1725, had children, Enoch, Dinah, Caleb, George, Phebe and Joshua;

iv. Jane (Mrs. John Greave), of Christiana hundred, married in 1733, had children, Thomas, Ann, William, Sarah, Mary, Jane, Samuel, Hannah;

v. Sarah (Mrs. Jonathan Greave), of Christiana hundred, married in 1739, had children, Rebecca, Jacob, Jonathan, Mary and David;

vi. Swithin, of Christiana hundred, married Ann Wilson in 1739, and had children, Esther, Phebe, Christopher, Jacob, David, Swithin, Enoch, and Sarah;

vii. Thomas, lived upon the homestead in Christiana hundred, married in 1742 Elizabeth Gibson, who died, leaving one child, Elizabeth; in 1747 he married Ann Hicklin, had children, Amos, Jesse, Jacob, Dinah, William, Lydia, Thomas, Aaron;

viii. Margaret; ix. Mary; x. Phebe; xi. Betty; xii. Hannah.

IV. Thomas, settled on land adjoining his brother Swithin, on the Brandywine, owned in partnership with the same brothers, a mill property on Beaver creek, was for about twenty years a member of the provincial legislature of Pennsylvania, married Mary, daughter of Richard and ———— Mankin, of New Castle county, died in 1761;

V. William, settled in London Grove, Chester county, Pa., married, July 10, 1712, Ann, daughter of John and Frances Bowater, of Middletown township, died in 1746, leaving children, as follows:

i. Jane; ii. Lydia; iii. Samuel;

iv. William, of London Grove, Pa., married Rebecca (Allen) Mode, a widow, in 1756, had children, Joseph, Allen, Thomas, William, Rebecca;

v. John, inherited the homestead in London Grove, married Susanna Parks in 1741,

died in 1753, had children, Samuel, John and William;

vi. Anne;

vii. Thomas, settled in Birmingham, Chester county, Pa., where he inherited the homestead of his uncle, Thomas Chandler, Sr., married Hannah Wilson in 1749, and had children, Mary, Jane, Joshua, Benjamin, Rebecca, Hannah, Ann, Thomas, father of Elizabeth Margaret Chandler, the poetess;

viii. Moses;

ix. Mary;

x. Anne, 2, married in 1753 to Joseph Trimble, of East Nottingham, Md., had children, Joseph, Thomas, Jacob, Sarah, James and Elisha.

VI. Charity appears to have died before 1726, unmarried.

VII. Ann, married first to Samuel Robins, of Philadelphia, afterward to George Jones, died August 10, 1758, had children;

i. Sarah (Robins), married in 1734, to Abraham Mitchell, of Philadelphia, where both died in 1788, had children, Ann (Mrs. Joseph Potts), Sarah (Mrs. Isaac Parrish), married in 1759, Deborah, Esther (Mrs. Samuel Franklin), Mary (Mrs. William Garrigues), married in 1771, Hannah, and six others, who died in infancy;

ii. Samuel;

iii. Anne (Mrs. Henry Chads), married in 1738, died leaving a son, Henry Chads, Jr., who became an officer in the British navy;

iv. Mary (Mrs. Thomas Stretch);

v. (Mrs. Blaithwaite Jones).

J. WILLARD CROSSAN, M. D., Centreville, New Castle county, Del., son of Calvin W. and Sarah E. (Pierson) Crossan, was born near Red Clay Creek Church, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., January 12, 1871.

In 1713, three brothers named Crossan emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, to America, and settling in Delaware became the founders of a family which is one of the oldest and most influential in New Castle county. The brothers owned 1,600 acres in this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. James Crossan, a grandson of one of these brothers, and the great-great-grandfather of Dr. J. Willard Crossan, was born on the Crossan homestead in Mill Creek hundred, where he spent his life in farming. He was a disciple of Thomas Jefferson, and an active worker for the success of his party. James Crossan was married to——— Bishop. Their children were: I. John; II. Samuel; III. James; IV. Elleth; V. Jane; VI. Mary. James Crossan and his wife died at their home in Mill Creek hundred.

James Crossan, 2, third son of James and ——— (Bishop) Crossan, was born and educated in Mill Creek hundred, where he owned and cultivated 110 acres of land. During the war of 1812, Mr. Crossan enlisted as a private and fought bravely in defense of his country. James Crossan was married to Abigail Sharp, a native of Chester county, Pa. Their children are: I. John R., deceased; II. Isaac, deceased; III. Eli, of New Castle hundred; IV. James, resides in Pennsylvania; V. Lewis H., of Pennsylvania; VI. Ann, of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Crossan and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. His death, which was the result of injuries received from an unruly horse, occurred in his fifty-sixth year. His widow died at the homestead; both are buried in the cemetery at Red Clay Creek Church.

Dr. Crossan's grandfather, John R. Crossan, eldest son of James and Abigail (Sharp) Crossan, who was a miller and farmer, was born in Mill Creek hundred, where he grew up, working on the homestead, and receiving his education in the public schools of the district. He learned milling at Ashland in the mill then owned by John C. Phillips, and after working as a journeyman in the Greenbank and in the Brandywine mills, removed to Avondale, Chester county, Pa., and took charge of the mill there. In 1844, Mr. Crossan returned to Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, and having purchased a part of the old Crossan homestead, devoted himself to farming and stockraising, in which he was very successful. He was a good citizen, interested in public affairs, and an active member of the Democratic party. John R. Crossan was married, in Mill Creek hundred, to Margaret Morrison. Their children are: I. Calvin W.; II. Morris D., of Wilmington, Del.; III. Ellis P., of Chester county, Pa. Mr. Crossan and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, in which he was a trustee; he died at his home in Mill Creek hundred, June 27, 1892. His widow died in Strickersville, Pa., at the home of their son, Ellis P. Crossan, January 29, 1893; both are

buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian church in Red Clay Creek hundred.

Hon. Calvin W. Crossan, father of Dr. J. Willard Crossan, was born on the homestead in Mill Creek hundred, November 25, 1845. He received his education in the public and private schools of the district, and having learned practical farming under his father's careful supervision, devoted his life to husbandry. In 1876, after renting for three years in Chester county, Pa., Mr. Crossan removed to his present farm in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del. He is a man of sound judgment, esteemed and respected for his integrity and business ability, a stanch Democrat, actively interested in public affairs. In 1884 he was elected to the state senate, where he served on several important committees, discharging his duties promptly and satisfactorily. In 1896 he was appointed by Governor Watson register and recorder of wills for New Castle county; this office he has filled with characteristic fidelity. Mr. Crossan is a member of Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, A. F. and A. M., of Newport, Del.; past grand master of Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hockessin, Del.; and of the Grand Lodge of the State. Calvin W. Crossman was married in Mill Creek hundred, in 1870, to Sarah E., daughter of Laban Pierson, a harness maker of Mill Creek hundred, where Mrs. Crossan was born. Their children are: I. Dr. J. Willard; II. Mabel P.; III. Evans H. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

J. Williard Crossan attended the public schools of Mill Creek hundred, the school at Brandywine Springs, known as "the big school," and St. John's boarding school, Brandywine Springs, under Prof. Thompson. After spending two years in the public schools of Wilmington, Del., three years at the Friends' school in the same city, and two years at Delaware College, Dr. Crossan began reading medicine under Dr. L. H. Ball, of Brandywine Springs, and in 1890 entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated with honor from that institution in 1894. Having finished his medical course, he was appointed resident physician in the Delaware Hospital, at Farnhurst, New Castle county. In the autumn of 1895, sixteen months after receiving his appointment, Dr. Crossan resigned his position, removed to Centreville, Del., where he opened an office, and has built up a large and constantly increasing practice. His genial, affable manner and intelligent conversation make him a favorite in social circles, while his medical knowledge and his skill as a physician and surgeon have won the confidence and gratitude of the community. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and a close, enthusiastic and progressive student. He is connected with Vulcan Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 28, Marshallton, Del. Dr. Crossan is interested in the public affairs of the county, and has identified himself with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

REV. WILLIAM J. BERMINGHAM, P. O. Henry Clay, Del., son of Richard and Ann (Smith) Bermingham, was born in New York City, N. Y., April 9, 1859.

His parents were born in Ireland, and removed to New York City early in life. William J. Bermingham is the eldest of nine children. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of New York City, and later matriculated at Seton Hall, N. J., going thence to Mount St. Mary's Seminary at Emmettsburg, Md., where he studied theology. In 1884, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church by Bishop Northrop, of Charleston, S. C. His first parish was in Dover, Del., where he spent three years looking after the spiritual interests of several missions. Thence he was transferred to St. Paul's parish, Wilmington, and remained there seven years. For the succeeding year, his work was in Elkton, Md., and from that place he returned to Wilmington, where he was assigned to St. Mary's parish. In 1895 he was appointed by Bishop Curtis to the parish of St. Joseph on the Brandywine, and there he has labored very faithfully for the past three years. In the discharge of his pastoral duties, Father Bermingham has achieved very gratifying results. He is of a progressive and energetic nature, and St. Joseph's has profited thereby. Improvements to the extent of $10,000 have been made in the church edifice and grounds, and the school building, and the congregation has greatly increased in membership. Principally through his efforts, the attendence at the parochial school has risen from one hundred to two hundred pupils. As a pulpit orator, Father Bermingham is eloquent and convincing. He is a profound stu-

dent, and has stored his mind with a wide range of knowledge, upon which he draws readily and always to the edification of his hearers. He has devoted some of his time to public lectures, and is one of the most popular platform speakers in Delaware; his originality in ideas, incisiveness and beauty of language, and forcible and graceful delivery, make him a silver-tongued orator, who is always heard with delight by large audiences. Father Bermingham is catholic in his ideas, broad of mind, liberal, and in sympathy with the advanced thought and action of the times. He is popular with all classes and in his own denomination is most highly esteemed. He is of fine physique. In his political views he is a Democrat.

THOMAS LOY, P. O. Henry Clay, New Castle county, Del., son of James and Ann (Curren) Loy, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 15, 1855.

His grandfather, Daniel Loy, was born in Ireland, but came to this country when a young man. He found employment first in Philadelphia, and in 1817 he came to Delaware and settled on the banks of the Brandywine. For fifteen years he was employed in the DuPont powder mills, and in 1832 met his death there in the explosion of the dust mill. He was a Republican, or anti-Federalist, and afterwards a Democrat. Daniel Loy was married to Rosanna Coyle, of Donegal, Ireland. Their children were: I. Neil; II. James; III. Elizabeth; IV. Ann (Mrs. Paul Bogan); V. Jane; VI. Mary (Mrs. James McKenna); VII. Daniel, 2; all are deceased. Mr. Loy was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard in Wilmington. His widow lived to be one hundred years old, and died in Christiana hundred. She was buried in the churchyard of St. Joseph R. C. church on the Brandywine.

James Loy, father of Thomas Loy, was born in Christiana hundred and there received his early education. In Philadelphia he learned carpentry, and worked at that trade for several years. Returning to Christiana hundred, he established a general store on the DuPont banks and conducted it until 1857, when he purchased a tract of land in Christiana hundred and engaged in farming, having employment at the same time as a teamster for the DuPont powder works. He was widely and favorably known. He was a Democrat, but never aspired to office, nor interested himself in the campaigns except to cast his ballot. James Loy was married to Ann Curren, a native of Halifax, England. They had children: I. Daniel, 3, died in 1877; II. Thomas; III. Martha J. (Mrs. John Doran), of Wilmington; IV. a child who died in infancy. Mrs. Ann Loy died in 1849, and was buried in St. Joseph's R. C. churchyard. Mr. Loy married as his second wife, Bridget McCallen. Their children are: I. Catharine (Mrs. John McLeer), widow; II. Neil J., and III. James, 2, twins, deceased; IV. Joseph A.; V. Henry J.; VI. James, 3, died young; VII. Rose, died young; VIII. James, 4; IX. Eugenie I.; X. Owen; XI. Mary, died young. Mr. Loy died January 3, 1881; Mrs. Bridget Loy is also deceased; both were buried in St. Joseph R. C. churchyard. Mr. Loy was a consistent member of St. Joseph's church.

Thomas Loy attended the public schools of Christiana hundred and worked at home with his father, assisting him as a teamster until 1869, when he began a long and successful career as a landlord. He leased the Jefferson House at DuPont banks, and for twenty-nine years has conducted it to the satisfaction of the traveling public and his own credit and emolument. He is genial, liberal and a firm friend. During the Civil War he was a member of an emergency company in Delaware. Mr. Loy has always taken a lively interest in politics, and his friends have frequently rewarded his fidelity to his party and recognized his executive ability by electing him to office. He was tax-collector of Christiana hundred in 1880, 1881 and 1884; in 1880 he was United States census enumerator; in 1884 was elected a Levy Court commissoner for New Castle county and served as such for four years; in 1896 he was a candidate for a member of the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Loy has been a life-long Democrat, and for sixteen years has been a member of the county executive committee of his party.

In 1867, Thomas Loy was married to Mary Elwood, born in County Waterford, Ireland. Their children are: I. Ann (Mrs. William Gunn), deceased; II. Elizabeth, died young; III. Elwood N., at home; IV. Rose A. (Mrs. George Fritzell; V. Ida May (Mrs. Edwin Johnson), of Wilmington; VI. Daniel

Henry, at school; VII. Charlotte; VIII. Thomas C., died young. Mr. Loy is a member of the R. C. church.

WILLIAM GREEN, P. O. Greenville, New Castle county, Del., son of Charles and Susan (Wilson) Green, was born at Greenville, Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 29, 1852.

The Green family is of Irish descent. Its members are influential in Christiana hundred. This family was established in Delaware by William Green, grandfather of the present William Green, who was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1802, and came to America in 1818. His parents were poor and he could see but little promise of improvement in his condition in his native land. The United States, then fresh from the second victory over the mother country, and in the midst of its marvelous early development, attracted him, and he found here a home on the historic Brandywine and employment in the DuPont powder mills. He was an intelligent, faithful workman, and his advancement was rapid. For a number of years he was superintendent of the upper yard, and while holding this position was killed by an explosion at the mills. A year before his death, Mr. Green had purchased a tract of land (now called Greenville) on the Kennett pike and had erected upon it a large brick dwelling house. By reason of his untimely death he never occupied this handsome residence. Mr. Green was highly respected, and very popular among the proprietors and employees of the powder mills. He was kind, courteous and helpful to all under his control. In politics he was a Whig. William Green married, in Wilmington, Maria Baker, whose parents were natives of Amsterdam, Holland. Their children were: I. Charles, deceased; II. Mary (Mrs. Henry Horrison); III. James, deceased; IV. Maria (Mrs. Denly); V. William. Mr. Green died in 1847, aged forty-five years; he was buried in the DuPont family graveyard. He was a member of the P. E. church. Mrs. Green died at the home of her son; she was a member of the P. E. church.

Charles Green, eldest son of William and Maria (Baker) Green, was born in Christiana hundred in 1825, and was educated in the schools of the hundred. He learned carpentry with Mr. Goodman, in Philadelphia, and followed this trade for several years. He then returned to Christiana hundred, and, with his brothers-in-law, the Messrs. Wilson, engaged in the tinware business on the Brandywine. The venture was a successful one, and in 1885, Mr. Green retired to the farm at Greenville, where he resided until his death. He was a man of much enterprise and the highest integrity. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. In his political views, Mr. Green was a Whig, and afterwards a stanch Republican. He held a number of local offices. Charles Green married Susan Wilson, of Brandywine, daughter of William Wilson, and sister of James Wilson, a well-known citizen of New Castle county. They had children: I. Maria, married H. W. Morrow, chemist of Wilmington; II. Mary, married Rev. A. H. Studebaker, a Lutheran minister, of Ohio; III. William; IV. Ella, married John C. Luke, paper manufacturer of Rockland, Del.; V. Charles, 2. Mr. Green died on his farm at Greenville in 1891; he was senior warden of Christ P. E. church for many years, and a vestryman. Mrs. Green died on the homestead, at Greenville, in 1897, and was buried in the Lower Brandywine cemetery.

William Green enjoyed the advantages of a careful education. He attended the public schools of Christiana hundred, and afterward studied at the Chester Military Academy, and Newark Academy under Professor Edward D. Porter. Until 1882, he remained at home. In that year, he engaged in the coal and lumber business at Greenville, and for the past sixteen years he has conducted a very profitable business. He is widely known and respected because of his mercantile enterprise and his culture. In 1888 he was appointed postmaster of Greenville and has continued to fill the office for the past ten years, to the eminent satisfaction of the patrons and the government. He is an uncompromising Republican.

William Green was married to Ann, daughter of Charles Le Carpenter, of the DuPont Powder Company. Their children are: I. Anna; II. Susan; both are attending school. Mr. Green is a member of Christ P. E. church.

Charles Green, M. D., brother of William Green, was educated in the public schools of

Christiana hundred and in T. Clarkson Taylor's Academy, in Wilmington. Afterward he entered the Columbus Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1879. In the same year he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. After the conclusion of his medical studies he began the practice of his profession in Wilmington, and in that city and Greenville, has been a successful practitioner for the past nineteen years. He is a member of the Delaware State Medical Society and a popular man. Dr. Green casts his ballot with the Republican party.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, P. O. Henry Clay, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas and Mary A. (Taylor) Brown, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., January 6, 1855.

Thomas Brown was born in Ireland, and came to this country when a young man. He settled on the banks of the Brandywine, New Castle county, Del., and secured employment with the DuPont Powder Company. After several years he relinquished this position, and entered the employment of W. R. Binkley, with whom he has been associated for the past forty years. Mr. Brown is a Republican, moderate and conservative and much respected. Thomas Brown was married to Mary A. Taylor, a native of Ireland. Their children are: I. Jane; II. William J.; III. Mary A. (Mrs. Cullen), of Wilmington; IV. Samuel, in the employ of the Jackson & Sharp Co., carbuilders, of Wilmington; two children died in infancy. Mr. Brown is a member of the P. E. church. Mrs. Brown died in 1864, and was buried in the Mount Salem churchyard. She was a faithful church member.

William J. Brown attended the public schools of Christiana hundred, and since his school days has devoted himself exclusively to the cultivation of a farm. When he left home he secured a position as farm laborer with Abraham Ford, of Christiana hundred, and spent sixteen years with him. He was an industrious assistant to Mr. Ford, and developed into an able practical farmer. When Mr. Ford died, he leased the farm of 220 acres, owned by the Messrs. DuPont, and for the past five years has managed it very successfully. He pays much attention to his large dairy and makes it a productive addition to his grain and stock yields. Mr. Brown is recognized as one of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers of Christiana hundred. In 1896 he was elected road commissioner on the Republican ticket, and was highly efficient in this office. He is a member of Wawaset Tribe, No. 9, I. O. R. M., of Rising Sun, and of Pocahontas Council, No. 1, of the same order. He is also a member of Loyal Orange Association, No. 125, of Wilmington. He is an enthusiastic Republican.

William J. Brown was married in 1886, to Margaret, daughter of Abraham Ford, his former employer. Their children are: I. Martha F.; II. Abram F.; III. Thomas.

JOHN LYNN, P. O. Elsmere, New Castle county, Del., son of Robert and Eleanor (Bratton) Lynn, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 28, 1857.

Mr. Lynn's ancestors were Scotch-Irish. Robert Lynn, father of John Lynn, was born in Donegal, Ireland, and received his education in the schools of that county. By occupation he was a fisherman and farmer. In 1850, he came to America and settled on the DuPont banks. There he secured employment as a quarryman for the DuPont Powder Company, and resided in the same place until his death. Mr. Lynn was a man of energy, a good workman, and generally respected. He was a Republican. Robert Lynn married in Ireland, Eleanor Bratton, born in Donegal. Their children were: I. James, of Wilmington; II. Matilda, married Robert Kerr, a railroad employee; III. Mary (Mrs. John Gillan); IV. Robert; V. John; VI. David, died young; VII. Nellie. The first three children were born in Ireland. Mr. Lynn died in 1886; his widow in 1890; both were buried in the Green Hill Presbyterian graveyard. Mrs. Lynn was a member of the Green Hill Presbyerian church.

John Lynn had little opportunity for acquiring an education in his boyhood. He attended the public schools for a short time, but at an early age went to work in a cotton mill, at one dollar per week. When he was twelve years old, he was well grown and strong enough to undertake more remunerative work; he therefore secured employment in the stone quarries near his home, and worked

there for six years; after which he learned stone cutting and masonry in Philadelphia. With the ambition which makes of young men successful business projectors, he spent his earnings in Philadelphia at a night school and received a valuable practical education. He was three years in that city, and then returned to Delaware. For three years afterwards he was employed by the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., as a mason, then worked for J. Bancroft & Son for several years, and during the succeeding nine years was master mason on the Wilmington & Northern railroad. In 1891 Mr. Lynn formed a partnership with George W. Phillips, his brother-in-law, and for the past seven years the firm had a successful career as contractors and builders. Among the largest structures erected by them are Christ church rectory and the Second Baptist church, of Wilmington; Silverbrook M. E. church; Sacred Heart school, and Snellenburg's building in Wilmington. The firm has secured and satisfactorily completed contracts in many parts of Northern Delaware. Mr. Lynn, the senior partner, is one of the busiest men in Christiana hundred. He is endowed with excellent business capacity, is genial and popular, and is held in high esteem. He has erected for his occupancy a fine large residence in Elsmere. Mr. Lynn was elected a Levy Court Commissioner for the First District of New Castle county in 1896, and served his constituents faithfully. He is a member of DuPont Lodge, No. 29, F. & A. M.; and of Vulcan Lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W., of Marshallton. He is an earnest Republican.

John Lynn was married in Christiana hundred, to Eva, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Phillips, born in Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. Mabel E.; II. Nellie V.; III. John Forwood. Mr. Lynn and family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Lynn is a most estimable woman, cultured and kindly.

ISRAEL P. RHOADS, P. O. Montchanin, New Castle county, Del., son of Benneville and Rebecca (Lewis) Rhoads, was born in Birdsboro, Berks county, Pa., July 30, 1849.

His father was a blacksmith of Birdsboro. Both father and mother were of English descent. They had nine children. Both are dead. Israel P. Rhoads was educated in the public schools of Birdsboro, and learned house-painting. He was employed at his trade for a few years in his native town, and then removed to Wilmington, Del., where he learned telegraphy and secured a position as operator and clerk in the office of the Wilmington & Northern Railroad in that city. Nine years later, in 1882, he was appointed agent of the railroad at Montchanin, Christiana hundred, New Castle county, and has remained there since that time. For three years he was agent for the Adams Express Company at Montchanin, but for a long time has represented the United States Express Company. In 1890 the Montchanin postoffice was established, and Mr. Rhoads was appointed postmaster by the Postmaster General under President Harrison. He has held the office continuously to this time. Mr. Rhoads is a popular citizen, and has the confidence of the public in the discharge of his many duties. For twenty-five years he has been connected with the Wilmington & Northern Railroad, and is justly esteemed one of its most faithful employees, always alert to advance the interests of the company, and attentive to the demands of its patrons. His eight years of service as postmaster demonstrated the satisfaction which his administration of the office has given the people of Montchanin. Mr. Rhoads is a Republican.

In 1873, in Oxford, Pa., Israel P. Rhoads was married to Annie C. Whitecraft, born in Wilmington, daughter of Captain James Whitecraft, a veteran officer of the Civil War. Their children are: I. Maria; II. James, a student in an architectural school. Mrs. Rhoads died in April, 1898, and was buried in the Mount Salem M. E. churchyard. Mr. Rhoads and family are members of the Methodist denomination, and he is a trustee of the Salem M. E. church. He has been an active member of that congregation for ten years and is a consistent Christian gentleman.

HON. JOHN W. R. KILLGORE, P. O. New Castle, Del., son of Joseph and Margaret (Borland) Killgore, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 27, 1840.

The Killgore family is of Irish descent. John Killgore, grandfather of John W. R. Killgore, was born in Ireland and came to this country when a young man, settling near Red Clay Creek church, in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del. There he was en-

gaged in farming for several years, and then removed to the tollgate near Marshallton, where he resided until his death. He was an admirer of Thomas Jefferson, and adopted that statesman's views. John Killgore was married to Drusilla Jackson, of Chester county, Pa. They had children: I. Joseph; II. James; III. Robert; IV. Sarah; V. John; all of whom are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Killgore were buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard.

Joseph Killgore, eldest son of John and Drusilla (Jackson) Killgore, was born in Mill Creek hundred, and in his early years assisted his father on the farm. When yet a young man, in 1826, he was appointed keeper of the tollgate at Stanton, and for twenty-one years remained in the position, giving entire satisfaction to the traveling public. In 1847, Mr. Killgore established himself at Newport in the mercantile business, which he carried on for many years. For fourteen years he was justice of the peace, and was for a short time alderman in Newport. He was also postmaster of Newport for a term of four years. He was widely known and generally respected. As justice of the peace and alderman, he dispensed justice with an even hand; his decisions were seldom revised by higher courts. He was a stanch Jackson Democrat. Joseph Killgore was married to Margaret, daughter of Abraham and Margaret Borland, born in Cecil county, Md., in 1810, and of Irish descent. They had chidlren: I. James L., deceased; II. Mary D. (Mrs. Daniel Green), of Newport; III. John W. R.; IV. Joseph, 2, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a soldier in the Civil War and for nine months a prisoner at Andersonville; V. Margaret (Mrs. Robert Lindell); VI. Charles, died young. Mr. Killgore died in Newport, January 20, 1887; his widow died in Newport, at the residence of her son, Hon. John W. R. Killgore, on July 11, 1896, aged eighty-six years; both were members of the M. E. church and were buried in the M. E. churchyard at Newport. Mr. Killgore has been a member of the church for sixty years and was for a long time a class leader and trustee; Mrs. Killgore was a most estimable woman, with many friends.

Hon. John W. R. Killgore was educated in the public schools of Newport. He early developed keen business qualities and before he had reached his majority, established a profitable trade in country produce, driving his wagon himself from farm to farm in order to collect the choicest fowls and vegetables for shipment to city markets. In 1861 he engaged in mercantile business in Newport, and has for the past thirty-seven years carried it on most successfully. He erected at a cost of more than $3,000 a large brick store building, the second floor of which is used as a public hall. Mr. Killgore has the respect and confidence of his neighbors to an unusual degree. For one year he was alderman in Newport; is now a director of the Newport Building and Loan Association and served his county in the Delaware legislature, having been elected to that office in 1876. He took a prominent part in the shaping of legislation during his term. Mr. Killgore is a member of Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, F. and A. M., of Newport. He has always been an active, aggressive Democrat.

ROBERT F. LYNAM, P. O. Newport, New Castle county, Del., son of John R. and Eliza (McFarland) Lynam, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle ounty, Del., December 29, 1832.

Thomas Lynam, son of John Lynam and grandfather of Robert F. Lynam, was of Swedish descent and was born in Christiana hundred. He was a farmer, and became an extensive landowner. His political associations were with the followers of Thomas Jefferson. Thomas Lynam was married to Eleanor Robinson. They had children: I. John R.; II. William; III. Thomas; IV. James; V. Lewis; VI. Albert; VII. Eleanor (Mrs. James Bracken); VIII. Sarah (Mrs. William Derickson). Mr. and Mrs. Lynam died on their farm and were buried in the Old Swedes' churchyard in Wilmington; they were consistent members of that church.

John R. Lynam, eldest son of Robert F. and Eleanor (Robinson) Lynam, was born in Christiana hundred, and attended the district schools. His entire life was devoted to farming. For several years in his early manhood he leased a farm in Mill Creek hundred, and afterward purchased the Latimer tract of 60 acres, where he resided until his death. Some time after that purchase, he bought additional land in Christiana hundred, and on both properties made various improvements. He was well and favorably known throughout the northern part of Delaware. In politics he was a Democrat. John R. Lynam married Eliza,

daughter of Robert McFarland, born in New Castle county, Del. Their children were: I. Thomas P., farmer; II. Robert F.; III. Lewis K., died young; IV. Sarah Elizabeth (Mrs. Howard Flinn), widow; VI. Osborne W., lawyer, deceased; VII. John R., 2, farmer; VIII. Ellen B., widow of John Woodward; IX. Ann Maria (Mrs. Edward Cranston); X. Mary (Mrs. Edward McAllister), of New Castle hundred; XI. Albert, deceased; XII. Louetta (Mrs. Charles Brown), of Wilmington; XIII. Adelaide S. (Mrs. Thomas Jones), widow. Mr. Lynam died on his farm in 1883; Mrs. Lynam died in 1892; both were faithful church members, and were buried in the Episcopal churchyard.

Robert F. Lynam was educated in the public schools of Newport. Until he was twenty-five years of age he resided with his parents. In 1857 he leased the Flinn farm and in 1860 purchased the farm of more than 100 acres near Newport which he now occupies. He has been a very successful farmer and annually raises large crops of grain; he is also an extensive breeder of live stock. Mr. Lynam is a man of the strictest integrity, and is happy in the esteem of a large circle of friends. He is a Democrat.

On April 8, 1858, Robert F. Lynam was married to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Stidham) Flinn, born in Christiana hundred. Their children are: I. Ella May (Mrs. Irvin C. Woodward), of White Clay Creek hundred, has one child, Ethel May; II. Anna Eliza (Mrs. W. Frank Ball), of Mill Creek hundred; III. John R., resides on the home farm, married Sadie Williams, has one child, Lela; IV. Louette, at home. Mr. Lynam is a steward of the M. E. church and was Sunday school superintendent for many years. Mrs. Lynam is a lady of kindly disposition, and both she and her daughter have many friends; their home is a centre of refined social pleasure, and of beneficent influences.

MILES S. BARRETT, No. 207 Woodlawn Avenue, Wilmington, Del., son of Joseph L. and Sarah (Strickland) Barrett, was born at Hayesville, Chester county, Pa., in 1866.

The Barrett family has been identified with the industrial life of Delaware for a hundred and fifty years. Andrew, Philip and Roger Barrett came from England to America long before the Revolutionary war and settled in Kent county, Del., and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Andrew erected his new home at what is now known as Barrett's Chapel, Kent county, Del., engaged in farming there and died on his plantation. He was buried at Barrett's Chapel. Samuel Barrett, son of Andrew Barrett, was born at Barrett's Chapel, and was a farmer there for a number of years. Afterward he removed to Port Deposit, Md. Samuel Barrett married Catharine Barrett, his first cousin. They had children: I. Andrew; II. Elijah; III. Robinson; IV. Mary (Mrs. ——— Smith); V. Rachel (Mrs. James Way); VI. Sarah (Mrs. ——— Buckley); VII. Amelia (Mrs. ——— Smith). Mr Barrett and his wife both died and were buried in Port Deposit, Md. Mr. Barrett was a member of the M. E. church.

Andrew Barrett, 2, eldest son of Samuel and Catharine (Barrett) Barrett, was born at Barrett's Chapel, December 6, 1787. He was educated in the district schools, and when a young man learned blacksmithing and wheelwrighting at Northeast, Cecil county, Md. He became one of the most prominent men of his county. The homestead farm was his, and he owned a number of stores. He enlisted for the war of 1812 in the U. S. army, and while in camp with the company, received a license from the M. E. Conference, of which he was a member, to preach the gospel, and immediately began his evangelistic work. In 1829, Mr. Barrett removed to Elk Neck, Md., and for twenty-five years conducted an extensive business there as blacksmith and wheelwright. In 1854 he retired from business, but continued to reside in Elk Neck. Mr. Barrett preached the gospel for sixty-one years, traveling from place to place, and expounded Scripture truth with earnestness and success. His journeys were made on horseback, and were often to distant settlements where there was no regular pastor. During these three-score years of preaching, he never asked or expected money for his services. He was a good and earnest man, and was much respected. Mr. Barrett supported the Whig party until the Civil War and afterward became a Democrat. Andrew Barrett was married to Rosanna Lort, born at Elk Neck, Md. They had children: I. Joseph L.; II. Caleb; III. Catharine; IV. Mary; V. Thomas; VI. Rosanna; VII. Louisa; VIII. Milton. Mr. Barrett died in Elk Neck, April

6, 1873; his widow died at Aberdeen, Md., in 1878.

Joseph L. Barrett, eldest son of Rev. Andrew and Rosanna (Lort) Barrett, was born at Northeast, Md., October 21, 1828. He received his education at Elk Neck, and was trained by his father as a blacksmith and wheelwright, remaining with him until 1853, when he removed to Hare's Corner, New Castle county, Del. Three years later he settled in Newport, New Castle county, and has resided there for forty-two years, continuously engaged at his trade. He is popular and respected. Until the Civil War, he was a Whig; since then he has identified himself with the Democratic party, but has never sought office. Joseph L. Barrett was married in Hayesville, Chester county, Pa., to Sarah, daughter of Miles Strickland, born in Bucks county, Pa. Their children are: I. Caleb, deceased; II. James, died young; III. Miles S.; IV. Joseph Russell, of Ohio; V. Sarah, died in infancy; VI. Willard, deceased; VII. Robert Delaware, of Newport, Del.; VIII. Ella; IX. Minnie, deceased; X. Frank, resides with his brother, Miles S. Barrett.

Miles S. Barrett attended the public schools of Newport, Del., and when seventeen years old entered his father's blacksmith and wheelwright shop to learn the trade. He remained there four years, and then secured employment as a journeyman in the Marshall Iron and Rolling Mills and in Newport. Four years later he went to Philadelphia, and worked as a blacksmith in the Pullman car shops for five years. In 1896 he came to Delaware, and erected a shop at Elsmere, fitting it up with every appliance for carriage building and general blacksmithing work. During the past two years he has carried on a profitable business there and employs several men. Mr. Barrett resides in a pleasant home which he has built in Wilmington. He is a skilled mechanic, industrious, a genial and popular man. He is a member of the Delaware Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Wilmington. In politics he is a Democrat.

Miles S. Barrett was married, in Smyrna, Del., to Anna M. White, born near Millington, Del., daughter of James White, who died during the Civil War. Their children are: I. Edna; II. Emmett; III. Reuben.

FRANK D. CHANDLER, Centreville, New Castle county, Del., son of Jacob and Hannah (Nettlewood) Chandler, was born at Mount Cuba, Mill Creek hundred, March 30, 1866. He is a brother of K. S. Chandler, of Hockessin, Del. Having received his education in the public schools of Mount Cuba, and the Friends' school at Wilmington, of which Isaac T. Johnson was principal, Mr. Chandler was employed for some time in a flour and feed store, and afterwards in a grocery store, at Hockessin. At the age of eighteen years, he began to learn wheelwrighting with his brother, George Chandler, at Mt. Chanin, Christiana hundred; in 1888 he began business for himself at New London, Chester county, Pa., where he followed his trade for one year. Then, in 1889, Mr. Chandler established himself in business in Centreville, and turned his attention to the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He invested six or seven thousand dollars in a dwelling-house and carriage factory, the erection of which he superintended; with the aid of six employees, he at once entered upon a prosperous course of business, in which his diligent and thorough workmanship, his good judgment and business tact have been fully rewarded. Mr. Chandler is a member of Centreville Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., is a past grand, and a member also of the Grand Lodge of Delaware; he is treasurer of Washington Conclave, No. 119, I. O. H. Mr. Chandler is a stanch Republican, but does not aspire to public office. He is a good citizen, has many friends, and is highly respected.

Frank D. Chandler was married at Mount Cuba, to Lillea, daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Larkin) Palmer; her father is a farmer of Christiana hundred; she was born at Mount Cuba. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are: I. Elmer Thomas; II. Paul William. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Chandler has performed the duties of trustee and of teacher in the Sunday school.

BENARD DALTON, P. O. Centreville, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas and Anna Elizabeth (Griffith) Dalton, was born in Centreville, September 17, 1855.

The Dalton family in Delaware is descended from Miles Dalton, who sailed across the Atlantic Ocean from England with his bonny bride before the Revolutionary war. Miles Dalton was the youngest son of a noble fam-

ily of England. He was one of four brothers born in Yorkshire. The eldest, Lord Dalton, succeeded to the family title and estates, and died on his land in Yorkshire. The other three came to America. One established his home in New Jersey, another in Virginia, and Miles in Cecil county, Md. There was romance connected with the journey of Miles Dalton to this country. He had grown to manhood in England and loved and was loved by a Miss Benard, a young lady of high birth and rank. Their proposed marriage was objectionable to the Benard family, for Miles was only the youngest son, and there was no chance that he could confer a title upon his bride. But love always laughs at obstructions, they say, and Miles Dalton and Miss Benard treated lightly the threats held over their heads. They were married, and to escape the anger of the family, stole away to America, to make their home where titles are not supposed to contribute to happiness or to success. They landed at New Castle, it is presumed, and went westward until they reached Elkton, Md. There they set up their household gods, and there they prospered. Mr. Dalton became an extensive landowner. During the Revolutionary War, the British invaded his home, stole the valuable papers which proved his connection with the noble Dalton family, of Yorkshire, and then burned his residence. It has always been a tradition that the papers were stolen by persons in the employ of his or his wife's relatives in England. After the destruction of his home, Miles Dalton removed to Hockessin, New Castle county, Del., where he was engaged in farming until his death. He had three children, of whom James was the eldest.

James Dalton, great-grandfather of Benard Dalton, was born in Elkton, Md., July 17, 1766. Ten years later the family removed to Hockessin, Del., where he learned shoemaking and worked at that trade for some years, continuing with the same employment afterward on the Brandywine Banks. He met his death in July, 1807, by drowning in the Brandywine Creek while swimming. James Dalton was married to Sarah Crozier, who was born July 13, 1769. They had children: I. Benard, born March 31, 1789; II. John, born December 29, 1791; III. Joshua, born April 17, 1793; IV. Joel, born March 14, 1795; V. Susan (Mrs. Jonathan Langley), born March 14, 1797; VI. Allen, born March 15, 1799; VII. Benjamin, born in 1801, died in 1808; VIII. Maria (Mrs. — Harris), born July 26, 1803; IX. Elizabeth (Mrs. — Floyd), and X. James, (twins), born September 26, 1805. Mrs. Dalton died August 23, 1835.

Benard Dalton, eldest son of James and Sarah (Crozier) Dalton, was born on the Brandywine, March 31, 1789. There he received his education and learned carpentry. When yet a young man, he removed to Centreville, Christiana hundred, and worked at his trade. He was a member of the F. and A. M., and a prominent Republican. Benard Dalton married Sarah Langley. Their children were: I. Thomas; II. Joel Crozier, married Rebecca Hendrickson Gould, had children, i. Sarah E., ii. Maria A., iii. Lydia Emma, iv. Margaretta Gould, v. Rebecca Elma; III. Ruth, died in infancy; IV. Lydia Ann (Mrs. William Massey), died in Wilmington. Mr. Dalton died in 1823, at Fort Delaware, where he was employed as a carpenter; his widow died in 1860, in Centreville, Christiana hundred; both were buried in the churchyard at Centre meeting house, Christiana hundred; they were very estimable people, and had many friends.

Thomas Dalton, eldest son of Benard and Sarah (Langley) Dalton, was born in Centreville, attended school there, and learned blacksmithing with John McCullough. He worked as a journeyman in Centreville for several years, and also for a few years in the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1845 he established himself in the mercantile business in Centreville, and continued it prosperously until 1888. He was appointed postmaster of Centreville in 1884, and administered the office until his death. Mr. Dalton was highly respected for his integrity and enterprise. He was a Democrat. Thomas Dalton was married, in Chester county, Pa., to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of William D. Griffith, born in Chester. Their children were: I. Benard, 2; II. William G., deceased; III. Clara N.; IV. Thomas J. Mr. Dalton died in Centreville, in 1890; his widow died in 1895; both were buried in the Lower Brandywine graveyard. Mrs. Dalton was a faithful member of the M. E. church.

Benard Dalton, 2, attended the public schools of his native place and private schools in Wilmington. Afterward he entered his

David Lindsay.

father's store as a clerk, and continued in that capacity until his father's death in 1890, when he took charge of the business and in partnership with his brother, Thomas J. Dalton, has conducted it with marked success for the past eight years. He is progressive and popular. Mr. Dalton is postmaster of Centreville, having been appointed to the office in 1893. He is past grand of Centreville Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., of Delaware; financier of Washington Conclave, No. 119, I. O. H.; a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 23, A. F. and A. M., and St. John's Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of Wilmington, Del. In his political views he is a Democrat.

HON. ROBERT McCULLOUGH, P. O. Guyencourt, New Castle county, Del., son of Joshua H. and Mary J. (Seal) McCullough, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., September 28, 1856.

The McCullough family is of English descent. Robert McCullough, grandfather of the present bearer of that name, was a well-known citizen and farmer of Christiana hundred. He owned a tract of 100 acres, near Centre meeting house, which he cultivated for many years, making many improvements upon it and erecting a commodious dwelling-house. He was a life-long supporter of the political doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. Robert McCullough was married to Hannah Hoopes, of Chester county, Pa. They had children: I. Rebecca, died young; II. Margaret, died young; III. Joshua H. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough died on their farm and were interred in the Centre meeting house burial ground.

Joshua H. McCullough, father of Robert McCullough, was born on the homestead farm. He attended the public schools of Christiana hundred and the West Chester (Pa.) Academy. Like his father, he occupied himself in farming and stockraising, and after the death of his father, succeeded to the homestead. He was a Democrat, and though popular, was not an office-seeker. Joshua H. McCullough was maried to Mary J., daughter of Joseph Seal. They had chidlren; I. Robert; II. Anne (Mrs. Henry Carpenter), deceased; III. Mary (Mrs. James Carpenter), of Christiana hundred. Mr McCullough died on his farm in 1884; he was buried in the Centre meeting house graveyard. Mrs. McCullough, who is a very estimable lady, resides in Wilmington.

Robert McCullough was born on the homestead which he now occupies. He received his education in the public schools of Christiana hundred, in private schools in Wilmington, and at Swarthmore College, Delaware county, Pa. He has been engaged in farming nearly all his life, and since the death of his father has lived on the home farm, conducting besides its cultivation a dairy on an extensive scale. He is a past grand of Centreville Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, of American Lodge, No. 26, A. O. U. W., of Wilmington, and of the Grange. Mr. McCullough is an able man, and in 1896 was elected to the State Legislature, in which body he served his constituents of Christiana hundred with fidelity. As a member of several important committees, his work was highly creditable. He is an active Democrat.

Hon. Robert McCullough married Hariet J., daughter of Adolphus Husbands. She was born in Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. Bertha; II. Florence; III. Lilian; VI. Mary. Mrs. McCullough died June 9, 1895, and was buried in the Lower Brandywine cemetery.

JOSEPH PERLEE CHANDLER, P. O. Centreville, Del., son of Hon. Poulson and Mary (Martin) Chandler, was born September 14, 1849, on Oak Hall farm, in Christiana hundred.

On the same homestead, his father, John Poulson Chandler, was born, October 4, 1813, his parents being Benjamin and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Chandler. Educated in the district schools of his native hundred, and devoting his whole life as a man of business to cultivating the 200 acres of the homestead, John P. Chandler became one of the substantial and influential men of his community. His agricultural operations included stock raising and dairy farming, in both of which he was very successful. His politics were Democratic, and he was called upon for various public services; he served occasionally on the Grand Jury, filled the office of school commissioner and other similar positions, and being elected in 1871 to the State legislature, served with credit for one term. Hon. Poul-

son Chandler was married in Mount Cuba, Mill Creek hundred, to Mary, daughter of William and Fanny (Little) Martin; she was a native of Christiana hundred. Their children are: I. Benjamin, married Margaret, daughter of James Carpenter, and died while still a young man, leaving children, i. Lillie J., ii. Mary M., iii. George B.; II. Frances J.; III. Elizabeth S.; IV. Marion; V. Joseph Perlee; VI. Rebecca A.; VII. Lena B., deceased; VIII. William M., farmer. Mrs. John P. Chandler died February 9, 1879; her husband survived her many years, dying October 5, 1896; both were buried in the cemetery of the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church, which congregation Mr. Chandler had for many years served as an elder. Mrs. Mary M. Chandler, though not a member of that congregation, was deeply interested in it.

The maternal ancestors of Joseph Perlee, fifth child of J. Poulson and Mary M. Chandler, were Irish. His grandfather, William M. Martin, was born in Ireland, and after emigrating to this country, spent twenty-five years as manager, in the employ of the DuPont family. The remainder of his life was pased upon his own farm near Mount Cuba. In politics, Mr. Martin was a Whig. His excellent wife, Fanny (Little) Martin, was a member of the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church; the remains of both were interred in the cemetery, in which Mrs. Martin's was the first burial. Their children, all of whom are deceased except the youngest two, were as follows: I. Joseph, died in infancy; II. David; III. Joseph; IV. Jane (Mrs. James Martin); V. Irene; VI. William; VII. John; VIII. Mary (Mrs. John P. Chandler); IX. James, ex-sheriff of Wilmington, Del.; X. Fanny.

Having received elementary training in the public schools of Christiana hundred, Joseph P. Chandler afterwards attended the Friends' school at Wilmington, Del., and completed his school education at the academy at Kennett Square, Pa. He then returned to the homestead, where he found employment in assisting his father in the various departments of his agricultural business, until the death of the latter; since that time he has continued to manage the affairs of the farm with success and profit. Like his father, he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in all that concerns the community in which he lives. In 1885, Mr. Chandler was appointed to fill the vacancy left in the board of trustees of the poor of his hundred by the death of Mr. A. Husband, and in 1895, on the expiration of Mr. Husband's term, was elected for another term. Mr. Chandler is a member of DuPont Lodge, No. 29, A. F. and A. M.; a past grand of Centreville Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and member of Washington Conclave, I. O. H.

Joseph Perlee Chandler was maried, March 13, 1878, to Lucretia M., daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Smith) Ely, born in Bucks county, Pa. They have one child, John Poulson, who is attending school. Mr. Chandler is a member of the Brandywine Presbyterian church, and serves the Lower Brandywine congregation as trustee.

His brother, William M. Chandler, youngest of the family of J. Poulson and Mary (Martin) Chandler, was born June 9, 1859, and was educated in the public schools and at the Business College of Bryant & Stratton, in Philadelphia. He was for several years engaged in farming in Chester county, Pa., and is now in the same occupation in Christiana hundred. He supports the Democratic party, and is a past grand of the I. O. O. F. William M. Chandler married Hattie L. Goodley, of Delaware county, Pa; they have one child, Joseph H. Mr. Chandler is not a member of any church, but inclines to the Presbyterian denomination.

SAMUEL GREGG, P. O. Centreville, New Castle county, Del., son of Peter W. and Mary A. (Shields) Gregg, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., April 8, 1842.

The Gregg family is connected with the earliest history of Delaware, and was the first to settle in Christiana hundred. In the days of William Penn, there came to the state from Scotland a Friend named William Gregg. He was a man of influence in his old home and his family was of royal lineage, traeing its descent from the Scottish kings. In Samuel Gregg's possesion is the coat-of-arms worn by his ancestors. Its motto is "*Srioghal mo Dhream Een Do*,"—"*Spare not.*" William Gregg took up a tract of land, and afterwards sent his son John to take possession of it. John Gregg became an extensive landowner and an influential citizen. He owned three square miles of feritle territory along the Brandywine

Creek at Rock Spring, and cultivated them profitably. He had children: I. William; II. Thomas; III. Joseph; IV. Samuel; V. Hannah; VI. Rebecca; VII. Amy.

Samuel Gregg, fourth son of John Gregg, was the great-great-grandfather of Samuel Gregg, 3. He was born at Rock Spring, Christiana hundred, and was a well-known planter. He was married, February 27, 1737, at Kennett meeting house, to Ann Robinson. They had one child, Samuel, 2.

Samuel Gregg, 2, was born in Christiana hundred, and spent his life in the cultivation of part of the land that had belonged to his grandfather. On November 24, 1773, at Kennett meeting house, Samuel Gregg was married to Dinah, daughter of Thomas Chandler, born October 30, 1754. Their children are: I. Samuel, 3; II. Jesse; III. Thomas; IV. Mary. Samuel Gregg, 2, died January 1, 1830; his widow died November 3, 1830; both are buried at Centre meeting house.

Samuel Gregg, 3, eldest son of Samuel, 2, and grandfather of Samuel Gregg, 5, was born in Christiana hundred, December 12, 1781. He devoted himself to farming. He married, October 20, 1808, on the Brandywine, Ann C. Walraven, of Swedish descent. They had children: I. Peter W.; II. Anna C. (Mrs. B. Simmons); III. Samuel, 4. Mrs. Ann C. Gregg died in 1816, and Mr. Gregg married Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Mary Sutton. They had one child, Mary S. (Mrs. Charles Le Carpentier). Mrs. Sarah Gregg died in 1839; her husband survived her forty years, dying in 1879. Mr. Gregg and his family were members of the first Presbyterian church of Wilmington.

Peter W. Gregg, eldest son of Samuel Gregg, 3, was born in Christiana hundred, August 9, 1809. Like his ancestors, he was for many years engaged in farming. Late in life he retired from the active management of his farm, and took up his residence in Wilmington. He was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. On February 24, 1841, in Delaware county, Pa., Peter W. Gregg was married to Mary A. Shields, born in Delaware county, Pa., March 29, 1821. Their children are: I. Samuel, 5; II. Lydia E., born July 21, 1845, married, December 12, 1865, Elwood Bartram, now deceased; III. Anna C. (Mrs. Frederick Darlington); born March 18, 1852. Mr. Gregg died in Wilmington, February 10, 1887; his widow died March 8, 1894; both were buried in the cemetery of the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Gregg was for forty years an elder.

Samuel Gregg, 5, was educated in the public schools of Christiana hundred, at Clarkson Taylor's Friends' school in Wilmington, and at the Media Institute. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since his boyhood. Until 1887 he cultivated the homestead at Montchanin, Christiana hundred, and in that year removed to the farm of the late Dr. Joseph Chandler, at Centreville. In 1862 Samuel Gregg enlisted in Company B, Fifth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, captain Lamotti DuPont and Colonel McComb, and served the Union nine months as a soldier. Mr. Gregg is a worthy citizen and stands well in the regard of his neighbors. He is genial, unassuming and popular. He has been a school commissioner and clerk of the board for twenty years. In his political views he is a Republican.

On October 23, 1867, Samuel Gregg was married to Maragert A., daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Chandler, of Centreville. Their children are: I. Elsie (Mrs. Henry M. Eves); II. Williard S., married Emma Martin; III. Elizabeth Chandler; IV. Irwin W., married Lena Cloud; V. Joseph Chandler; VI. Helen H. Mr. Gregg and his family are members of the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church.

THOMAS J. LAWLESS, P. O. Henry Clay, New Castle county, Del., son of Thomas and Bridget (Nolan) Lawless, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., April 7, 1860.

Thomas Lawless was a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and followed farming there until 1858, when he came to America and settled on the DuPont banks. For twelve years he was employed by the DuPont family as a gardener. In 1780 he removed to Christiana hundred, and established himself in the hotel business as landlord of the Mount Pleasant Hotel. For fifteen years he conducted his hostelry very successfully. He was a good landlord, polite and accommodating, and enjoyed a large patronage, irrespective of class. In politics he was a Democrat. Thomas

Lawless married, in Ireland, Bridget Nolan, a native of County Wexford. They had children: I. Ann (Mrs. Jeffrey Harney), of Brandywine hundred; II. Mary (Mrs. John Bonn), of Brandywine hundred; III. Margaret (Mrs. Timothy Quill), widow; IV. Katherine, at home; V. Thomas J.; all except Thomas J. were born in Ireland. Mr. Lawless died in 1885; his widow died at Mount Pleasant Hotel in 1892; both were devout members of St. Joseph's R. C. church on the Brandywine, and were buried in the churchyard connected with it.

Thomas J. Lawless attended St. Joseph's R. C. school, and at an early age became an assistant to his father in the management of the Mount Pleasant Hotel. After the death of his father he assumed control of the hotel, and has conducted it for the past thirteen years, as proprietor. Mr. Lawless has been noted for his affability, his diligent regard for the welfare of his guests and his strict maintenance of order about his premises. During his long connection with the hotel, no remonstrance has ever been made against it. As a citizen, Mr. Lawless is popular and progressive. He is a member of Division 2, A. O. H. of Brandywine. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and has represented his district in state conventions.

Thomas J. Lawless was married in Charleston, Del., to Susanna A., daughter of John Carney; she was born in Christiana hundred. Their children are: I. Katherine; II. Thomas; III. Daniel, deceased; IV. John; V. W. J., born November 1, 1898. Mr. Lawless and family are members of St. Joseph's R. C. church on the Brandywine.

ABRAM PALMER, P. O. Mount Cuba, New Castle county, Del., son of Martha and Elizabeth (Cloud) Palmer, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., February 11, 1838.

More than two centuries ago, John Palmer, an Englishman and a Quaker, came to America and established the family through which Abram Palmer traces his ancestry. John Palmer settled, in about 1680, in that portion of old Chester county which is now known as Delaware county, Pa., and with other members of his Society formed a community at Concord. He was a farmer, and became an extensive owner of land. John Palmer married Mary, daughter of Robert Suddry or Southrey. They had children: I. John, 2; II. Catharine; III. Alice; IV. Margaret; V. Ann; VI. Mary. Mr. Palmer died in July, 1742, and was buried near his home; his widow died about 1744.

John Palmer, 2, was born in 1690 and spent his life in tilling the soil in Delaware county, Pa.

Abram Palmer, grandfather of Abram Palmer, was born in Delaware county, Pa., in 1771, and lived there and in Chester county until 1815; from that date until 1827, he resided in Maryland; he then went to Richland county, O., where he resided until his death in 1852. His son, Martin Palmer, was born in the same county and resided there until he attained manhood, when he came to New Castle county, Del., and settled in Brandywine hundred. There he engaged in farming and milling. He was an energetic man, and gave promise of great usefulness, but was suddenly stricken down with illness and died in 1840 aged thirty-five years. Martin Palmer was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Cloud. They had children: I. Ann (Mrs. Moses Palmer; II. Joseph; III. Abram; IV. Martin, 2, deceased. Mrs. Palmer died in 1842, soon after the death of her husband. Both were members of the Society of Friends, and were interred in the Friends' burial ground at Concord, Delaware county, Pa.

Abram Palmer, 2, was but four years old when he lost his parents; he was reared in the family of his uncle, Harlan Cloud, of Christiana hundred, receiving a good education in the public schools of the hundred and the boarding school at Fairville, Chester county, Pa. He remained with his uncle until he reached his twenty-first birthday, when he went to occupy the farm in Brandywine hundred that belonged to the estate of his father. This tract of land he cultivated until 1864, when he removed to Christiana hundred, and purchased the Maris H. Fredd farm of 97 acres, on which he has resided for the past thirty-three years, harvesting rich crops and making many improvements. Mr. Palmer is much interested in educational matters, and has contributed to the elevation of the schools of his district. He has a very creditable record as a public official. In 1885 he was elected a member of the Delaware legislature on the Democratic ticket, and served one term in

that body. He was appointed chairman of the agricultural committee and did valuable work on the Vacant Land and other important committees. Mr. Palmer was also elected road commissioner for Christiana hundred, and school commissioner; in the latter capacity he acted as clerk of the board. In 1896, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Levy Court commissioner from the first district of New Castle county, but was defeated. Mr. Palmer is a member of Centreville Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., and of the Grange; in the latter organization he has held all the offices. Mr. Palmer is a stanch Democrat, and an untiring worker for his party's success.

Abram Palmer married, in Brandywine hundred, Hannah J., daughter of Joseph Larkin, born in Bethel, Delaware county, Pa. Their children are: I. Joseph M., died at the age of six years; II. Alice (Mrs. Frank J. G. Hobson), resides with her father; III. Lilian (Mrs. Frank D. Chandler), of Centreville; IV. Josephine (Mrs. Charles G. Hause), deceased. Mr. Palmer's family attends the Presbyterian church.

LEWIS W. JORDAN, P. O. Guyencourt, New Castle county, Del., son of Ephraim and Elizabeth M. (Reid) Jordan, was born at Rockville, Cecil county, Md., August 19, 1859.

The Jordan family is of English origin, and has long occupied an honored position among the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. John Jordan, grandfather of Lewis W. Jordan, was a well-known farmer and landowner of Cecil county. He was a Federalist and afterwards a Whig, and a member of the M. E. church. He died in Cecil county and was buried in St. John's M. E. graveyard.

Ephraim Jordan, son of John Jordan, and father of Lewis W. Jordan, was born and educated in Cecil county, Md. He learned the art of paper-making, and soon after erected, at Rockville, Md., the paper-mill which he conducted profitably for about twenty-five years. Then he sold the mill, and established himself in the paper bag business in Wilmington. During the Civil War two of his sons, John and Ephraim, enlisted in the Union army. The latter having been killed, as hereinafter related, at Chancellorsville, his father went to the field of carnage, obtained the body of the dead soldier and bore it to his home, where it was interred with military honors. Then, determined that his country should not be robbed of a defender by the death of his boy, he returned to the front and entered Company H, Ninth Maryland Infantry to serve out the term for which the younger man had enlisted. He was never afterwards heard from, and it is believed was killed while fighting heroically in the ranks. He was aged about fifty-four years when his death occurred. Mr. Jordan was a good business man, a patriotic and honored citizen. He was a consistent member of the M. E. church, and had been for many years one of its local preachers. In his political views he had been a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined that organization. Ephraim Jordan was married, in Cecil county, Md., to Elizabeth M. Reid, born in Cecil county, a woman of culture and Christian refinement. They had children: I. Mary (Mrs. Andrew Jackson); II John R., deceased, lost both arms in battle during the Civil War; III. Joseph B., was for a number of years engaged in the grocery business at Cherry Hill, Md.; IV. William, has been during all his business life a paper maker; V. James Miller, deceased; VI. Ephraim M., was a lieutenant of Company C, Second Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and was in all the battles of the peninsular campaign; at the battle of Antietam, in the absence of his captain, Lieut. Jordan was in command of his company, and bravely led them forward, his voice being heard above the din of battle, cheering on his men; he fell, a sacrifice for his country, at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, aged nineteen years, nine months and twenty days; VII. Irvin M.; VIII. Elizabeth G. (Mrs. Marshall C. Peirce); IX. Victor L., has been for years in the fruit business in Coatesville, Pa.; X. Reba H.; XI. Etta M., deceased; XII. Lewis W. Mr. Jordan died in Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., and was buried in St. John's M. E. graveyard in Lewisville, Cecil county, Md. She was a member of the M. E. church, a kind and charitable lady, and a devoted wife and mother. Heavy demands were made upon her patriotism, and she gave a husband and two sons to the cause of the Union, enduring her bereavement bravely.

Lewis W. Jordan was four years old when

he lost his father, and he was reared to a Christian life by his mother. For a short time he attended the public schools at Rockland, Del., but while yet a youth began the building of his own fortune. His first employment was as a tinsmith in Rockland. After spending a few years in that occupation, he entered the Jessup & Moore paper mills in the same place and remainded several years as a machine tender. He was very industrious and his energy won for him the respect of his employers. From Rockland he went to Philadelphia, Pa., and for a short time was employed as a solicitor for subscription books. Then he secured a position as a conductor of cable cars in that city; and was thus engaged when he was appointed, in February, 1890 agent for the Wilmington and Northern railroad at Guyencourt, New Castle county, Del. He was also appointed agent at this place for the United States Express company, and postmaster by the Harrison administration. All of these responsible offices he still holds, and has discharged the duties of each with entire acceptability. Mr. Jordan is also a commission merchant and a buyer for the DuPont company. He is essentially a self-educated and a self-made man and has the confidence and esteem of all who are brought into contact with him. Mr. Jordan is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., of Wilmington; of St. Alban's Castle, No. 161, K. G. E., of Philadelphia; and of Washington Conclave, No. 19, I. O. H., of Centreville, Del. He is a consistent supporter of the Republican party but is not an office-seeker.

Lewis W. Jordan, married, in Wilmington, Sarah, daughter of William Henry Seward, born in Wilmington. Their children are: I. Gertrude Reed; II. Elsie Hortense. Mr. Jordan is a member and steward of the Mt. Salem M. E. church.

CONSTANT GRANDHOMME, P. O. Greenville, New Castle county, Del., son of Jean Baptiste and Mary (Conrean) Grandhomme, was born in Alsace, France, now Germany, June 23, 1844.

He was one of the five children of a prosperous farmer of Alsace. When he was only six years old, his father died and the paternal estate passed into other hands. The necessity of earning his own livelihood was forced upon the boy, and at the age of seven years he was hired out to a farmer of the vicinity. Seven years later he removed to another part of the province, but continued to be a farm laborer. During these years, he had obtained as much education as was possible to an orphan boy compelled to make his own way among strangers. When he was eighteen years old, he realized the ambition of most Frenchmen, and became a resident of Paris. For a while he was employed in various occupations, but finally learned cabinet-making, and worked for a short time at that trade. He accumulated a small sum of money and went to Fontenoy-Tresigny, Deparment of the Seine and Marne, where he established himself as a cheese-maker. His capital was not sufficient to meet the demands of his enterprise, and he was compelled to abandon his factory. Mr. Grandhomme was drafted into the French army when he was twenty-one years old, to render the seven years of military service required by the French law. In 1867, he was one of the army which fought against Garibaldi, at Rome. Being exonerated from service in 1869, he was again in the French army in 1870, having volunteered to serve in the great struggle with Prussia, he was appointed sergeant of his company and fought bravely throughout the war, which was ended by the treaty of Frankfort, May 10, 1871, on terms very disadvantageous to the French people. Alsace became a province of Prussia, but Sergeant Grandhomme would not accept citizenship at the hands of Emperor William and Bismarck. He remained in France until 1878, when he sailed from Havre with a few sous and his passage ticket in his pocket. He landed in Philadelphia, but in the same year came to Delaware and secured employment from E. D. Le Carpentier, of Rockland, and at the paper mills at Rockland for a short time. He exchanged his occupation in the paper mills for a position as gardener for Lamotte DuPont, and soon afterwards leased a small tract of land in Christiana hundred, upon which he engaged in market-gardening. In 1886 he removed to his present farm of 60 acres, obtaining a lease of the property for four years; in 1890, by thrift and diligence, he was enabled to purchase it. Mr. Grandhomme has improved the farm extensively; he cultivates grain, raises live stock and manufactures cheese. He was the first resident of Christiana hundred to undretake the last-

named industry, and has made it profitable. His cheeses were awarded first premium at the Peninsular Agricultural and Pomological association's fair in 1890, and find ready sale in Wilmington and Philadelphia. Mr. Grandhomme is a practical farmer, an energetic man and a good neighbor. He is liberal in his political views.

Constant J. Grandhomme was married, in 1871, in Rambervillers, Department of the Vosges, France, to Celestina Avar, born in Rambervillers. They had children: I. Joseph, of Wilmington; II. August, of Wilmington; III. Henry, at home; the first two were born in France, the last-mentioned in Christiana hundred. Mrs. Celestina Grandhomme died in 1884, and was buried in St. Joseph's R. C. graveyard on the Brandywine. Mr. Grandhomme married, in 1887, Emma, daughter of Ferdinand and Joanna (Specht) Schneider, born in Hanover, Germany; her parents are now residents of New York City. The children by this marriage are: I. Louise; II. Charlotte; III. Robert, died young; IV. Hugh, died young. In his religious belief, Mr. Grandhomme is liberal.

HORACE L. DILWORTH, B. S., P. O. Centreville, New Castle county, Del., son of William Levis and Lydia (Cloud) Dilworth, was born in Centreville.

Among those who came to America under the peaceable proprietor, William Penn, was James Dilworth, a prominent minister amongst Friends, who was born in Thornbury, Yorkshire, England, and as a young man was engaged in farming there. He married Ann Walu, and with his wife, sailed from England more than two centuries ago, and established a home in Bucks county, Pa. There he cultivated the soil, died and was buried.

William Dilworth, son of the original settler, was born in Bucks county, but removed while yet a young man to Birmingham township, Chester county, Pa. He spent his life as a farmer. William Dilworth married Sarah Webb, of Chester county. Their children were: I. Richard; II. Jane; III. Hannah; IV. Jennette; V. Rebecca; VI. James. Mr. Dilworth died on his farm. He was of the Society of Friends.

James Dilworth, second son of William Dilworth, and great-great-grandfather of Horace L. Dilworth, was born in Chester county. He built the first log hut in Dilworthtown, Chester county, and in 1750 erected a tavern there. James Dilworth was married, in 1754, to Lydia Martin. Their children were: I. Charles, a prominent citizen and an intimate friend of Washington. He was dismissed from the Society of Friends because of his active participation in the Revolutionary war; II. Joseph; III. Sarah; IV. Caleb; V. William; VI. James; VII. Mary; VIII. George; IX. Lydia; X. Hannah; XI. Letitia. James Dilworth, Sr., died in 1769.

James Dilworth, great-grandfather of Horace L. Dilworth, was born in 1750. He devoted himself exclusively to farming and owned a farm in Delaware county, Pa. He married Mary Burnworth. Their children were: I. James, 3; II. Joseph; III. Thomas; IV. Ziba; V. Hannah; VI. Ruth; VII. Rachel; VIII. Ann. Mr. Dilworth died and was buried in Birmingham township, Chester county.

Ziba Dilworth was born in Birmingham township in 1801. He was engaged in farming there for a number of years, and then removed to New Castle county, Del. For a short period he resided in Wilmington, but afterwards went to Centreville, and turned his attention to farming. Ziba Dilworth married Deborah B. Levis, born in Birmingham township, Chester county, Pa., daughter of William Levis, a hatter and afterwards a stock dealer. They had children: I. James, 4; II. William L.; III. Rebecca; IV. John; V. Mary; VI. Charles H., Des Moines, Iowa; VII. Elizabeth; VII. Emma; IX. Thomas; X. B. Franklin; XI. Harvey, deceased; XII. Anna; XIII. Edwin T.; XIV. Frederica, deceased. Ziba Dilworth died in Centreville, and was buried at Birmingham. Mrs. Dilworth died in 1893 in Wilmington.

William Levis Dilworth, father of Horace L. Dilworth, was born in Delaware county, Pa. He attended the public schools of Birmingham township during his minority. He then went to the west, and after spending five years as a merchant in Illinois, was for a short period a resident of Minnesota, from which state he returned to Delaware county, Pa., and resumed farming. In 1858 he removed, with other members of the family, to New Castle county, Delaware, and with his brother, James Dilworth,

began the cultivation of the Philips farm of 200 acres. In 1863 he purchased the Delaplaine farm of 165 acres, near Centreville and for the past thirty-five years has made that his home. Besides raising general produce, he rears fine live stock. Mr. Dilworth was originally a Democrat, but since 1860 has voted the Republican ticket. William Levis Dilworth married Lydia, daughter of William M. Cloud, born in Chester county, Pa. Their children were: I. Horace L.; II. Frederick, while a student at Swarthmore College, drowned by accident at the age of twenty-one years; III. Deborah, at home; IV. Elizabeth C., a schoolteacher; V. Martha W., at home. William L. Dilworth and family are members of the Society of Friends.

Horace L. Dilworth attended the public schools of Centreville in his boyhood, and afterwards matriculated at Swarthmore College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1884. Afterward he studied at Cornell and Harvard Universities, taking special courses in science. In 1886 he became one of the Faculty of the Friends' School at Millville, Pa., and the next year was elected to the scientific department of the Friends' Academy at Locust Valley, Long Island. For the past four years, Prof. Dilworth has occupied the chair of Physics in the Friends' Central School in Philadelphia. He is well-equipped for his duties in the classroom, and is besides a capable civil engineer. Prof. Dilworth is very active in the Society of Friends. He is clerk of the Western First Day Union. He is also much interested in general educational work, and gives much time and thought to philanthropic endeavor, is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia. He is a Republican. His residence is in Centreville, New Castle county, Del.

ROBERT PATTERSON GREENLEAF, M. D., Wilmington, Delaware, son of Martin and Margaret (Patterson) Greenleaf, was born near Gap, Lancaster county, Penna., December 14, 1830.

Martin Greenleaf, father of R. P. Greenleaf was born in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Penna., June 1, 1805, son of Jacob and Frances (Bruner) Greenleaf.

R. P. Greenleaf matriculated in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, and finished his course there, graduating on March 3, 1855. He then settled, April 1, 1855, at Hickory Hill, Chester county, Pennsylvania. On April 1, 1865, he disposed of his property there, and in October following removed to Wilmington, Delaware, (DuPonts,) and has resided here for the last thirty-three years.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Jr., P. O. Centreville, New Castle county, Del., son of William and Jane (Little) Armstrong, was born in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del., August 1, 1819.

Mr. Armstrong belongs to one of the oldest families of Delaware. Archibald Armstrong, the first of the name to settle here, was born in the parish of Dulhagra, County Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, he crossed the Atlantic ocean and established his home in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del. He became an extensive landowner and a citizen of more than ordinary prominence. He died on his farm near Centreville, which has always remained in the possession of his descendants, and was buried in the graveyard of the Brandywine Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

John Armstrong, son of Archibald Armstrong, and grandfather of William Armstrong, 2, was a life-long occupant of the homestead and a man of weight in his community. He married Mary, daughter of Charles Springer, who was of Swedish descent. Their children are: I. Archibald; II. William; III. Nathan; IV. John, 2. Mr. Armstrong died on his farm, and was buried in the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian churchyard, as were all the members of his family. He was an active member of the Lower Brandywine church.

William Armstrong, father of William Armstrong, 2, was born on the home farm, and remained there until his death. He owned 200 acres of land, which he cultivated very profitably. Mr. Armstrong had a clear recollection of the battle of the Brandywine. On the day of the fight, September 11, 1777, he was in Chadd's Ford on business, and was compelled to remain there until the end of the combat which entailed so heavy a loss upon General Washington's army, and in which the Marquis de Layfayette was wounded, and

Count Pulaski first participated as an ally of the Americans. In his political views, Mr. Armstrong was a Federalist. William Armstrong was married to Jane, daughter of Samuel Little, a well-known farmer of Mill Creek hundred. They had children: I. John, farmer, deceased; II. Samuel, an influential farmer of Christiana hundred, married Rachel Kirk, had two children, i. Anna E. (Mrs. J. M. Way), had five children, Samuel, Jacob, Minnie, Nellie, and Florence, and ii. Ella, who died young; after the death of Mrs. Rachel Armstrong, Samuel married Rebecca Harlem, of Chester county, Pa.; he died May 5, 1895, and was buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery, he was a Presbyterian, a Whig and later a Republican; III. Amanda (Mrs. R. D. Hendrickson), deceased; IV. George Duffield, M. D., now eighty-three years old, a retired physician of New London, Chester county, Pa.; V. Margaret, died in youth; VI. William; VII. Archibald, died in youth. Mr. Armstrong died on his farm in 1852, and was buried in the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Armstrong had been an elder in the church at Red Clay Creek for many years; Mrs. Armstrong was, also, a member of that church.

William Armstrong, 2, was born on the land which Archibald Armstrong had settled more than a century before. He was educated in the Ebenezer subscription school in Christiana hundred. When he was sixteen years old his father died. He remained on the homestead until he attained his majority, and then the farm was divided between himself and his brother Samuel. To his share fell 90 acres on which he expended much labor and made extensive improvements. He continued to reside on his farm and superintended its cultivation until he retired from active life. He is one of the oldest and most honored citizens of the hundred. His industry and rectitude have obtained for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and his kindly, cheerful disposition has won their affection. Mr. Armstrong was originally a Whig, and voted for William Henry Harrison for president. When the Whig party was disintegrated, he adopted the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, and, two years ago, those of William J. Bryan.

In 1895, in Christiana hundred, William Armstrong was married to Esther, daughter of James Delaplaine, a leading farmer and landowner of Christiana hundred They had two children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Armstrong died on the farm some years ago. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Presbyterian church, as also was Mrs. Armstrong.

THOMAS DILWORTH, P. O. Cossart, Chester county, Pa., son of Zeba and Deborah B. (Levis) Dilworth, was born in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pa., February 2, 1845.

His ancestors were English Friends; for two centuries his forefathers lived in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, and for many years they have resided in Delaware. James Dilworth, the first of the family to seek an American home, was born in Yorkshire, England, and with his young wife came to Pennsylvania in the days of William Penn. He settled in Bucks county. His son, William Dilworth, moved into Birmingham township, Chester county, and reared a family of six children on a farm there. James Dilworth, his son and the great-grandfather of Thomas Dilworth, erected the first log hut in Dilworthtown, Chester county, and in 1758 built a tavern there. James Dilworth, 2, grandfather of Thomas Dilworth, acquired a farm in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pa., and died there. One of his eight children was Zeba Dilworth. (For a complete history of the ancestors of Thomas Dilworth, see sketch of Horace L. Dilworth.) Zeba Dilworth, father of Thomas Dilworth, was born in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pa., in 1801. He was engaged in farming there for a number of years, then resided in Wilmington, Del., for a short period, but afterward he went to Centreville, and again turned his attention to farming. Zeba Dilworth was married to Deborah B. Levis, born in Birmingham township, Chester county, Pa., daughter of William Levis, who at one time was a hatter, and later a stockdealer. They had children: I. James, 4, farmer, of Christiana hundred; II. William Levis, farmer, of near Centreville; III. Rebecca (Mrs. Edward Thatcher), widow, of Chester county; IV. John; V. Mary (Mrs. David Windle), of Chadd's Ford, Chester county; VI. Charles H., president of the National Bank of Des Moines, Ia.; VII. Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Brinton), of McCook's, Nebraska; VIII. Emma (Mrs. Joseph K. Sharpless), of Wilmington; IX. Thomas;

X. B. Franklin, married Mary Cloud; XI. Harvey, deceased; XII. Anna (Mrs. Pusey W. Jackson), of Chicago, Ill.; XIII. Edwin T., druggist, of Wilmington, married Ella Warren; XIV. Frederica, deceased. Mr. Dilworth died in Centreville and was buried there; his widow died in Wilmington in 1893. Both were members of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Dilworth attended the public schools of Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pa., until his father came to New Castle county, Del. Then he was entered in the Friends' School in Wilmington, and completed his education in Professor Shortlidge's school in Fairville, Chester county, Pa. He returned to his father's farm at Centreville and remained there until 1865, when he went to Wilmington, and for four years conducted a grocery store in that city. In 1869 Mr. Dilworth removed to Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pa., where for eight years he cultivated a leased farm. In 1877 he settled upon his present farm of 112 acres, a portion of which is in Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pa., and a portion in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del. Upon this tract of land Mr. Dilworth has expended much labor, and has made it very productive. Mr. Dilworth is a man of quiet disposition, kindly mannered and generous. He is a member of Wenonah Tribe, No. 75, I. O. R. M., Chadd's Ford, Pa., and a life long Republican.

Thomas Dilworth married Mary F., daughter of Job H. and Jane (Martin) Pyle, born in Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pa. Their children are: I. Jennie P., a graduate of Darlington Seminary; II. J. Warren, a graduate of the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, Pa.; III. Emma, student, at home. Mr. Dilworth and family are members of the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian church.

WINFIELD SCOTT TALLEY, P. O. Centreville, New Castle county, Del., son of Samuel and Sarah (Day) Talley, was born near Talleyville, Del., August 31, 1847.

The Talley family is not only among the oldest and most respected in New Castle county, but in point of numbers it is not surpassed by any in that section of the state. William Talley, grandfather of Winfield S. Talley, was a land-owner and farmer of Brandywine hundred. In his political views he was a Federalist. He married Ann Day; their children were: I. Hezekiah; II. Harmon; III. Joseph; IV. William G.; V. Samuel M.; VI. Mary Ann. William Talley, Sr., died on his farm, and was buried in the churchyard of Bethel M. E. church, in Brandywine hundred, of which he was a member.

Samuel M. Talley, fifth son of William and Ann Talley, was born on the homestead. He received an excellent education, and having made due preparation, taught in the public schools of Brandywine hundred for a number of years. After the death of his father he settled upon the homestead, and devoted the remainder of his life to its cultivation. He improved the property, erecting a dwelling, a barn, etc. A Whig in early life, he supported the Republican party from its organization, but never sought office. Samuel M. Talley married Sarah, daughter of Joseph W. Day, a well-known citizen of Talleyville. They had children as follows: I. Ellen A.; II. Harriet J. (Mrs. William Green), of Wilmington, Del.; III. Winfield Scott; IV. Francis D., lives in the West; V. J. Harley, of Wilmington, married Ellen Campbell; VI. Samuel M., Jr., resides on the homestead. Samuel M. Talley, Sr., died on the farm, August 23, 1896, and was interred in the burial ground of the Bethel M. E. church; he was a member and trustee of the Bethel congregation. Mrs. Talley still resides in Brandywine hundred; she has attained the age of seventy-six. She is a consistent member of the M. E. church.

Winfield S. Talley was born on the home farm. He received his education in the public schools of the district, and remained at home until he was twenty-five years old, when he engaged in farming in Chester county, Pa. This removal, however, was but for a short time; he soon returned to Brandywine hundred, where he cultivated the McKeever farm for two years. In 1877, Mr. Talley settled on the Forwood tract of 110 acres, in Christiana hundred, near Centreville, where for the past twenty-one years he has given his attention to the cultivation of cereals, raising cattle, and conducting an extensive dairy. The products of his dairy are shipped direct to Philadelphia markets. Mr. Talley is a successful farmer and an esteemed citizen. He is a Past Grand of Centreville Lodge, No. 37, I.

O. O. F., and a member of the Grand Lodge of Delaware; also a Past Archon of Washington Conclave, No. 119, I. O. H., of Centreville. He is a Republican, active in the ranks of his party.

In 1872, in the parsonage of Salem M. E. church, Delaware county, Pa., Winfield Scott Talley was married to Mary, daughter of John and Lydia (Taylor) Forwood; she was a native of Brandywine hundred. Mr. Talley is a member of the Methodist church.

John Forwood, deceased, father of Mrs. Winfield S. Talley, and son of John Forwood, Sr., was born in Brandywine hundred, July 12, 1812, educated in his native hundred, and made farming his life occupation. Mr. Forwood owned several farms in Brandywine and Christiana hundreds, but his entire life was passed upon the old Forwood homestead, on which he died in 1887; his remains were interred in Newark Union cemetery. Mr. Forwood was a diligent and reliable man, and was much respected. He was a Democrat, but had no desire for public office. John Forwood married Lydia, daughter of Emmer and Mary Taylor, of Chester county, Pa.; Mrs. Forwood was born in that county, in Birmingham township. Their children are: I. Israel, of Brandywine hundred, deceased; II. Susanna (Mrs. William M. Pierce), of Brandywine hundred; III. Miller, of Delaware county, Pa.; IV. James, deceased; V. Mary (Mrs Winfield Scott Talley); VI. Joseph, farmer, residing on the homestead; VII. Alfred, deceased; VIII. William, deceased; IX. Emily (Mrs. Alfred M. Leach), of Brandywine hundred. Mrs. Lydia (Taylor) Forwood died in 1892, and her remains were interred in Newark Union cemetery; she was an excellent lady, and, with her husband, a member of the M. E. church.

JOHN CLOUD ELLIOTT, P. O. Fairville, Chester county, Pa., son of J. Cloud and Lavinia (Platt) Elliott, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., October 18, 1863.

The Elliott family is one of the oldest in Delaware and its record has a conspicious place in the history of the state. It is of English and Swedish origin. In the great struggle of the colonies for freedom, its members performed valiant service for the American cause, and in the War of 1812, they bore an heroic part in their country's defence. They have always shown devotion to the church, as well as to their native land. When the famous old Swedes' church was erected in Wilmington, women of the family carried stones in their aprons to be used in the building of the walls. All of the members have been active adherents of the P. E. church.

Cloud Elliott, grandfather of John C. Elliott, was born on the Elliott farm in Brandywine hundred. He was always a farmer, and owned and cultivated a large tract of land near Wilmington. Politically, he supported the views of President Washington and Alexander Hamilton. Cloud Elliott married a daughter of Dr. Stidham, who was the first physician in Delaware. Their children were: I. Susan (Mrs. Levi Clark), of Red Lion hundred, New Castle county; II. Anna Mary (Mrs. William Talley), resided in Brandywine hundred and afterward in Ohio, where she and her husband died; III. Eliza Jane, married George D. Armstrong, banker, of Wilmingon; IV. Isaac Stidham, a prominent citizen of Brandywine hundred; VI. Cloud. Mr. Elliott died on his farm in 1824; Mrs. Elliott also died on the farm; both are buried in the Old Swedes' cemetery, Wilmington, Del.

J. Cloud Elliott, 2, father of John C. Elliott, was born on the homestead in 1822, and was but two years old when his father died. He was educated in Brandywine hundred and there spent all his days as a farmer. He acquired much property, including a number of farms in various parts of New Castle county. Mr. Elliott wielded much influence, and was noted for his kindness and charity to all who needed advice or financial assistance. In politics, he was a Republican, but never desired to hold office. On October 29, 1851, J. Cloud Elliott, 2, was married to Lavinia, daughter of John and Mary (Jackson) Platt, born October 30, 1829, near Wilmington. Mr. Elliott died in Wilmington, February 8, 1897; Mrs. Elliott died April 24, 1897; both were buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery, in which all the deceased members of their family were interred. Both were members of the P. E. church.; Mr. Elliott was senior warden and a vestryman of St. John's church, Wilmington.

John Cloud Elliott was educated in the Friends' school in Wilmington. In 1898,

he purchased the Passmore farm of 175 acres, and a grist mill in Christiana hundred, and is now in possession of one of the most productive farm properties in the hundred. Mr. Elliott has won the esteem of his neighbors by his affability, industry, and progressiveness. He is a stanch Republican.

On April 21, 1886, John C. Elliott was married to Mary Houston, born in Millsboro, Sussex county, Del., and daughter of ex-State Treasurer Houston, deceased. Their children are: I. Lavinia Platt, born August 19, 1888; II. Robert Houston, born May 29, 1890. Mr. Elliott and his family are members of the P. E. church.

The Platt family, of which Mrs. J. Cloud Elliott is a member, is one of the oldest in the United States. Early in the seventeenth century, Richard Platt settled in Connecticut, and his descendants have been prominent in various callings in some of the New England states, in New Jersey, Delaware and southeastern Pennsylvania. Members of the family took an active part in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and have held many state and county offices.

John Platt, great-grandfather of John C. Elliott, was born and reared in Burlington county, N. J. He was very active in the cause of the colonists in the Revolutionary war. In 1777, he was commissioned in the Delaware Regiment of Foot in the Continental Establishment, Colonel Hall, and served until 1783. In the latter year he was one of the Revolutionary soldiers who organized the Society of the Cincinnati. At the beginning of the present century, John Platt removed to New Castle county, Del., purchased land, settled near Wilmington, and passed the remainder of his life at "Chatham Place," as he called his residence. He never took part in politics. On September 23, 1784, at the Upper Springfield Meeting-house, Burlington county, N. J., John Platt was married to Alice, daughter of William Stevenson, of Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J. They had children: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Irvin), born July 9, 1785; II. Martha, born December 27, 1787, died young; III. William, born March 13, 1790, married Maria Taylor; IV. Mary, born January 21, 1793, died October 23, 1871; V. George, born July 19, 1795, married Sarah Taylor; VI. John, 2, born September 24, 1802. Mrs. Alice Platt died July 4, 1806. In September, 1808, John Platt married Mary Curow, of near Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. Their children were: I. Franklin, born January 1, 1810, married Clara Ann Greenough; II. Samuel, born July 11, 1811, deceased; III. Clayton, born March 23, 1817, married Catherine Carpenter. Mr. Platt died at Chatham Place, in December, 1823; his widow died in July, 1854, in her seventy-seventh year.

John Platt, 2, grandfather of John C. Elliott, was born in New Jersey and accompanied his parents to Delaware when a youth. He was reared a farmer and continued in that occupation until his death. He was a man of much influence in the community, a stanch Federalist and, afterwards a Whig, but never aspired to office. On March 3, 1825, John Platt, 2, was married to Mary Jackson, of ————. Their children are: I. George, born November 20, 1827, died December, 1837; II. Lavinia, born October 30, 1829, married October 29, 1851, J. Cloud Elliott, father of John C. Elliott; III. Elizabeth, born October 14, 1831, married John Reybold, and after his death, Bernard Reybold, also dead; IV. Alice, born December 28, 1833; V. Susan Brown, born February 10, 1835, married John C. Clark, of Red Lion hundred, now deceased; VI. Franklin, born May 22, 1837, married Ella W. Bayard Foard; VII. John, 3, born May 27, 1841, died June 30, 1862, was a soldier in the Civil war and was mortally wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; VIII. Edward, born June 27, 1843, died November 8, 1843; IX. Charles H. and X. Alfred, twins, born November 10, 1845, Charles married Rachel Lincoln. John Platt, 2, died on his farm in New Castle hundred, near Wilmington, October 10, 1854, and was buried in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM W. MAXWELL, P. O. Highlands, New Castle county, Del., son of Joseph and Mary Ellen (Warwick) Maxwell, was born at Hare's Corner, New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., January 1, 1858.

William Maxwell, grandfather of William W. Maxwell, a member of one of the old families of Delaware, is Irish by descent, and was

born in New Castle county, where he has spent the greater part of his life. Mr. Maxwell is a life-long member of the Democratic party; he is highly esteemed both in his native state and in Kennett Square, Pa., where he is now living with his son, Frank Maxwell. He has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday. William Maxwell was married to Rachel Craig. Of their eight sons, one, Marshall, died in infancy. Those who reached manhood are: I. Jacob C., deceased; II. William; III. Joseph; IV. George; V. Frank; VI. Alexander; VII. Marshall, 2.

Mr. Maxwell's father, Joseph Maxwell, was born in New Castle county, Del., May 3, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and in his youth was engaged in farming, in New Castle county, Del., and in Chester county, Pa. Mr. Maxwell afterwards turned his attention to teaming, and for thirty years was a faithful and diligent employee of the DuPont Powder Company. He is a Democrat, actively interested in public affairs. Joseph Maxwell was married in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., to Mary Ellen, daughter of Amos B. and Mary P. (Ogle) Warwick, and granddaughter of Robert Ogle, the founder of Ogleton, Del. Mrs. Maxwell was born in White Clay Creek hundred. Of their eleven children, seven died in infancy: I. and II. twins, Amos and Joseph; III. George; IV. Howard; V. Kate; VI. Josephine; VII. Helen. Those who lived to maturity are: I. Mary (Mrs. William Luton); II. William W.; III. Esther (Mrs. Moses Campbell), deceased; IV. Sara (Mrs. Milton Johnson). Mr. Maxwell and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

William W. Maxwell was a child when his parents removed to Chester county, Pa., where he attended the public school at Hickory Hill. When the family returned to Delaware, William entered the school at Oak Hill, Christiana hundred, and completed his scholastic course in the DuPont school in the same hundred. For a number of years Mr. Maxwell was employed as a farm laborer, and for three years he was engaged in the Bancroft mills during the winter months, and in summer was a gardener for Mr. Bancroft. In 1892, he was appointed superintendent of Mount Salem M. E. cemetery, succeeding the late Joseph Proud. For the past six years he has given all his time and attention to the care of the cemetery, and to the Mount Salem M. E. church of which he is sexton, discharging his duties promptly and faithfully. Mr. Maxwell is a stanch Republican, an active worker, but in no sense an office-seeker. He is a member of Henry Clay Lodge, Wa Wa Sa Tribe, I. O. R. M., in which he has passed all the chairs; and of the K. G. of V., Highlands, Del.

William W. Maxwell was married, in Chester county, Pa., January 28, 1880, to Mary Agnes, daughter of William Louther, of Christiana hundred. Their children are: I. Gertrude O.; II. Ellen W.; III. Walter A.; IV. Anna H. and V. Joseph P., twins, died in infancy; VI. Joseph P., 2. For twenty years, Mr. Maxwell has been a member in good standing of the M. E. church, to which denomination his wife and family also belong.

THOMAS J. DAY, Wilmington, Del., son of John W. and Hannah R. (Clayton) Day, was born on the old Day homestead in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., November 11, 1856.

The Day family, one of the oldest in Brandywine hundred, is of English descent. Francis Day, great-great-grandfather of Thomas J. Day, was born in England. About 1760 Mr. Day emigrated to America and purchased from an English land company 160 acres of the Rockland Manor. This land he cultivated and improved until the time of his death. He died on the homestead, and is buried in the cemetery of the Brandywine Baptist church at Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, Pa. His son, Joseph Day, great-grandfather of Thomas J. Day, inherited the original tract and continued to improve the property, and in 1798 erected near Talleyville the stone dwelling in which his grandson, John W. Day, now resides. Mr. Day was a Whig, actively interested in local politics. Joseph Day was married to Miss Wood. Mr. Day and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Both died at the homestead, and are buried at the cemetery of the Brandywine Baptist church, Chadd's Ford, Pa. Their son, Joseph W. Day, grandfather of Thomas J. Day, was born on the homestead near Talleyville, received a good education in the schools of the district, and spent his

whole life in the cultivation of the soil. He was a successful farmer, and added many acres to his patrimony. Mr. Day was an old line Democrat, an Adams man, well-known and highly esteemed in the county. He was prominent in the public affairs of the hundred, and of the county, and rendered efficient service in the state legislature, and in the Levy Court of New Castle county. Joseph W. Day was married to Helen, daughter of William Aldred, dyer, a native of England who emigrated to America when his daughter, Mrs. Day, was two years old. Their children are: I. Isaiah, died in youth; II. William; III. John W.; IV. Sarah, widow of Samuel M. Talley; V. Catherine Eliza; VI. J. Aston, died in youth; VII. Joseph; VIII. Ellen; IX. Thomas. Mr. Day and his family were consistent members of the Baptist church in Wilmington, Del. He and his wife died in Brandywine hundred and are buried at the Brandywine Baptist church, Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, Pa.

John W. Day, father of Thomas J. Day, was born at the homestead, August 2, 1820, and was educated in the public schools of his native hundred. He spent his whole life on his farm, cultivating and improving his property. He was influential in the community, and was a prominent member of Pomona Grange. Mr. Day was a Whig, but afterwards identified himself with the Republican party, and served efficiently as school commissioner, road commissioner and assessor of Brandywine hundred. John W. Day was married in Brandywine hundred, in 1848, to Hannah R., daughter of John Clayton, of Delaware county, Pa., where his daughter, Mrs. Day, was born. The children of John W. and Hannah R. (Clayton) Day are: I. William Aldred, died in youth; II. Millard F., of Christiana hundred; III. John Clayton, died in youth; IV. Joseph W., of Reading, Pa.; V. Thomas Jefferson; VI. Charles W.; VII. F. Harvey, M. D., of Brandywine hundred; VIII. John Lincoln, clerk in the superintendent's office of the P. R. R., at Reading, Pa. Mrs. Day died March 9, 1897, and is buried in Mount Lebanon M. E. cemetery.

Thomas J. Day attended the public schools of Brandywine hundred, and studied for one term under Professor Harkness, in his academy at Wilmington, Del. He learned carpentry with his brother, Millard F. Day, and, after working as a journeyman for three years in Wilmington, Del., removed to Brandywine hundred, and began business for himself as a builder and contractor. In 1898, Mr. Day was appointed superintendent of the carpenter department of J. Bancroft & Sons Co., which position he still holds. His faithfulness and consideration have won for him the respect and confidence of his employers and of his fellow-workmen. Mr. Day is a Republican, actively interested in public affairs, and has served on the Republican committees of the county and of the state. In 1890 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served acceptably for one term. Mr. Day is a Past Master of DuPont Lodge, No. 29, F. and A. M.; member of the Knights Templar; past grand of I. O. O. F., and a member of the Grand Lodge of the state.

Thomas J. Day was married, in 1882, to Mary, daughter of Samuel H. Derrick, late commissioner of the Levy Court. They have one child, S. Harvey.

JOHN S. MILLER, Highlands, New Castle county, Del., son of Jonas and Jane (Higgins) Miller, was born on a farm on the banks of the Brandywine, August 15, 1828.

Mr. Miller's father, Jonas W. Miller, son of George Miller, and brother of Joseph and George L. Miller, old citizens of Brandywine hundred, was born in Christiana hundred, February 13, 1804. His only educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of the district. Mr. Miller was a close student, and continued his education by reading and observation until he had acquired a large fund of general information. When quite young he was apprenticed to Richard Rambo, millwright, at Wilmington, N. J. On attaining his majority, Mr. Miller entered the millwright department of the DuPont works, where he was a faithful employee for more than fifty years, the greater part of the time being spent as foreman of the department. Most of his life was passed on the banks of the Brandywine. He was a skilled mechanic and an indefatigable worker. Among the mills erected by him was the first paper mill in Brandywine hundred, built for Jessup & Moore. Mr. Day was a good citizen, respected and esteemed in the hundred. He was a Democrat, and voted for Andrew Jackson, but afterwards became a Whig, and

finally identified himself with the Republican party; although actively interested in local politics, he never sought office. Jonas W. Miller was married to Jane, daughter of Andrew Higgins, who was a member of the Delaware Blues, and during the Revolutionary war served for three years in the Continental army. Mrs. Miller was born June 1, 1808. Jonas W. and Jane (Higgins) Miller had thirteen children, six of whom died in infancy. Those who reached maturity are: I. John S.; II. Sarah J. (Mrs. John P. Newlin), Coatesville, Pa., born June 5, 1831; III. Anna Maria (Mrs. James Newlin), deceased, born April 14, 1833; IV. George, of Stockton, Cal., born February 14, 1836; Catherine, widow of Joseph Walker, born December 16, 1838, resides in Indian Territory; VI. William H., his father's successor at the DuPont works, born June 4, 1841; VII. Jonas W., of Kinsley, Kan., born September 28, 1847. Mr. Miller and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He died July 3, 1873, from the effects of injuries received in an explosion which occurred that year at the DuPont works; his widow died November 16, 1875. Both are buried in Mount Salem M. E. cemetery.

John S. Miller attended the public schools at Sharpley, Brandywine hundred, and completed his scholastic course at the academy in Brandywine village. In early youth, he entered the service of the DuPont Company, and having served his apprenticeship under his father, became a skilful millwright, and for twenty-one years worked for the company as a journeyman. In 1864, Mr. Miller abandoned his trade and opened a store for general merchandise at Henry Clay, New Castle county, Del. In 1896, after carrying on a successful business for thirty-two years, he retired from active life and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Henry Gregg. By close application to business Mr. Miller acquired a competence, and for the past two years has been enjoying well-earned rest in his beautiful home at the Highlands, in Wilmington hundred. He is a life-long Republican, and has never sought or accepted office. Mr. Miller is an influential citizen, highly esteemed in the county. He is a past master of DuPont Lodge, No. 29, A. F. and A. M., Past Grand of Brandywine Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F.

John S. Miller was married in Brandywine hundred, March 6, 1856, to Anna Mary, daughter of Abram and Rachel (Jackson) Husbands, old citizens of Brandywine hundred. Their children are: I. Adelaide (Mrs. Henry Gregg), of Henry Clay, Del.; II. Elmira Day (Mrs. Henry H. Archer), of New York city, N. Y.; III. Catherine Walker (Mrs. George Casey), of Brandywine hundred; IV. Anna Maria (Mrs. William Jack); V. Abram H., drowned, aged two years and six months; VI. Jane, wife of Adam Linsey; VII. Rachel H.; VIII. Sarah H., died in youth; IX. Miriam, one of the finest alto singers in the state; X. Cora; and two who died in infancy. Mr. Miller has given to his children every advantage that he could command; they are all well-educated and have many accomplishments. Mr. Miller and his wife are members of Mount Salem M. E. church. For nearly fifty years, his membership has been in this congregation, in which he has at different times served in every office except that of superintendent of the Sunday school.

COLUMBUS HENRY, M. D., Newark, Del., son of Captain James and Matilda (Morrison) Henry, was born in New Castle hundred, New Castle county, Del., December 8, 1843.

His father, Captain James Henry, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, October 11, 1782. There he attended the select school and afterward for a short time resided in Odessa. For some years Capt. Henry commanded a vessel engaged in the coasting trade, making voyages from New England to Cuba and the Gulf ports. Later he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Delaware City, forming, for this purpose, a partnership with George Cleaver. In 1846 he disposed of his interest in their store, and began farming in New Castle hundred. Several years before his death, he withdrew from the active management of his land, and led a retired life. Capt. James Henry was married three times. His first wife was Ann Britton, of Delaware, who was born October 17, 1788, and died January 1, 1812, without issue. His second marriage was to Ann Jefferson, of New Castle, who was born October 27, 1794. They had children: I. James Jefferson, born September 15, 1814, died young; II. Mary

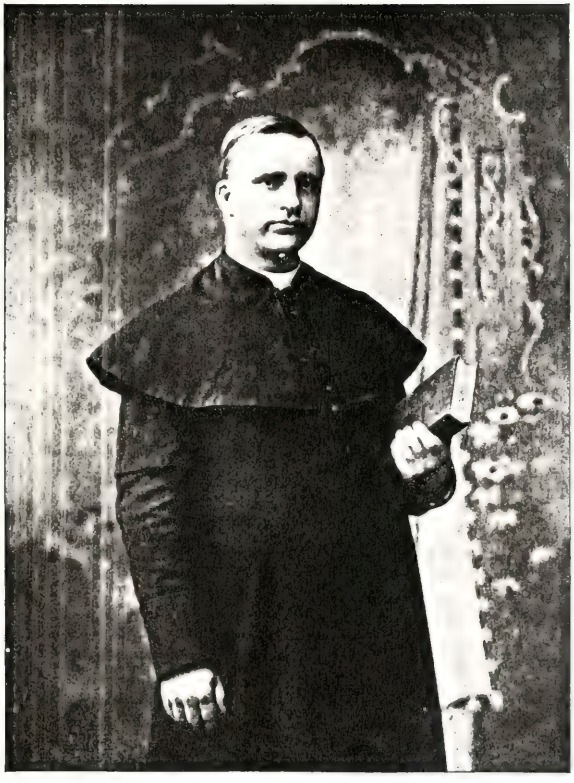
Ann (Mrs. Edward Ford), of Cecil county, Md., born November 23, 1815, had children, i. Annie B., wife of Captain Maxwell, of Delaware City, ii. Richard, married Miss Bowen, of Cecil county, Md., had two children, Annie B. and William, iii. Josephine, iv. Louisa C., married an Episcopal clergyman, is living at date of writing; III. James Bonaparte, born September 3, 1819, married Elizabeth Wrench, of Georgetown, Del., had one child, Annie E., now of Washington, D. C., born in 1847, married George Tybout, who died in 1871, has one daughter, Ella; IV. John Jefferson, born September 11, 1822, married Sarah Diehl, had one child, who died young, and the mother soon followed, after which he married Mary E. Lusby, had children, i. Etta, ii. Mary, iii. James Lusby, iv.George; J. J. Henry now resides at Denver, Col., is in the real estate business. Mrs. Ann (Jefferson) Henry died September 2, 1826. Captain Henry's third wife was Matilda (Morrison) Hawthorne, who was born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, in 1805, and was the widow of William Hawthorne. She was married to Capt. Henry March 22, 1842. Their children are: I. Columbus; II. Edwin Wilson, born June 27, 1846, died September 17, 1847; III. Charles Cincinnatus Henry, M. D., born September 12, 1848, a successful practitioner of Brooklyn, N. Y., graduate of Long Island Medical College, married Althea Morris, of Brooklyn, June 11, 1882, has one son, Morris Walgrove, born April 2, 1883. Capt. Henry died April 28, 1869, and was buried in the old Presbyterian church graveyard at St. George's; his widow died November 24, 1875, in Newark and was buried in White Clay Creek church graveyard.

Columbus Henry attended the public schools of New Castle hundred and, later, Blairstown Academy, N. J. Afterwards, he read medicine with Dr. Timothy B. Townsend, of New Haven, Conn. He followed this with a years' course in the medical department of Yale University and completed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1871. He established himself as a physician in Newark the same year and has practiced there continuously, except for four years; his professional services are in demand far and near. In 1864 he enlisted, at Wilmington, in Company B, Ninth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and served four months in the Civil War. He was mustered out January 3, 1865. Dr. Henry has the confidence and esteem of those who know him, both as a practitioner and as a public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association; is a member of the Newark school board and mayor of the city, having been elected to the latter office in 1898. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 23, A. F. and A. M., of Wilmington; Oriental Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Newark, and of Thomas M. Reynolds Post, No. 9, G. A. R., of Pleasant Hill, Del. He is identified with the Republican party.

On May 3, 1873, in Newark, Dr. Columbus Henry was married to Agnes, daughter of Caleb and Mary E. Griffith, of Newark. They have two children: I. Edna (Mrs. Chas. Oran Cooper), of Baltimore, Md.; II. George Griffith, clerk in the National Bank of Newark; he enlisted May 2, 1898, and was elected first lieutenant of Company L, First Delaware Regiment, Volunteers, and is now serving with his regiment. Dr. Henry and family attend the Presbyterian church.

WALTER HOSSINGER STEEL, M. D., Newark, Del., son of Robert H. and Louisa (Hossinger) Steel, was born at Appleton, Cecil county, Md., August 17, 1871.

Robert H. Steel was born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., June 20, 1820. There he was educated, and became a farmer. He owned and cultivated a tract of 250 acres, on which he made many improvements. In 1870, he sold this farm and removed to Cecil county, Md., where he purchased another tract of land and cultivated it very successfully until 1891; he then removed to Newark, Del., of which city he is now a respected citizen. He is a Democrat. Robert H. Steel married Louisa, daughter of Joseph Hossinger. Their children are: I. George, died in early manhood; II. Mary Charlotte (Mrs. James N. Kilgore), of Bridgeton, York county, Pa.; III. Emma Caroline (Mrs. Clarence E. Jones), of White Clay Creek hundred, widow; IV. James Henry, married M. Lorene Garrett, had children, i. Mary Katharine, ii. Florence Lucin-



Rev. D. J. Flynn, S.T.L.
Rector St. Patrick's Church.

da, iii. Helen Lorene, he was drowned in Big Elk Creek, July 18, 1894; V. Adeline Lucinda; VI. Walter Hossinger. Mrs. Steel is of a very active disposition. Mr. and Mrs. Steel are members of the Presbyterian church.

Walter Hossinger Steel began his education in the public schools of Cecil county, Md. After preparing for college at the Newark, Del., Academy, he completed a three years' course in Delaware College, of Newark. Having read medicine with Dr. C. M. Almond, of Newark, for one year, Mr. Steel matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1897. Returning to Newark, he bought the practice of his preceptor and has begun his career in a very promising manner. He is talented and genial and an ardent Democrat. Dr. Steel is a member of the M. E. church.

HENRY G. M. KOLLOCK, M. D., Newark, Del., son of Joseph and Sarah (Houston) Kollock, was born near Millsboro, Sussex county, Del., in 1850.

Among the excellent people driven from France by persecution on account of their religious belief, who sought freedom of worship in America, were many who were afterwards numbered among the strongest men of the colonies, and of these Delaware received her full share. To this class of emigrants belonged Jacob Kollock, a Huguenot. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean two centuries ago, became one of the first settlers in Sussex county, Del., where he built a home and passed his life; he died and was buried near Lewes. Jacob Kollock was the ancestor of the well-known Kollock family.

Shephard Kollock, son of the original settler, and great-great-grandfather of Dr. Henry G. M. Kollock, was born in Lewes, Del., and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He married and had children: I. Elizabeth; II. Comfort; III. Prettyman; IV. George; V. Simon; VI. Alice; VII. Hercules; VIII. Shephard; IX. Philip. A number of his sons fought in the patriot army in the Revolutionary War. Shephard Kollock died and was buried in Lewes.

Simon Kollock, his fifth child, was born in Lewes, in 1745, and was a farmer and extensive land-owner. He married Catharine Burton, of Scotch descent. They had children: I. William S.; II. Sheppard; III. Jacob; IV. Joseph. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Simon Kollock went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, because he had scruples about taking up arms, and spent the remainder of his life there. His family, however, remained in Sussex county. His son, William S. Kollock, grandfather of Dr. Henry G. M. Kollock, was born in Sussex county, and at an early age became a sea-captain, sailing between Lewes and foreign ports. He was an energetic, intelligent man, and gave promise of much usefulness, but his career was shortened by a malicious cook on board his vessel, who poisoned his food and that of all his crew. He died at his home near Millsboro, on Indian river, when only thirty-two years old. He was an active young Federalist. Captain William S. Kollock married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Bagwell. Mrs. Kollock was born in Sussex county, Del.; Captain Bagwell was a native of Virginia. Captain and Mrs. Kollock had one child, Joseph. Mrs. Kollock died in Sussex county in 1848, and was buried in St. George's chapel graveyard. Captain and Mrs. Kollock were members of the P. E. church.

Joseph Kollock, father of Dr. Henry G. M. Kollock, was born near Millsboro, Del., in 1805. He obtained a good education in the schools of that place, and then gave all of his energy to the business of agriculture. He was one of the largest land-owners of the southern portion of Delaware, his holdings aggregating 1,000 acres. He was a Whig in politics, and was never an office-seeker. Joseph Kollock married, in November, 1830, Sarah, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Throughgood) Houston, of Sussex county, and of Scotch descent; her father was a farmer. They had children: I. Robert H., died in middle age; II. Annie W. (Mrs. Henry C. Frame), of Millsboro, Sussex county; III. Elizabeth; IV. William Sheppard, of Sussex county; V. Mary Catharine (Mrs. Dr. John Carey), of Cheyenne, Wyoming, deceased; VI. Joseph, 2, of Sussex county, farmer; VII. Henry G. M. Joseph Kollock died in Sussex county, in 1872, aged sixty-seven years; his wife died in 1867, aged sixty-two. Both were buried in the churchyard at St. George's chapel. Mr. Kollock and family were members of the P. E. church.

Henry G. M. Kollock had the advantages of a good early education. The public schools of Sussex county, the high school of Milford, and the Newark Academy, of which Prof. E. D. Porter was principal, all contributed to his scholarship. When he had completed the courses of study in these institutions, he read medicine with Dr. John Carey, his brother-in-law, of Milton, Del. In 1870 he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1872. He was then appointed resident physician of the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia, for one year, and was elected visiting physician of the Women's and Children's Department. After a year, he was compelled to resign that post because of ill-health; he relinquished his practice, went to Newark, and engaged in the hardware business with A. F. Cunningham. Two years later, his health having been restored, he disposed of his interest in the store, and in 1877 resumed practice in Newark, in which for more than twenty-one years he has been actively engaged. His practice extends into the surrounding hundreds and states. He has taken part in many and varied activities; has been for many years surgeon of the B. & O. R. R., member of the original board of trustees of Delaware College for fifteen years, president of city council, member of the Delaware State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association and other organizations. Dr. Kollock is, also, a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 25, A. F. and A. M., of Newark, and a Democrat who believes in the doctrines of his party, and supports them by his vote.

On June 1, 1880, Dr. Henry G. M. Kollock married Anna M., daughter of George and Mary J. (Black) Evans, of Newark. They had one child, who died in infancy. Dr. Kollock attends the P. E. church.

ERI WASHINGTON HAINES, D. D. S., Newark, Del., son of Job and Prudence (Brown) Haines, was born near Rising Sun, Cecil county, Md., September 10, 1823.

His ancestors came from England, where the orthography of the family name was Haynes, as appears by the marriage certificates of Richard Haines' widow, and his son John, but the form was shortly afterward changed to Haines, which has since been adhered to by the family in this country. More than two centuries ago, the pioneer of the family, John Haines, left the old home, crossed the Atlantic in company with John Borton and family, and selected Evesham township, Burlington county, N. J., as his place of residence. There he married Esther, daughter of John Borton. The new home was a delight to him, and a land of more promise than England under Charles II. So he urged his father, Richard Haines, to come to America and bring with him his family. Richard Haines was a native of Aynhoe-on-the-Hill, Northampton county, and was a farmer. In April, 1682, he started from Gravesend for America with his wife, Margaret, and several children. The voyage was in the ship *Amity*, Captain Richard Diamond, and was an eventful one for the Haines family. Richard Haines died on the vessel and was buried at sea, and Joseph, youngest son of Richard and Margaret Haynes, was born on the passage, during the month of April. Mrs. Haines and her children went to Burlington county, N. J., and settled near the home of John Haines. Mrs. Haines married on May 6, 1685, O. S., Henry Bircham, of Bucks county, Pa.

Joseph Haines, great-grandfather of Dr. E. W. Haines, resided in Burlington county, N. J., until 1714, when he removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Nottingham township, Chester county, now a portion of Cecil county, Md. He was justice of the peace for Chester for a number of years. He died in Chester county, December 9, 1763. Joseph Haines was twice married. By his first wife, Dorothy Haines, he had children: I. William, born March 1, 1705, died May 5, 1716; II. Sarah, born June 24, 1706, died April 28, 1716; III. Ruth (Mrs. Robert Miller), born August 28, 1709; IV. Miriam (Mrs. Robert Holliday), born July 24, 1711; V. Solomon, born September 22, 1713, died September 16, 1726; VI. Patience (Mrs. Patrick Miller), born November 24, 1715, married April 5, 1735; VII. Dorothy, born November 4, 1718. Mrs. Dorothy Haines died January 7, 1719, aged 39 years. Joseph Haines married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of James Thomas, of Whiteland, near Chester, Pa. Their children were: I. Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Reynolds), born September 27, 1722, died December 19, 1743; II. Deborah, born February 14, 1724, died July 24, 1734; III. William, born April 8, 1725; IV. Reuben, born September 26, 1726, died August 7, 1745; V. Solomon,

born June 28, 1728, died August 17, 1742; VI. Joseph, 2, born November 9, 1730; VII. Annie (Mrs. Hugh Sidwell), born July 24, 1732; VIII. Margaret, born January 11, 1734, died August 6, 1734; IX. Nathan, born February 28, 1735; X. Daniel, born September 15, 1736; XI. Isaac, born April 19, 1738; XII. Deborah (Mrs. Joseph England), born May 15, 1739, died May 2, 1784; XIII. Job, born August 26, 1744. Mrs. Haines died November 24, 1796, aged 100 years.

Job Haines was born at Rising Sun, Cecil county, Md. He cultivated large tracts of land and was a man of eminence in his district. Being a strict Friend, he did not take a combative part in the Revolutionary War, but he entertained General Lafayette at his house near Rising Sun, on the journey of the French Marquis to Yorktown, Va., in 1781. He was a member of the Maryland legislature at the time of General Washington's death, and as such, attended the funeral of the great warrior and statesman. In 1766 Job Haines married Esther Kirk, daughter of Timothy and Ann Gatchell. They had children: I. Jacob, born September 3, 1767, died young; II. Timothy, born November 15, 1768; III. Isaac, born July 5, 1770, died young; IV. Reuben, born May 17, 1772; V. Joseph, born March 29, 1774, died young; VI. Eli, born July 17, 1776; VII. Job, 2, born August 22, 1778; VIII. Lewis, born November 9, 1780, died young; IX. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Kirk), born February 16, 1783; X. Esther (Mrs. Immer Knight), born May 18, 1785; XI. Elisha, born September 19, 1787; XII. Nathan, born April 26, 1790. Job Haines died October 4, 1812, at Rising Sun; Mrs. Haines died at Rising Sun April 1, 1803; her remains were buried in the Friends' cemetery, Cecil county, Md.

Job Haines, 2, father of Dr. E. W. Haines, was born at Rising Sun. He received a good education and studied medicine, but devoted himself to farming. He was a Federalist. Job Haines married Prudence Brown. They had children: I. Sarah (Mrs. Thomas Hull), born July 11, 1806; II. Esther (Mrs. John C. Powley), born September 7, 1807; III. Lucy (Mrs. Williams McCullough), born July 21, 1809; IV. Basil, born May 21, 1811; V. Daniel Job, of Pen Yan, N. Y., born August 21, 1815; VI. Eri Washington. Job Haines died at his home near Rising Sun, October 10, 1827, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard at Brick Meeting House, now Calvert.

Eri Washington Haines comes of good Quaker ancestry. His grandfather was a leading exponent of their faith, and his mother was a descendant of one of the first Friends who came to this country from England. These parents, in accordance with their custom, gave their children a good education. Eri W. Haines attended a subscription school of Cecil county, Md., public schools in Western New York and the West Nottingham Academy. He afterward taught school in New York and in Chester county, Pa. While in Chester county he studied dentistry with Dr. John M. Anderson, of Kennett Square. In 1845 he began the practice of his profession in Newark, and in 1853, entered the Philadelphia College of Dentistry, where he spent a year as demonstrator, in connection with Dr. Whipple, on the opening of the first Dental College in Philadelphia, then called Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, now Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. After receiving his diploma in 1854 he returned to Newark, and has been a busy practitioner here, in Wilmington, and in other places for more than fifty-three years. He enjoys the distinction of being the oldest practicing dentist in Delaware, and is an esteemed citizen of this town. He is a Republican.

Dr. Eri W. Haines married, in Otsego county, N. Y., September 10, 1846, Sarah E. McKown, daughter of William McKown, and a native of South Hadley, Mass. They had children: I. Eva Eriella, died when three years, one month, nineteen days old; II. Harry Harwood, dentist, of West Grove, Chester county, Pa. Mrs. Haines died at her home in Newark, in 1890, and was buried in the M. E. graveyard. She was a member of the P. E. church. Dr. Haines married again, his wife being Jennie, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Corbett) Weir, and widow of Richard M. Griffith, a Philadelphia merchant of Welsh descent. Mrs. Haines was born in County Down, Ireland. Her parents were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She is a member of the M. E. church.

SAMUEL M. DONNELL, Newark, Del., son of Andrew and Rosa (Mathewson) Don-

born June 24, 1753, and Anna 17, 1755;
VI. Joseph, 2, born November 9, 1758; VII
Annie (Mrs. Hugh Stilwell), born this
1762; VIII. Margaret, born January, 11,
14, died ——— August 6, 1784; IX. Sybbea
———, born ——— 1786; X. Hannah, born ———

a Nov 15, 1739, died May 2, 1784;

L. Job, born August 30, 1741. He

nell, was born in Montgomery, Ala., April 30, 1850.

Andrew Donnell was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and there received a liberal education. When a youth he came to America, and spent a short time in Newbern, N. C., with his half-brother, Judge John Donnell, at that time a noted lawyer. The climate proving unhealthful for him, he returned to his home in Ireland, but did not remain there long. Coming back to the United States, Mr. Donnell settled in Montgomery, Ala., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and dealt extensively in real estate. He prospered rapidly, but the health of his family suffered, and he sought a home where the climatic conditions were more favorable. In 1852 he removed with his family to Cecil county, Md., and a year later went to Wilmington, Del.; in 1856, he purchased a farm in White Clay Creek hundred, which he occupied for several years, and then bought a home in Newark and resided there until his death. Andrew Donnell was a successful business man and an esteemed citizen. He was a Democrat, and loyally supported his party, but never desired public office.

Andrew Donnell married, in Montreal, Canada, in 1843, Rosa, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Adams) Matthewson, born in County Tyrone, Ireland. They had children: I. Elizabeth, died in infancy; II. James, died young; III. Samuel M.; IV. Ernest, died young; V. Mary L. (Mrs. Dr. Geo. W. Marshall), of Milford, Del.; VI. Alice (Mrs. Manly Drennen), of Elkton, Md. Andrew Donnell died in Newark in 1880, and was buried in White Clay Creek graveyard. He attended the P. E. church. Mrs. Donnell resides in Newark. A good wife and a kind mother, she is highly respected. She attends the P. E. church.

Samuel Mathewson, father of Mrs. Donnell, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. He emigrated to Montreal, Canada, with his family and successfully engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Mrs. Mathewson was born in Lancaster county, Pa. While on a visit to Ireland, she married Mr. Mathewson, and spent the remainder of her life in Canada.

Samuel M. Donnell was fitted for a business career by a careful education. He was instructed at home by private tutors, and was a student at the Newark Academy, Prof. E. D. Porter, principal, for several terms. Afterward he took a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, of Philadelphia. Then he returned home and managed the farm of 160 acres until 1883, when he came to Newark and established himself in business, first as a real estate broker, and a few years later as a general collecting broker, insurance agent, and conveyancer, in which lines he has been very profitably employed for the past fifteen years. In 1884 Mr. Donnell was appointed notary public for seven years by Governor Stockley, and in 1891 was re-commissioned by Governor Reynolds. He is also the agent of several large estates in New Castle county. He has been a trustee of Newark Academy, and for twelve years a member of the town council, beginning with its organization under its present charter; he is a director of the National Bank, of Newark. Mr. Donnell is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 25, A. F. and A. M., of Newark; Delta Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M. and St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Wilmington; and of the Masonic grand lodge of Delaware, in which he is a past Junior Grand Warden. He is a Democrat, but has never sought office.

On October 8, 1873, Samuel M. Donnell was married to Mary B., daughter of Levi and Sarah C. Cooch, born at Cooch's Bridge, New Castle county, Del. Mrs. Donnell is a lady of culture, and she and her husband are very popular. They are members of the Presbyterian church; Mr. Donnell is a trustee of the congregation.

The Cooch family is one of the oldest in the state. Its pioneer settler in Delaware, Thomas Cooch, was a native of the southern part of England, who came to Delaware in 1746, and settled in Pencader hundred on the farm now known as Cooch's Bridge, and built the stone dwelling now occupied by J. Wilkins Cooch. Thomas Cooch was a farmer and miller; he was an officer in the French and Indian War, and one of the commissioners to raise troops and supplies for that war. He was also a member of the Lay Judiciary of New Castle county, which held its meetings at New Castle. Thomas Cooch was elected to a colonelcy in the Continental army, for the Revolutionary War, but was then too far advanced in years for active service; he died in 1788. Thomas Cooch was married in

England to Sarah Lowen, a native of Middlesex, England; she died in Pencader hundred. They had a son, Thomas, 2, who married, first, Sarah Griffith, and had children, William and Elizabeth, and secondly Sarah Welch, by whom he had two sons, i. Thomas, ii. Francis L. The family were connected with the Welsh Tract Baptist church, of New Castle county, Del.

William Cooch, son of Thomas 2, and Sarah (Griffith) Cooch, resided at Cooch's Bridge, and was a farmer and miller. He was nineteen years old at the beginning of the Revolution. He was obliged, with his family, to leave their home during the battle of Cooch's Bridge, and took refuge on a privateer, which was captured and taken to England. There he was held as a prisoner during the war, and after its close returned to his home, and resumed work at the mill and on the farm. He was a member of the State Legislature, and one of the incorporators of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, also of Delaware College. He died in 1834. William Cooch married Margaret Hollingsworth, of Elkton, Md., and had children: I. Zebulon; II. Levi G.; III. William, 2.

Levi Griffith Cooch, second son of William and Margaret (Hollingsworth) Cooch, was born on the homestead, and was all his life a farmer. He was for many years a member of the State Legislature; his politics were Democratic. He died on the farm. Levi G. Cooch married Sarah C. Wilkins, who now resides at Newark, Del. Their children are: I. J. Wilkins; II. Helen C., widow of Rev. George Porter; III. William Stockman; IV. Zebulon Hollingsworth, of Boston, Mass.; V. Mary B. (Mrs. Samuel M. Donnell).

J. Wilkins Cooch, Mrs. Donnell's eldest brother, is one of the best known and most respected citizens of the county. He occupies the homestead, which he has cultivated all his life. He is prominent as a Democrat; was elected in 1878 to the State Legislature, and was register of wills for New Castle county for five years. He is a member of the F. and A. M. J. Wilkins Cooch married Mary E. Webb; their children are: I. Caroline (Mrs. William S. Schulfield); II. Francis A.; III. Edward W.; IV. Levi H. Mr. J. W. Cooch is a member of the Glasgow Presbyterian church.

ALBERT N. RAUB, Ph. D., LL. D., Del., late president of Delaware College, was born in the village of Leesburg, now Martinsville, Lancaster county, Pa., March 28, 1840. His early educational advantages were such only as were afforded by the rural public schools; but at the age of sixteen, he started out in life for himself, entering the Normal School at Millersville, Pa., as a student. That institution was then a local normal school, under the principalship of the Hon. James P. Wickersham, later State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania; it became a state institution on December 2, 1859. Mr. Raub graduated in the scientific course as one of the leading members of the first class of the State Normal School in the summer of 1860, receiving his first degree, that of B. S., at the age of twenty.

Soon after his graduation, he was made principal of the Bedford, Pa., Union School, from which position he was called a year later, to act as principal of the public schools of Cressona, Schuylkill County, Pa. He remained in this position three years, and was then called to the borough of Ashland, in the same county, to re-organize the schools, and act as town superintendent. Here he systematized the whole work of the public schools, and put them upon a working basis so efficient as continually to produce excellent results. In addition to his school work at Ashland, Mr. Raub acted as educational editor of the Pottsville *Standard* for several years. On the first of April, 1866, he became Professor of English literature, Rhetoric and English Grammar in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., and held the position until the fall of 1868, when he accepted the principalship of the Lock Haven, Pa., high school, with the view of establishing a state normal school at that point. In 1869, having been made local superintendent, Mr. Raub re-organized the public schools of Lock Haven, and was made city superintendent. In the summer of 1870, he was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, and presided over the sessions of that body at its annual convention, held in Williamsport in July, 1871. In the summer of that year, Prof. Raub was appointed county superintendent of schools for Clinton county, by State Superintendent

Wickersham; but in the spring of 1872, he was recalled to act as city superintendent of Lock Haven for a term of three years. When the State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa., was established in 1877, Prof. Raub, who had been chiefly instrumental in founding the school, was made its first principal. He held the position for seven years, during which time he built the school up from nothing to one of the most prosperous institutions of its kind in the country. During those seven years, three hundred and sixteen students were graduated, a numerical result higher than had ever been attained by any similar school in the state.

In 1884, Dr. Raub severed his connection with the State Normal School at Lock Haven, and spent a year in revising his many text-books, and in writing others. At the end of the year, he was called to the principalship of the Academy of Newark, Del., an institution chartered by the Penns in 1767, and one of the oldest educational institutions in the country. His work and his success in the academy were so satisfactory that in 1889 he was elected to the presidency of Delaware College, in the same town, a position which he held until July, 1896. During his incumbency the number of college buildings was increased from one to six, and the number of students from sixteen to ninety. One of his first efforts as president was to have the courses of study so remodeled as to afford a greater variety to the student in the selection of subjects. The college was also fully equipped with modern apparatus, and improved in the scientific departments; and these advantages, together with the wider choice in elective studies, were no doubt largely instrumental in securing an increased number of students. On President Raub's recommendation also, in the early part of his administration, the trustees adopted the policy of granting free tuition to all students from Delaware; a policy which has contributed materially to the success of the college. Dr. Raub resigned the presidency of Delaware College, July 1, 1896, and has since devoted his time to authorship and the publication of books. Beginning with 1865, Dr. Raub was for thirty years continuously a teacher of teachers. During this time, he attended county teachers' institutes as lecturer and instructor in Pennsylvania and other states, giving annually from five to eight weeks of his time to this work, and delivering each session from thirty to fifty lectures.

Dr. Raub began his work as an author in 1864, when he published a primary and an advanced speller. In 1869, he added a work entitled *Plain Educational Talks with Teachers and Parents*. In 1877, he published a series of Arithmetics; in 1878, a series of Readers; and in 1880, two works on the English language, entitled respectively *Lessons in English* and *A Practical English Grammar*. All of these books have been regularly issued by book publishers. Later, Dr. Raub wrote and published on his own responsibility, under the firm name of Raub & Co., the following: *School Management*; and *Studies in English and American Literature* in 1882; *Methods of Teaching* in 1883; *Grammatical Analysis by Diagram* in 1885; *Practical Rhetoric*, and *Punctuation and Letter-writing*, in 1887; *Hints and Helps on English Grammar* in 1889; *Practical Language Work for Beginners* in 1895, and *Helps in the Use of Good English* in 1897. All of these books have had an extensive and profitable sale, the number of copies disposed of up to the present time being over two millions. A prominent teacher who has used Dr. Raub's books extensively says: "In comparing the text-books written by Dr. Raub with the majority of those of the present day, the harsh critic as well as the unbiased mind will acknowledge that in two respects at least these books defy competition: First, in their systematic arrangement; and secondly, for their clearness of rhetorical construction and the purity of grammatical expression employed in their treatment of the various subjects."

Dr. Raub was an active teacher from 1857 to 1896, a period of thirty-nine years, and in that profession his success has never been questioned. A teacher who was for years associated with him in his work writes as follows: "As a teacher in the class-room, Dr. Raub's manner and methods compare favorably with those of Agassiz. A prominent point of similarity, and one often commented upon, is his lack of egotism. The modesty which prompted Agassiz' request that the word *Teacher* should be the only inscription on his tombstone is equally characteristic of Dr. Raub in his daily intercourse with his pupils; and so apparent is its influence that

they not only delight to speak of it as an estimable quality, but they also endeavor constantly to emulate his worthy example.

"Dr. Raub always descends to the level of his pupils' ability, and leads them up the educational ladder, round by round, until they are able for themselves to enjoy the heights he has already scaled. It is difficult to put into words the peculiar power exerted by Dr. Raub in the matter of discipline. It might be considered paradoxical to say that his discipline is the absence of discipline. But, for a solution of this apparent inconsistency, we have but to add that he makes no display of governing, offers no threat, imposes no unnecessary penalties; his presence alone is sufficient to insure order and attention. Principles of manly self-respect are instilled, habits of order and industry are acquired, and the student reaches that perfection of discipline where he unconsciously disciplines himself. Dr. Raub's theories of discipline are based on the gratifying results of daily experience."

Dr. Raub has been highly honored by a number of colleges. In addition to the degrees of B. S. and M. S., conferred in course by his Alma Mater, Princeton College conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1866; Lafayette College the degree of Ph. D. in 1879, and Ursinus College the degree of LL. D. in 1895.

Since Dr. Raub's resignation from the presidency of Delaware College, the most of his time has been devoted to the writing of books, many of them yet in manuscript form, and to the work of editing and publishing the *Educational News*, a weekly educational journal which he established in January, 1885, and whose circulation extends throughout the United States.

Dr. Albert N. Raub was married in 1861 to Miss M. Jennie Lovett, who died in 1875. Of their children, Edgar L. Raub, M. S., is a teacher in the city of Boston; Albert H. Raub, A. M., is principal of a school in Philadelphia; Mary M. is the wife of Charles B. Evans, Esq., an attorney living in Newark, Del.; and Laura J. Raub and M. Jennie Raub are members of the home family at Newark. After the death of his first wife, Dr. Raub married Mrs. Lydia M. (Chamberlin) Bridgman, whose daughter, Gertrude M. Bridgman, is also a member of the home family.

GEORGE ABRAM HARTER, M. A., Ph. D., Newark, New Castle county, Del., son of Peter K. and Mary (Poe) Harter, was born at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., November 7, 1853.

The Harter family, one of the oldest of Washington county, Md., is of German descent. Peter K. Harter, father of George A. Harter, was born in Washington county, Md., where he was a successful farmer, and an extensive land owner. Peter Harter was married, in 1851, to Mary Poe, who was a descendant of one of the old English families of Washington county, Md. Of their six children, three died in childhood; those surviving are: I. George A.; II. James P., ex-postmaster of Hagerstown, Md., now secretary and general manager of the National Building and Loan Association of Washington county, Md., resides at Hagerstown, Md., married to Alice, daughter of Jacob and Amelia C. (Smith) Heyser, of Chambersburg, Pa., has three children, i. Mary Amelia, ii. James Poe, iii. Alice Heyser; III. Katherine, married Edward White, a farmer near Leitersburg, Washington county, Md. Mr. Harter and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Harter died at the homestead May 3, 1890, aged seventy. Mr. Harter died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward. White, December 30, 1894, aged sixty-nine.

George A. Harter attended the public schools of Washington county, Md., and prepared for college at the National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, under Prof. Holbrook. In 1873 he entered St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., graduating in 1877 with the degree of B. A. In 1879, after two years' postgraduate course, he received the degree of M. A., and was appointed teacher of Latin and mathematics in his Alma Mater. In 1881 he resigned his position to accept the principalship of the high school at Hagerstown, Md. In 1885 Dr. Harter was appointed professor of mathematics and modern languages in Delaware College, a position which he held until 1888, when he accepted the chair of mathematics and physics. In 1896, Dr. Harter was elected president of Delaware College, to succeed Dr. A. N. Raub. He is ex-officio a member of the State Board of Education, which was organized in 1898. Dr. Harter was from boyhood a close student, and an omnivorous

reader. His mind is clear, strong, active, and peculiarly well proportioned. He is not only a thorough mathematician, and a constant student of the foremost mathematical journals of his own and foreign countries, but an efficient instructor in Latin, Greek, German, Old English, and literature. Dr. Harter has not identified himself with any political party but is liberal in his views, esteeming men and measures above party considerations. He is a man of culture and fine scholarship, a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, Pa.

George A. Harter was married at Annapolis, Md., in 1882, to Ellen S., daughter of the Rev. J. J. Graff, a minister of the Presbyterian church, then librarian of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., since deceased. Their only child, Elinor T. is under her mother's instruction. Dr. Harter is a member and a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Church Club, of Delaware. Dr. Harter and his wife are favorites among the students of the college and in the social circles of Newark.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Newark, Del., was born near Chesterville, Chester county, Pa., son of William and Mary (DeHaven) Smith.

His paternal grandfather, John Smith, a farmer and weaver, was born in Ireland in 1769, died in 1854; he married Isabella ————, born in Ireland, 1769, died in 1843; John Smith was a Presbyterian, and afterwards a member of the M. E. church; he and his wife emigrated to America. Their son, William Smith, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1797, died suddenly, of heart failure, September 23, 1863; he was a farmer, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. William Smith married Mary DeHaven, born in May, 1800, in Chester county, Pa.; also a Methodist. Their children are: I. John D., married Anna E. Garrett; II. Sarah A. (Mrs. Robert Montgomery); III. George I., married Annie E. Reddel; IV. Mary J. (Mrs. William Armstrong); V. William Henry; VI. Jacob R., married Emma Ratcliff; VII. James P., married Emily Henderson; VIII. Samuel D., married Mattie J. Singles; IX. Lizzie (Mrs. J. Westly Kennedy).

William Henry Smith, teacher and farmer, had served the public as justice of the peace, postmaster, notary public and census enumerator, as inspector of elections and school commissioner. When drafted for army service in 1863, he provided as substitute John E. Elliott, a Canadian, at a cost of $325. He is a Free Mason. William Henry Smith was married in Philadelphia, February 15, 1871, to Mary Emma, daughter of Ezra and Mary Thompson, of Chester county, Pa., where she was born in 1845; originally a Friend, Mrs. Smith has become a member of the Methodist church. Their children are: I. Willard Thompson, appointed superintendent of public schools for New Castle county, Del., by Governor Watson, re-appointed the third time by Governor Tunnell, serving his fourth year; II. Lawrence De Haven; III. Mary Miller; IV. William Henry, Jr.; V. Amanda M.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Thompson are: I. Miller; II. Eli; III. Sarah Jane; IV. Lewis, married Amanda Beason; V. Rachel A.; VI. Mary E. (Mrs. William H. Smith); VII. Lizzie; VIII. Ezra, married Lizzie Blackwell.

To these brief particulars we subjoin an interesting sketch, furnished by Mr. William H. Smith.

In the latter part of last century, and the closing days of September, an emigrant ship sailed up the Delaware river and cast anchor at New Castle, then the "Castle Garden" of the country. The town beautiful for situation, on the western shore, nestled in the outskirts of the then widespread forest, was inhabited by a thrifty people, many of whom gathered at the landing to welcome the newly arrived, who, following the western instinct of emigration, had come to seek a new home on the American shore. Among them was a newly wedded pair, John and Isabella Smith, the grandparents of William H. Smith. The husband of brawny arm, steady step and honest face; the wife, slight in form, sprightly in movement and intellectual in feature. There were traces of sorrow in their anxious faces, for not only had they severed the ties of the fatherland, but also, during the tedious voyage, had committed to the sea their child, a bright baby boy, and now, friendless, homeless and bereaved, they went they knew not where. A kindly farmer and justice of the peace, Davis Whitten, who lived some

twenty miles inland in Pennsylvania, offered them a home and employment, and being industrious and frugal, they became possessed of a small farm, on which they reared a numerous family, whose labor was divided between the loom and the plow. Prosperity smiled on the home, and William, the eldest, father of the subject of this sketch, a robust, active lad, was apprenticed to a mason, Robert Christy, of Cecil county, Md., and on completing the trade, began business for himself, which rapidly increased and gave employment to many workmen and apprentices; numerous large buildings were erected, and public contracts were taken for work on the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad and the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

Of fine athletic physique, vivacious and aggressive, William Smith soon became a leader in sport as well as in business. On February 10, 1830, he was appointed adjutant of the Chester County Union Volunteer Battalion, by Governor George Wolf, of Pennsylvania; the commission is still in the family. In 1832, in company with a friend, he visited Ohio to see relatives, and, perhaps, purchase a new home, but not being pleased with the "back woods," as the West was then called, he returned and bought a farm in Delaware, near the "Mason and Dixon" line, known as the Summit or Street farm, to which he removed his family in October of the same year, and on which he resided until his demise in 1863, increasing the extent of the farm from 125 to 300 acres. William Smith, or as he was more generally called in his own community, "Billy Smith," was in some respects a remarkable man, and left his impress on whatever of dealing or enterprise he undertook. Quitting the trade after moving to Delaware, he, with his brother George, secured the right to make and sell threshing machines, clover hullers and corn shellers throughout the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and continued in the business through the thirties. But his delight was the farm and he was in the van of the most progressive farmers of his community. In the latter "forties" and early "fifties" he was elected, first as a representative and afterward as a senator to the Delaware Legislature, serving three terms, and was appointed by Governor W. H. Ross as one of his aides, thus acquiring the honorary title of Colonel.

While in the State Senate, Mr. Smith was frequently alluded to as "the gentleman from Pennsylvania," from the fact that his residence and a large part of his farm were embraced in the triangular tract of land between the states as shown by the survey of 1849, the dispute concerning which has been agitated in later years, leading to the appointment by the legislatures of both states, of commissioners, who met in joint commission and resurveyed the circular boundary, planting stones thereon. This survey and the line marked have been severely criticised as to their correctness, and John I. Johnston, whose farm is situated near the western initial stone, and whose property had been in Delaware ever since it was a state, but was put into Pennsylvania by this survey, refusing to accept the transfer, was compelled to apply to the courts of Pennsylvania for protection; he still maintains his citizenship in Delaware, and the troublesome line is apparently still unsettled.

William Smith married Mary DeHaven May 10, 1821, and ten children were the offspring of the union, seven boys and three girls, all of whom married, and all lived to see their fiftieth birthday, leaving forty grandchildren. The DeHavens are of French extraction; one, Peter De Haven, and two brothers, Samuel and Jacob, came to this country in 1690, and settled in Montgomery county, Pa., at the Gulph, in Upper Merion township. They were engaged in vine culture in France, and brought considerable wealth, and in the Revolutionary times when Washington and his army were suffering at Valley Forge, and provisions, money and credit were alike scanty, Jacob DeHaven and others were appealed to by Washington and Robert Morris, the financier, in an hour of dire extremity, and tradition and records alike attest that Jacob DeHaven nobly loaned the Continental government $450,000 in gold and landed securities, besides cattle, provisions and grain. Samuel, his brother, an officer in the army, also gave financial assistance. The latter was grandfather of Mary DeHaven Smith, whose father, Jesse DeHaven, removed from Montgomery to Chester county in 1800, and purchased, in partnership with his father Samuel DeHaven, the Wright farm, known in after years as the DeHaven Homestead, which was near the John Smith

family farm. Mary DeHaven Smith survived her husband some twenty years, and they now lie side by side in a beautiful enclosed family burial lot in Wesley cemetery, in South Side, Chester county, and a monument stands a white sentinel keeping vigils over their resting place, as well as that of John and Isabella Smith.

William Henry Smith, fifth in the family roll, was the third son of William and Mary Smith, and like those that went before, as well as those that followed, was well drilled in the family school of obedience and industry, from which no one graduated until a score of years were fulfilled. The district school, with its winter term, was but an adjunct; but by these schools and schoolmasters his stock of knowledge was increased. Professor Alexander Terrell, an eminent scholar and mathematician, kept a select school in his own house for a score of years; in him, William H. Smith found a proficient instructor in the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The pupil, before he reached his majority, became a teacher, being employed at Rose Hill, a district school midway between Wilmington and New Castle. Here he continued for six years, in the fifties. His attention was divided between the farm and the school-room until the death of his father, in 1863, when he settled permanently on the Smith homestead. William Henry Smith married Mary E. Thompson of Chester county of the Friend or Quaker persuasion. His eldest boy, Willard Thompson, graduated at Delaware College with first honor, in the class of '92, and is now serving the fourth year as county superintendent of free schools of New Castle county with acceptance; Lawrence DeHaven and Wm. H., Jr., are at this writing students in Delaware College. In 1888 W. H. Smith was appointed by Governor Biggs justice of the peace at Newark, he removed to that place and served a full term of seven years. In the fall of 1896 he was appointed postmaster in the same town by President Cleveland.

A younger brother graduated at the Medical University at Philadelphia in the early sixties, and taking the advice of Greeley, went west and settled in Pequa, Ohio. He acquired a large and lucrative practice, became eminent as a physician and surgeon, and as a local minister in the M. E. church; he died in his fifty-eighth year, much lamented in the community. His son, Ernest Smith, graduated at Delaware College, Ohio, recently took a course at Johns Hopkins, and is now professor in the College at Meadville, Pa. There are two other collegiate graduates in the Smith family, William, of Jacob R. Smith, and William, of James P. Smith. The Smith family are Democrats in politics without an exception, and generally Methodist in religious preference. The family standard had for its ideal, "Neither riches nor poverty," avoiding the snares of the one, the temptations of the other, they rather seek a competency and a good name, which are preferable to great riches and empty honors. The homestead has always been the scene and center of domestic enjoyment; farm activities, obedience and industry, the cardinal rules, and good brains and pure blood and healthy bodies, in a measure, some of the products of the farm; these are legacies of more value than gold or bonds, or stock. Another distinctive feature and tract in the family is its frequent family gatherings. There have been ten weddings; then followed the tin, the silver and the gold weddings; they have had them all. The whole course of family life has been conducive to keeping the head cool and the heart warm.

GEORGE GILLESPIE EVANS, Newark, Del., son of John and Agnes (Gillespie) Evans, was born at Newark, June 1, 1815.

His paternal ancestors emigrated to this country from Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century. The family name is distinctively Welsh; when found among the names of other peoples, it is almost invariably traceable to Cimbrian ancestry. The first Welsh colonists, who arrived in this country in 1682, were Friends, who had bought from William Penn 5,000 acres of unsurveyed land, and had been promised a larger tract, exclusively for Welsh settlers. In a short time, they had the first part surveyed of what became known as the "Welsh Barons," lying on the west side of the Schuylkill, north of Philadelphia. The warrant for surveying the entire tract, which contained 40,000 acres, was not issued until 1684. There is not the least doubt that the large proprietary grant above described gave an impetus to emigration from Wales, thus tending to enrich the

colonies of Pennsylvania and Delaware by the infusion of the blood of an ancient and hardy race, noted for the most honorable characteristics. Penn having acquired from the Duke of York in 1682 the territory now constituting the state of Delaware, the upper part of the state was colonized before the year 1710, by many Welsh immigrants, both Presbyterians and Baptists. The Welsh are peculiarly an agricultural people, and these settlers, having left their own country in order to better their condition, were induced to take up their residence in Delaware by the fact that the lands there were at that time better adapted to agriculture, being better cleared and more fertile, than the Welsh Barons. The difference in religious persuasion between the latter arrivals and the settlers on the tract above Philadelphia no doubt also had its influence in determining the location of the former. The tract of land on which they settled has always been and is still known as the "Welsh tract," and embraces all of Pencader hundred. It may well be supposed that with a people of religious principles so strong and deeply-rooted as are those of the Welsh, the organization of congregations would be one of the first matters to be attended to after their arrival in their new home. Accordingly, we find that the Pencader Presbyterian church, at Glasgow, Del., was organized in 1710, and at about the same time, the Welsh Tract Baptist church, some two miles distant. Of the former congregation, the ancestors of George G. Evans were among the earliest members.

On the maternal side, Mr. Evans is descended from the Rev. George Gillespie, a prominent member of the Westminster Assembly, whose grandson, also known as the Rev. George Gillespie, and also a minister of the Scotch Presbyterian church, came to America in 1712. In the following year, he aided in the organization of Head of Christiana church, of which he was the first ordained pastor. This congregation, and the New Castle Presbytery, enjoyed the presence and the happy influence of the learned and pious Mr. Gillespie for almost a half century, his connection with them remaining unbroken until his death in 1760. His grandson, a third George Gillespie, was born in 1753 and died in 1831, leaving eleven children; Agnes, the third of the family, became the wife of John Evans, a descendant of the early Welsh immigrants above referred to; and these were the parents of George Gillespie Evans.

For thirty-seven years, Mr. Evans, who is now in the eighty-fourth year of his age, was engaged as a dealer in general merchandise in Newark, always taking an active and leading part in all that related to the improvement of his native town, as well as that of Delaware College, of which institution he was secretary and treasurer for forty years. In 1856, he married Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel H. Black, Sr., of Glasgow, Del., of which marriage five daughters and one son, Charles B. Evans, now survive.

JOHN E. LEWIS, Newark, Del., son of Evan and Mary Ann (Esray) Lewis, was born near Haddington, Blockley township, Philadelphia county, Pa., August 23, 1823.

The Lewis family is of Welsh ancestry, and its members were early settlers in this country. The first to seek homes here were three brothers, who came from Wales nearly two hundred years ago. One selected Delaware for his habitation, another Delaware county, Pa.; and the third went as far west as York county, Pa., where William Lewis, grandfather of John E. Lewis, was born. When he had acquired a trade he removed to Blockley township, Philadelphia county, and engaged in business as a tanner and currier. Thus occupied, he remained there until his death, which occurred by violence, near his tannery, when he was a comparatively young man. He was a Federalist in politics. William Lewis married Elizabeth Bailer, a native of Philadelphia county. They had children: I. James J.; II. Lydia (Mrs. John Twaddell); III. Evan; IV. Thomas. All are dead. Mrs. Lewis died in Blockley township, and was buried there by the side of her husband.

Evan Lewis, father of John E. Lewis, was born in York, Pa., August 19, 1798, and received a liberal education in subscription schools. When only eight years old he was "bound out" to Joseph George, a tanner and farmer at Overbrook, Pa. There he worked eight years, receiving for his labor only his clothing and boarding. When he was sixteen he apprenticed himself to Samuel Jones, on the Lancaster Turnpike, Philadelphia county, to learn carpentry, and remained with

him for five years, after which he worked as a journeyman for some time. He was a skilled carpenter, and thrifty, and was soon able to establish himself as a contractor and builder in Blockley township. He erected many buildings, and was a successful business man. In 1854 he removed to Cecil county, Md., purchased two hundred acres of land, known as the Ford tract, on Sassafras Neck, which he cultivated until 1875; he then disposed of his farm, and went to Newark to reside with his son, John E. Mr. Lewis was widely known and respected. He was originally a Whig, but after the passing away of that party, voted with the Republicans. He was never in any sense an office-seeker. On October 30, 1820, in Blockley township, Evan Lewis married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Rebecca Esray, born in 1801 in Blockley township. They had children: I. John E., born August 23, 1823; II. James J., retired, of Philadelphia, born March 4, 1826; III. Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Richard Aiken), widow, born August 31, 18—; IV. Rebecca, born October 18, 1829, died May 9, 1831; V. William Wesley, born May 9, 1835, died in infancy; VI. Hannah A. (Mrs. James J. Robinson), of New Castle hundred, Del., born March 14, 1840; VII. Emma (Mrs. William Morgan), of Wilmington, Del., born July 26, 1847. Mr. Lewis died in Newark, November 28, 1892; his wife died at Sassafras Neck, in June, 1865. Both were members of the M. E. church and were interred in the M. E. burial ground at Newark.

John E. Lewis had very limited opportunities to acquire an education. He attended subscription schools at Blockley township for a few years, but when only nine years old, he began to assist his father in driving teams, and until 1854, was chiefly engaged in piloting heavy wagons in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. For a few years Mr. Lewis, besides teaming, was engaged in farming. First, in 1850, on the farm of Abraham G. Hunt, Kingsessing, Philadelphia county, Pa., where he unfortunately lost all of his earthly possessions in a heavy flood. The three years following, he superintended a farm near Frankford, belonging to Cornelius Baker & Co. When the railroads had made teaming unprofitable, he devoted his entire attention to farming. In 1854 he took charge of his father's farm on Sassafras Neck, First District, Cecil county, Md. In 1856 he removed to Kent county, Md., and in 1861 returned to his father's farm, where he remained until 1868. In that year he leased from William Dean a tract in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, and was there engaged in farming and the dairy business until 1873. Ill health made it necessary for him to relinquish the farm, and he removed to Newark, where he lived for a year without any occupation. In 1874 he leased the Deer Park Hotel from Colonel Joshua Clayton, and several years later purchased it. For twenty-two years he conducted that hostelry with success, and then sold the place to Milton Steele. Since 1896 he has lived retired in Newark, undisturbed by any business cares except the management of a farm in White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. Lewis was a genial and popular landlord. He has always been exceedingly temperate in his habits, never touching tobacco in any form, nor tasting intoxicating liquors. He was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F., but is not now connected with any secret society. Mr. Lewis was in early days a Whig, but has been a Democrat since 1860, giving that party his warm support. While active in politics, he never aspired to an office.

On October 30, 1845, in Delaware county, Pa., John E. Lewis married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rebecca (Reid) Ruthven, of the vicinity of Darby, Pa. They had children: I. Evan W., hotel proprietor at Kimbleville, Pa., born September 2, 1846, married Annie Brown, had five children, four of whom are living; II. Charles R. E., farmer of Pencader hundred, born January 14, 1849, married Katherine Moore; III. Rebecca Jay (Mrs. Howard Gilpin), of Wilmington, born April 17, 1851; IV. Mary E., born November 19, 1853, died January 7, 1855; V. Kate Adela (Mrs. Hugh B. Wright), of Newark, born April 20, 1857; VI. John C. Sutton, born February 17, 1861, died May 27, 1861; VII. Ella M. (Mrs. George Bennett), of Elkton, Md., born October 9, 1864; VIII. Maud L., born July 8, 1871, died January 31, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis attend the M. E. church.

John Ruthven, father of Mrs. John E. Lewis, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of Delaware county, Pa. He married Rebecca Reid, of New Jersey. They had eleven children.

HON. JOHN PILLING, Newark, Del., son of Richard and Susan (Bradshaw) Pilling, was born at Atherton, Lancashire, England, March 6, 1830.

Richard Pilling was a native of England, and there learned to weave silk by hand. He followed that occupation until 1841, when, with his wife and children, he sailed from Liverpool on the *Sheffield* for America. In twenty-eight days the passage across the Atlantic was made, and Mr. Pilling and his family landed in New York City. They went from that port to Philadelphia and soon afterward to Delaware county, Pa., where he secured employment as a weaver. In 1848 he came to Newark, Del., and worked for many years in the woolen mill of Joseph Dean & Son. In the latter part of his life, he retired from active labor, but continued to reside in Newark. He was a Democrat until the Civil War, when he became a member of the Republican party, but never was an office seeker. Richard Pilling married, in England, Susan Bradshaw, a native of Lancashire. Those of their children who lived to mature age are: I. Mary (Mrs. Ezekiel Barber), of Philadelphia, widow; II. John; III. Thomas, wool manufacturer, of Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del.; IV. Ann (Mrs. Enos Wood), deceased; V. William, deceased. Richard Pilling died in Newark, April 28, 1889; Mrs. Pilling died in Newark, January 1, 1892; both were buried in the M. E. churchyard in Newark.

John Pilling attended school in Lancashire, England, until he was seven years old. Then he was compelled to leave the school-room and begin manual labor, forced to such action by the stern necessity of helping to provide for the family's wants. When he was eleven years old he came to America with his parents. He procured employment in Philadelphia and Delaware county mills, for which he received two dollars per week. In 1848 he came to Delaware, and was engaged in Dean's woolen mill for twelve years. His first remuneration there was four dollars per week. In 1861 he became asociated with William Dean as a partner in his woolen mill and continued as such until 1883. During much of this time two hundred and fifty persons were employed in the mill. In 1883 he retired from the firm and operated the Kiamensi mills, in Mill Creek hundred. In 1895 Mr. Pilling was forced to relinquish business because of ill health, and he sold his mills to his brother, Thomas Pilling, who is still in control of them. Since then, Mr. Pilling has lived retired, in one of the handsomest mansions in Newark.

John Pilling has been very active, and has held responsible offices in the domains of finance and politics. In 1871 he was elected a director of the National Bank of Newark, and after serving twenty years as such, was chosen president. This high trust he has fulfilled to the satisfaction of both stockholders and depositors. His political career has been notable. In 1866 he was elected as a Republican, by a good majority, to the lower house of the state legislature, being again returned in 1880, and served on several important committees in that body. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate, of which he was a member for four years. During his term, he originated and introduced the bill providing for the revision of the State Constitution. Laboring zealously for the success of his bill, he won supporters for it from both branches of the legislature. In consequence of his efforts, the bill was adopted by a fair majority, and Delaware has been appreciably benefited.

John Pilling is a self made man, in the strictest interpretation of the term. By hard study he acquired the knowledge that was denied him in his early youth. By long association with workingmen as one of their number, he became a quick and accurate judge of character and this stood him in good stead when he became an employer of labor. There never was a "strike" in his mills, and every position was filled by the best man for its duties. He is, in addition, genial and courteous, and is universally respected, as well as popular. Mr. Pilling is a member and past master of Hiram Lodge, No. 25, A. F. and A. M., of Newark. Until the Civil War he was a Democrat. Since then he has been an earnest Republican.

On September 4, 1851, in Frankford, Pa.,

John Pilling was married to Elizabeth B. Kelley, of Chester county, Pa. They had children: I. Isabelle (Mrs. S. J. Wright), of Newark; II. Susanna E. (Mrs. John Spencer), of Newark; III. John, Jr. Two others are deceased, William, who died in infancy, and Kate, who died aged seventeen. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Pilling died in Newark, December 21, 1873, and was buried in the M. E. graveyard of that place.

John Pilling married, as his second wife, October 4, 1877, Ellen (Bayne) Glenn, born in Philadelphia, daughter of Nathan Bayne and widow of William Glenn. Mrs. Pilling had one child by her first marriage, William Glenn, deceased. Mrs. Ellen Pilling died August 30, 1896. She was buried in the Head of Christiana churchyard, of New Castle county, Del.

John Pilling, Jr., was born in Newark, September 11, 1865. He attended a select school there under Miss Chamberlain, and also Newark Academy under Rev. J. L. Polk. In 1880 he entered Delaware College and completed a three years' course there. Then he went into his father's woolen mills and worked there until 1895, when he purchased the coal and lumber yards of S. J. Wright, and has since conducted the business. He is a Republican. On December 17, 1891, John Pilling, Jr., married Hannah H., daughter of Joel Thompson, ex-president of the National Bank of Newark. Mrs. Pilling was born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county. They have children: I. Cornelia Gillespie; II. Ellen Bayne. Mr. and Mrs. Pilling are members of the Society of Friends.

JAMES DAVID JAQUETTE, Newark, New Castle county, Del., son of James and Catherine (Douglass) Jaquette, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., in 1866.

The Jaquette family, one of the oldest and most respected of New Castle county, is of French lineage. James Jaquette, farmer, grandfather of James D. Jaquette, was born in 1777, in New Castle county, Del., where his whole life was spent in the cultivation of the soil. He was married to Catherine Kennett. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a good citizen, respected and esteemed in the county. Mr. Jaquette died at his home in Mill Creek hundred, in 1845. His son, James Jaquette, 2, born in January, 1811, was a farmer of Mill Creek hundred. He was a man of education and of business ability, interested in public affairs, and an active worker in the Republican party. James Jaquette was married to Catherine, daughter of David and Catherine Douglass, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1825. Mr. Jaquette and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. He died at his home in Mill Creek hundred, July 7, 1885; his widow died in 1890.

James David Jaquette attended private preparatory schools, and after his graduation from Delaware College, devoted his life to teaching. Thorough preparation and an enthusiastic love for his profession have combined to make him a successful instructor. He was for some time principal of the public schools of Rockland, New Castle county, Del., and afterwards occupied a similar position in Newport, in the same county. In 1896, Mr. Jaquette was elected principal of the Newark Academy. Under his wise and liberal management the academy has grown in every respect. The attendance has increased one hundred per cent.; his scholarship and experience have enabled him to elevate the literary standing of the institution, and his courtesy and attractive personality have won many friends for it and for himself. Mr. Jaquette is interested in the public affairs of the county; and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Newark. His church membership is in the M. E. church.

SAMUEL J. WRIGHT, Newark, New Castle county, Del., son of Samuel B. and Mary Eliza (Jervis) Wright, was born in Newark, Del., October 29, 1851.

Among the names of old and honorable families who settled the Eastern Shores of Maryland, is found that of Wright. Mr. Wright's great-grandfather, the founder of the American branch of the family, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born and educated in Ireland. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Wright emigrated to America and settled on a farm in Cecil county, Md., where he spent the remainder of his life, devoting his time to the cultivation of the soil. He was interested in public affairs, and was a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Wright died at his home in Cecil county, Md., and is

buried in Sharp's cemetery. His son, Samuel, grandfather of Samuel J. Wright, was born on the vessel during his parents' voyage to their new home. His life was spent on his farm in Cecil county, Md. He was a prominent Democrat, actively interested in the affairs of the county, a man of integrity and ability. Samuel Wright was married in Cecil county, Md., to Elizabeth, daughter of Benoni Williams, a hotel keeper of Cecil county, Md., where Mrs. Wright was born. Their children are: I. John, deceased; II. Rachel Ann (Mrs. Cushen B. Anderson), of Cecil county, Md.; III. Martha (Mrs. John D. Miller); IV. Elizabeth Jane (Mrs. William Taggart), of Wilmington, Del.; V. Samuel B. Mr. Wright died at his home in Cecil county, Md., in May, 1826. His death, which was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel, was very sudden; he is buried in the old Sharp cemetery, in Cecil county, Md. His widow married Jeremiah Steel. Their children are: I. Sarah; II. Mary Ellen; III. William Edmond; IV. David; V. May (Mrs. John Kingston). All are now dead. Mrs. Steel died in Roxboro, Pa.

Mr. Wright's father, Samuel B. Wright, was born near Elkton, in the third district, Cecil county, Md., July 13, 1826, two months after his father's death. He attended school in Cecil county. Mr. Wright remained at home until he was sixteen, when he was apprenticed to his uncle, William Williams, a blacksmith of Cecil county, Md., with whom he worked until he attained his majority, and until the spring of 1849, when he removed to Chester county, Pa., where he found employment as a journeyman blacksmith for three months. He afterwards went to Newark, Del., and after working for nine months as a journeyman with James McDowell, bought out his employer's interest in the shop, and began business for himself. Mr. Wright's conscientious workmanship and knowledge of business were soon recognized, and his forge was never without orders. After building up a large and profitable trade, he determined to change his occupation; and in December, 1869, sold the smithy and opened a general store. In 1873, having accumulated a small capital, Mr. Wright and his son, Samuel J. Wright began dealing in coal and lumber. The firm was very successful, and the partnership continued until 1895, when Mr. Wright sold his interest and retired from business. He is, however, fully occupied with the care of his various properties. He has built a beautiful and comfortable dwelling in Newark, Del., where he enjoys that ease and rest from financial care which are the reward of his industry and frugality. Mr. Wright is observant, well-read and intelligent; he has given freely to his children those educational advantages which were denied to himself. He has also done his utmost to advance the interests of education in the community, and has been an efficient member of the board of school commissioners. Mr. Wright was a Democrat, but voted for Abraham Lincoln, and has since been a stanch supporter of the Republican ticket. He has filled various local offices, and was for some time a member of the town council of Newark. Samuel B. Wright was married in Cecil county, Md., January 20, 1851, to Mary Eliza, daughter of Francis and Maria (Beard) Jervis. Mrs. Wright's parents were descendants of old and respected families of Cecil county, Md., where their daughter was born. Her father was a blacksmith. The children of Samuel B. and Mary Eliza (Jervis) Wright are: I. Samuel J.; II. Mary E., married Andrew Fisher, shipping clerk of the American Hard Fiber Mill, at Newark, Del., had one child who died in infancy; III. Hugh B., hardware merchant, Newark, Del.; IV. Catherine Brown, married H. S. Goldey, of Goldey's Business College, Wilmington, Del.; V. Caroline Clark, at home. Mr. Wright and family are members of the M. E. church. Mrs. Wright is an intelligent, well-educated lady, an earnest and efficient worker in the church.

Samuel J. Wright attended the public schools of Newark, Del., and completed his course at Newark Academy, under Professor E. D. Porter. After leaving school, Mr. Wright studied in the office of E. W. Haines, a well-known dentist, at Newark, Del., and at nineteen was qualified to practice his profession, but on account of his youth was unable to obtain his diploma. Mr. Wright was employed as clerk in his father's store until 1875, when his father formed a partnership with him under the firm name of S. B. Wright & Son, dealers in coal and lumber. This partnership lasted for twenty years, Mr. Samuel J. Wright having the entire management

of the financial interests of the firm. His energy, good judgment and enterprise enabled him to build up an extensive and profitable business. Mr. Wright was the founder of the American Hard Fiber Company. In 1894 he and several capitalists formed the company of which he was made vice-president and general manager. He is a large stockholder and a member of the board of directors. He is also vice-president and general manager of the American Machine Company, one of the manufacturies of Newark. Mr. Wright is an able financier. He has built up an extensive and lucrative business and has managed the affairs of the company with skill and prudence, filling his responsible position to the entire satisfaction of the stock-holders and patrons. His genial, pleasant manner makes him a favorite in all circles, and his intelligence, integrity and ability command the respect and confidence of the community. Mr. Wright is a stanch Republican, interested in all the affairs of the district, but has never sought political honor. His fellow-citizens, however, recognizing him as a thoroughly practical business man, have given him a seat in the town council.

Samuel J. Wright was married in Newark, Del., in 1880, to Isabella, daughter of Hon. John Pilling, ex-senator of New Castle county. Their children are: I. John Pilling; II. Elsie; III. Norris N.; IV. Ernest B.; V. Elizabeth Kelley. Mrs. Wright's pleasant manner and intelligent conversation make her a general favorite. Mr. Wright and his family attend the M. E. church.

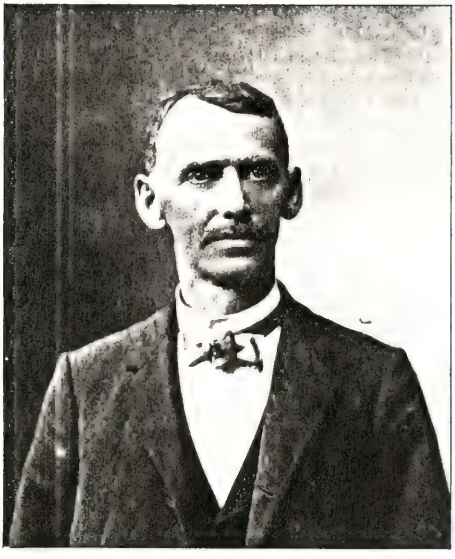
DAVID C. ROSE, Jr., Newark, New Castle county, Del., son of David and Ruth A. (Foster) Rose, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., August 31, 1858.

The grandparents of David C. Rose, Truman and Mary (Tool) Rose, were natives of Sussex county, Del. Their son, David C. Rose, was born near Seaford, Sussex county, Del., April 13, 1823.

David C. Rose, Sr., was only six years old when his parents died. He attended the public schools of the district and continued to improve his faculties by reading and studying at home. Thus he strengthened his habits of thought and observation, becoming intelligent and self-reliant. Mr. Rose learned masonry, serving his apprenticeship in Philadelphia, Pa., where he worked at his trade until he attained his majority. In 1843 he removed to Odessa, Del., and after working as a journeyman until 1855, began farming, renting land in Appoquinimink hundred. Mr. Rose had cultivated this land for five years, when he removed to Kent county, Del., but after a trial of two years returned to Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, and again rented land there, which he cultivated until 1873. He now decided to change his occupation, and opened a general store. Three years afterwards he sold the store. He was elected as coroner, and served for one term of two years; he then returned to Appoquinimink hundred, where he cultivated rented land until 1882. In 1888 Mr. Rose, having received the appointment of justice of the peace from Governor Biggs, removed to his present home in Odessa, Del. Mr. Rose is an able, conscientious magistrate, whose decisions have given general satisfaction; he was re-appointed by Governor Watson. He is a popular officer, respected for his fairness, good judgment, and consideration. He is active and energetic, and although the victim of a painful form of heart disease, is a constant and efficient worker. Mr. Rose is a stanch Democrat.

David C. Rose was married in July, 1854, to Ruth Ann Foster, of St. George's hundred. Their children are: I. Sarah, widow of John Barrick; II. Truman, deceased; III. Franklin P., of Wilmington, an engineer on the Wilmington City railroad; IV. David C.; and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Rose died in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county. Mr. Rose was married November 16, 1865, to his second wife, Martha Anne Burgess. Their children are: I. Ulysses G., deceased; II. Annie M. B.; III. Belle A.; IV. Lidie H.; V. Theodore P.; VI. Mary E.; VII. Ella M.; VIII. William H. Mrs. Rose died at Odessa, Del., in 1888. Mr. Rose, his wife and family, are members of the M. E. church.

David C. Rose, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Townsend and Vandyke, New Castle county. Until he was sixteen, he remained at home, assisting his father on the farm, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the laws which govern plant life, and a love for the beautiful in nature. In 1874,



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Mr. Rose left the farm to become a clerk in his father's store. Two years afterwards his father sold the business to G. W. Ernest, with whom Mr. Rose remained for one year. In 1877, he removed to Wilmington, Del., and for one year was employed as a fitter of bridgework for the Edgemoore Iron Company, of Wilmington, Del. After spending one year with his father on a farm near Wilmington, Mr. Rose obtained a position as gardener for the P., W. & B. R. R. His love of flowers and his skill in cultivating them now began to be more apparent. He was a diligent reader and an accurate observer, and at once began to give special attention to the plants under his care. In 1880 Mr. Rose was transferred to Newark, Del., where for eighteen years he has had entire control of the conservatories belonging to the company. Mr. Rose is a skillful florist; the conservatories under his care are noted for the richness and variety, as well as the rarity of their plants. He has also excellent taste in arrangement, and his combination of shades and colors delight and rest the eye. Mr. Rose is genial and affable, popular in the community, and has won the respect and confidence of his employees. He is a Democrat, actively interested in local affairs, and has served as a member of the executive committee of New Castle county; for four years he has been inspector of elections of Pencader hundred; he has also served on the board of school commissioners. Mr. Rose was elected a member of the legislature from the Eleventh district, November 8, 1898, by the largest Democratic majority ever given in the district. Mr. Rose is a Past Master of Hiram Lodge, No. 25, St. John's Chapter, A. F. and A. M., Past Great Sachem of the State of Delaware, Minqua Tribe, No. 8, I. O. R. M.; Past Chancellor of Osceola Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., Newark, Del.; and Anchor Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W., Newark.

David C. Rose was married at Wilmington, Del., in May, 1879, to Mary H., daughter of Daniel and Susan M. (Smith) Thomas, a native of Wilmington. Their children are: I. David L., born in 1880; II. Roy Cleveland, born in 1885; III. Maud R.; IV. Ethel, died in infancy. Mr. Rose is a member of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, Newark Del., an active worker and vestryman.

GEORGE G. KERR, P. O. Newark, Del., son of Andrew, 2, and Hannah (Gillespie) Kerr, was born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, January 1, 1835.

The Kerr family is of Scotch descent, and has lived in Delaware from the time of the earliest settlements by Europeans. Andrew Kerr, grandfather of George G. Kerr, was a large landowner and farmer of White Clay Creek hundred. He was an energetic and progressive citizen, made many improvements to his land, introduced new methods into the cultivation of the soil, and erected, in 1805, the most complete stone house in the hundred. This mansion is still in a good state of preservation. Mr. Kerr married Miss Black; their children were: I. Samuel; II. Charlotte (Mrs. Joseph Hassinger); III: Elizabeth (Mrs. —— Pierce), of Maryland; IV. Mary (Mrs. —— Sharp), of Kentucky; V. James; VI. Ann; VII. Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr died on their farm; both were interred in the Kerr family burial place in Head of Christiana Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Kerr was an elder in that church, of which his wife also was a consistent member.

Andrew Kerr, 2, father of George G. Kerr, was born in 1794. He received but a meagre education as a youth, because of the inferiority of the schools, but more than made good this loss by careful and continued reading. He assisted in the cultivation of the farm when a boy, and afterward learned carpentry, at which he worked for several years. Then he removed to the homestead and farmed it until 1861, when he retired and erected a dwelling for himself and wife on the homestead tract. In 1880 Mrs. Kerr died, and Mr. Kerr moved back into the old stone mansion house and resided with his son, George G., until his death. Mr. Kerr was a man who commanded both respect and kind regard. He was a friend to all who needed advice or material assistance, knowing neither religion or politics in his intercourse with his fellows, and was broad and liberal in his ideas. He was twice elected to the legislature, and served one term in the Levy Court, when the salary of the latter office was only $96 per year. He was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. Andrew Kerr, 2, married Hannah, granddaughter Rev. George Gillespie, a well known minister of the Presbyterian denomination, and pastor of the Head of Christiana church. (For history of Rev. Gillespie see sketch of G. G. Eavens). Mrs. Kerr was born in 1802, in White Clay Creek

hundred. They had children: I. Samuel, died young; II. Andrew, 3, died young; III. James, died young; IV. Mary (Mrs. Francis Park), died in Chester, Pa.; V. Andrew 4, died young; VI. George G. Mr. Kerr died on the homestead in 1884, aged ninety years; Mrs. Kerr died in 1880, aged seventy-eight; both were buried in the family lot, in the Head of Christiana churchyard. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

George G. Kerr attended the public schools of White Clay Creek hundred, Newark Academy, under Professor Meggs, and studied in Delaware College for two terms. He had no desire to adopt a professional life, however, and did not complete his college course. Going back to the farm, he assisted his father in cultivating his acres until 1861, when his father retired. George G. Kerr then undertook the management of the farm and has continued it with a large degree of success for the past thirty-seven years. He has given much attention to the raising of live stock, especially sheep, and has kept pace with the advancements in the science and art of agriculture. He has always taken a deep interest in education; is genial in manner, domestic in his tastes and temperate in his habits. For thirty years, he has been a director of the Newark Academy and for half that time has been president of the board, being elected annually to that position. He is a Democrat from principle, and has never been an office seeker.

On January 6, 1869, in Newark, George G. Kerr married Clara, daughter of Palmer Chamberlain, M. D., and born in Newark. Their children are: I. Emma Chamberlain, died in infancy; II. Mary (May), at home; III. Andrew, educated at Newark Academy and Delaware College, was graduated in civil engineering, and now in employment of Edgemoore Bridge Co., of Wilmington; V. Helen, at school; VI. Alice. Mr. Kerr is a trustee of the Presbyterian church of Newark, and his family belongs to the same church.

The Chamberlain family is one of the best known in Delaware. It is of English descent. Joseph Chamberlain, grandfather of Mrs. Kerr, was a native of Delaware and one of the first settlers of Newark. He learned blacksmithing and made that his life occupation. He prospered in his financial affairs and by industry and economy accumulated a large amount of real estate. He was a Federalist in politics. Joseph Chamberlain married Miss Palmer and had children: I. Margaret (Mrs. ——— Johnson); II. Joseph, M. D.; III. Pierce; IV. Nancy, married Samuel Mateer, paper manufacturer; V. Palmer. Joseph and Mrs. Chamberlain died in Newark and both were buried in the Head of Christiana church. Mrs. Chamberlain was very active in religious work.

Palmer Chamberlain, father of Mrs. George G. Kerr, was born in Newark, in 1792. After a course in Newark Academy, he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He immediately began the practice of his profession at New Garden, Chester county, Pa. The demands upon his professional services became so great in a few years that his health gave way, and he removed to white Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, where he devoted himself to farming and manufacturing. He, however, did not entirely abandon his profession, but had a few patients on his list for years. Dr. Chamberlain was originally a Whig but during the Civil War transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party.

Palmer Chamberlain married Grace, daughter of John Thomson, and grandniece of Hon. Charles Thomson, who was Secretary of the First Congressional Assembly. They had children: I. Hannah, deceased, was a well known educator of Newark, and principal of Newark Academy; II. Katharine, widow of Rev. James H. McNeill, a well known Presbyterian minister of North Carolina, who was a chaplain and afterward a colonel in the Confederate army, and was shot during the Civil War; III. Joseph C., deceased, was student of theology in Union Seminary of the Presbyterian church, in New York City; IV. Emma, deceased; V. Margaret, deceased; VI. Martha, resides with George G. Kerr; VII. Clara (Mrs. George G. Kerr). Palmer Chamberlain died in 1868, and Mrs. Chamberlain in 1878; both were buried in the Head of Christiana churchyard. Both were faithful members of the Presbyterian church.

ELWOOD B. McKEE, P. O. Newark, New Castle county, Del., son of Andrew and Margaret (Wells) McKee, was born at Stan-

ton, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., July 16, 1845.

Mr. McKee's father, Andrew McKee, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., in 1809. Andrew McKee was educated in the subscription schools of his native hundred. Left an orphan at an early age, he was tenderly cared for by his uncle, Andrew McKee, who received the lonely child into his own heart and home. Mr. McKee had one brother, Samuel, who died at the age of twenty-one. Andrew McKee grew up on the farm, and under his uncle's careful training acquired that practical knowledge of husbandry which made him one of the best and most successful farmers of Mill Creek hundred. On attaining his majority, in 1866, Mr. McKee began farming for himself on the Stapler place near Stanton, Del. Besides general farming, he paid particular attention to his dairy, and to raising fine cattle. After cultivating this place for twenty-three years, Mr. McKee purchased 75 acres in the same hundred, and immediately began improving his property. He spent many years on this farm, which richly repaid his care and labor, so that he was enabled to retire from active business. Removing to Wilmington, Del., he spent the latter part of his life in ease and comfort. Mr. McKee was actively interested in the affairs of the district and was for some time road commissioner of Mill Creek hundred. Andrew McKee was married at Pottstown, Chester county, Pa., to Margaret W. Wells, a native of Chester county. Their children are: I. Sarah Frances; II. William H., died in youth; III. John P., farmer; IV. Samuel, died in youth; V. Elwood B.; VI. George, coal and lumber dealer, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. McKee and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. His death, which occurred at his home in Wilmington, in 1893, was caused by blood poisoning, the result of a wound in the foot. He is buried in Brandywine cemetery, at Wilmington. His widow is living with her son, George McKee, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Elwood B. McKee received his primary education in the public schools of Stanton, Del., and completed his course at Clarkson Taylor's Business College. He remained at home, assisting his father and gaining a practical knowledge of husbandry, until he was twenty-one. On attaining his majority, Mr. McKee began farming for himself, renting a place near Stanton. In 1867 he removed to Bear Station, New Castle hundred, and rented the Cooper property, a fertile farm of 160 acres, which he cultivated for twenty years. Besides general farming, Mr. McKee gave special attention to raising live stock, and established a dairy whose products commanded the highest prices. In 1887 he removed to Wilmington, Del., and for three years was engaged with his brother, George McKee, dealing in coal and lumber. In 1889 he abandoned mercantile life, and returning to the cultivation of the soil, removed to his present home in White Clay Creek hundred. His well-tilled and fertile fields yield abundant harvests, he is also successful in raising fine cattle. Mr. McKee is a stanch Democrat, interested in local affairs, and is serving as road commissioner of White Clay Creek hundred, to which office he was elected by his party in 1894. Mr. McKee's genial, pleasant manner makes him a general favorite.

Elwood B. McKee was married at Stanton, Del., in 1868, to Annie, daughter of James and Annabella Towne, a native of Mill Creek hundred. Their only child, Francis, a druggist at Wilmington, Del., was educated in Miss Wilson's private school, and graduated from the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1895. He was married to Harriet Mitchell. Like his father, he is a stanch Democrat. Mrs. Elwood McKee died at her home in New Castle hundred. Mr. McKee was married at Newark, Del., to his second wife, Sarah (Cavender) Garrett, of Mill Creek hundred, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Young) Cavender, and widow of Clinton H. Garrett. Mr. McKee and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

The name of Cavender is found upon the roll of the early settlers of Delaware. Henry Cavender, grandfather of Mrs. McKee, was born near Brandywine, where he spent his whole life. He was for many years, an employee in the DuPont Powder Works. He was a member of the Democratic party, honest, industrious and a good citizen. Henry Cavender was married to Elizabeth ———. Their children are: I. Henry, Wilmington, Del.; II. Charles, Altoona, Pa.; III. Thomas; IV. Elizabeth, widow of William

Austin, Philadelphia, Pa.; V. Mary Jane (Mrs. Jacob Norrit), Claymont, Del.; VI. Williamina, deceased; VII. Evelina, died in youth. Mr. Cavender and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cavender died at his home on the Brandywine; his wife died in 1868; both are buried in Green Hill cemetery.

Mrs. McKee's father, Thomas Cavender, was born on the Cavender homestead, near the Brandywine. He received a good English education in the public schools of the district, and supplemented his school course by reading and study at home. When he attained his majority, Mr. Cavender removed to Kemblesville, Chester county, Pa., where he bought a farm of 76 acres. He cultivated this place for six years, paying particular attention to cereals, but also raising fine cattle and conducting a dairy. In 1872, having secured employment in the McCullough Iron Works, Mr. Cavender left his family on the farm and went to Philadelphia, Pa. His ability and skill were soon recognized; he rose rapidly and in 1879 was made foreman, a position which he retained until the time of his death. He was a member of the Democratic party. Thomas Cavender was married, near the Brandywine, to Mary A., daughter of Stephen and Sarah Young. Mrs. Cavender was a native of Wilmington, Del. Her ancestors were among the passengers of the *Mayflower*, on her first voyage to the land of hope. The children of Thomas and Mary A. (Young) Cavender are: I. Sarah J. (Mrs. Elwood B. McKee); II. Miriam (Mrs. James Lysle), of Chester county, Pa.; III. Thomas Alpheus, on the home farm in Chester county, Pa.; IV. Mary S. (Mrs. Joseph Waterson), of Oxford, Pa.; V. Laura E., Wilmington, Del.; VI. William, died in the prime of life. Mr. Cavender and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., and is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at New London, Pa. His wife died in Kemblesville, Chester county, Pa., and is buried beside her husband.

Sarah J. (Cavender) McKee was born in Mill Creek hundred. She received her primary education in the public schools of the district, and graduated from the Normal school at Concordville, Pa. After leaving school, she taught for sometime in the public schools of the district. Sarah J. Cavender was married in 1883, at Kemblesville, Pa., to Clinton H. Garrett, son of Evan and H. Garrett, a native of Stricklersville, Pa., and a member of one of the prominent families of Chester county, Pa. Mr. Clinton Garrett's first wife, Hannah Wilkinson, of Stricklersville, Pa., died at Stricklersville. Their children are: I. Henry, on the home farm; II. Leon, merchant, Stricklersville, Pa.; III. Evan, died in youth. After their marriage, Mr. Garrett and his wife removed to Newark, Del., and purchased the Samuel Finley farm, which Mr. Garrett cultivated until the time of his death. He was a Democrat, interested in local affairs, well-known and respected in the county, and served as school director and as supervisor of the roads of Chester county, Pa. Mr. Garrett was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was killed in 1887, near his home, by a train on the B. & O. R. R., and is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at New London, Pa. Gentle and pleasant in manner, and charming in conversation, Mrs. McKee is a favorite in all circles. She is intelligent and well-read, a thoughtful and appreciative student of classic literature, and interested in the best productions of our own time.

SAMUEL W. MORRISON, P. O. Ogleton, Del., son of William and Elizabeth (Scott) Morrison, was born near Dean's Mills, White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., December 5, 1827.

The Morrison family is of Scotch-Irish descent and one of the oldest in White Clay Creek hundred. Samuel Morrison, grandfather of Samuel W. Morrison, was born in Ireland and engaged in farming there. He married in his native country, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century came to America, accompanied by his wife and several children and three of his brothers. His brothers went West, and trace of them was soon lost. Mr. Morrison and family lived in White Clay Creek hundred, Del., cultivating a large tract of land. Mr. Morrison remained there until his death. He was, in his political views, a follower of Thomas Jefferson. He married an Irish lady, and had children: I. Samuel 2; II. John; III. James; IV. William; V. Nancy; VI. Jane; VII. Elizabeth (Mrs. Douglass Morrison); VIII. Margaret (Mrs. Thomas Bell), of Norristown, Pa. The first

three were born in Ireland, and all are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison died on their farm and were buried in the Presbyterian graveyard in White Clay Creek hundred. They were members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mrs. Morrison, who was much respected, was very active.

William Morrison, father of Samuel W. Morrison, was born in White Clay Creek hundred, in 1802. He attended the subscription schools of the neighborhood and although they offered meagre facilities, obtained a good English education. For several years he occupied leased farms and when by diligent labor and economy he had accumulated sufficient money, he purchased the Smith tract, of 318 acres, in White Clay Creek hundred. He immediately began making extensive improvements upon his property, introducing new scientific methods of cultivating the ground and erecting new buildings, including, after some years, two large brick dwelling houses. He continued on his farm until his death. His neighbors appreciated his intelligent and progressive spirit and he was chosen by them road commissioner and filled a number of minor offices. He was a Democrat. William Morrison married, in 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Ringland) Scott, born in 1793, in White Clay Creek hundred. They had children: I. Rachel, deceased; II. Samuel W.; III. Jane, single, residing on the homestead; IV. William A., farmer of Mill Clay Creek hundred; V. James, farmer, of White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. Morrison died February 14, 1883, and Mrs. Morrison in 1859; both were buried in the Presbyterian graveyard in White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. Morrison and his family were members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Morrison was highly esteemed as a member of the church and of society.

Samuel W. Morrison was a pupil in subscription and public schools in White Clay Creek hundred. He spent the first twenty-nine years of his life on the farm with his father, and for the ensuing three years, lived on a leased farm near Ogleton. In 1861 he removed to a tract of 150 acres—a part of the homestead farm—and for the past thirty-seven years has cultivated it with success. He has been successfully engaged in stock-raising and in the dairy business. Mr. Morrison is genial in manner, and commands the respect of all who know him. He has served as assessor of his hundred and as school commissioner. He is a Democrat.

In 1858, in White Clay Creek hundred, Samuel W. Morrison married Jeanette, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Collins) Ferguson. Mrs. Morrison was born in New Castle county. Her father was a native of Scotland and a wealthy farmer of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison had one child, Elizabeth Jeanette. Mrs. Jeanette Morrison died in December, 1860, and was buried in White Clay Creek hundred. In 1867, at Spring Mills, Samuel W. Morrison married Mary J., daughter of Robert and Jane (Sample) McCoy and granddaughter of Nathaniel McCoy of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and one of the oldest settlers of Delaware. She was born in Stanton, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have children: I. Fanny, died at the age of 11 years; II. William, manufacturer and farmer; III. Samuel B., farmer; IV. Robert M., at home; V. J. Allen, at home. Mr. Morrison and family are members of the White Clay Creek Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Morrison has for twenty years been a trustee. Mrs. Morrison is a lady of affable manners, and has many friends.

REV. ANDREW K. RUSSELL, son of Andrew and Isabella Russell, was born near Warrior's Run, Northumberland county, Pa.

Mr. Russell graduated at Dickinson College in 1806, with the highest honors of his class, as valedictorian. For a time, he was professor of languages in Washington College, Pa., then under the presidency of Rev. Matthew Brown. During this time, he studied theology, and was licensed to preach the gospel, April 19, 1810, by the presbytery of Ohio. In the fall of 1811, Rev. Mr. Russell removed to Newark, Del., where he took charge of the academy, at the same time preaching in the Presbyterian churches at Head of Christiana and White Clay Creek. Having received and accepted calls from those churches, he was ordained and installed as their pastor, at a meeting of presbytery held in Newark, April 8, 1812. On that occasion, the Rev. Thomas Read, D. D., presided, the Rev. John E. Latta preached, and the Rev. Samuel Morton, D. D., gave the charges to pastor and people. For twenty-

eight years, until removed by death, Rev. Andrew K. Russell continued to be pastor of the two churches, and principal of the Newark Academy. In addition to his ministrations to the churches in the country, he preached frequently in Newark, either in the academy or in his own home. It was through his instrumentality that the First Presbyterian church of Newark was organized, and its first house of worship erected. Not only did he contribute liberally to the fund for the erection of the building, but he also superintended the work.

Mr. Russell was a popular and successful teacher. Of his influence in the sphere of literature and science, in at least this region of country, some idea may be formed when it is known that probably more than a thousand young men received from him an education in whole or in part, by which many of them have been qualified to discharge the duties of useful and honorable professions, or of other important stations in society. He was a warm friend of Newark College, and took a deep interest in its prosperity. A man of talents and of learning, of kind and genial disposition and pleasant manners, he secured the respect and esteem of the whole community.

Mr. Russell served in the academy until the spring of 1834, a period of more than twenty-two years. The following resolution was adopted by the trustees of Newark Academy, May 8, 1834:

"Resolved, That in closing this institution preparatory to its amalgamation with the Newark College, this Board tender to the Rev. A. K. Russell, who for more than twenty-two years has officiated as Rector of the academy, their thanks for his uniform, active and efficient discharge of his duties in conducting and superintending this institution; and that the sum of $250.00 be paid to him by the treasurer out of the interest of the funds of the academy, as it accrues and becomes due, as a testimonial of our estimation of his valuable services." This resolution speaks for itself. It is a volume in a sentence. It is the recorded verdict of men who knew Mr. Russell well,—his contemporaries,—and who were intimately associated with him in the management of the academy. It is clear that as an educator of youth, Mr. Russell was eminently successful; he lived to see many of his pupils distinguished in civil and commercial life. It was during Mr. Russell's rectorship, and for the most part through his agency, in harmony with the efforts of the trustees, that plans were formed and matured and measures adopted for the establishment of Newark College, now Delaware College.

Rev. Mr. Russell's preaching was earnest and attractive, and he excelled in pastoral work. In person, he was tall and erect; his genial disposition, his polished and instructive conversation, his Christian courtesy and liberal hospitality made his home a favorite resort, and the centre of an intelligent and refined circle. Having sustained for more than a quarter of a century the two-fold relation of pastor and teacher, he died, February 6, 1839, in the fifty-ninth year of his age and the twenty-ninth of his ministry. He was laid to rest in the cemetery of Head of Christiana church.

Rev. Andrew K. Russell was first married to Katherine, daughter of Col. William Whitely, of Caroline county, Md. His second wife was Ann, daughter of Arthur Whitely, of Dorchester county, Md., sister of the late General Robert Henry Kirkwood Whitely. Three children now survive him: I. Arthur W.; II. William H.; III. Mary Louisa, widow of the late Rev. Hugh Hamill, D. D.

Rev. Hugh Hamill, D. D., who was for many years associated with his brother, Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., as principal of the high school at Lawrenceville, N. J., was a son of Robert Hamill, a prominent merchant of Norristown, Pa., a man of vigorous and unquestioned piety, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a person of great influence in that community. He was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, from that race so conspicuous in history for its hardihood, for its strict integrity, its adherence to truth and its love of freedom. Dr. Hamill received his preparatory education at Norristown Academy; was graduated from Rutgers College in 1827; in the same year entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and left in April, 1830, afterwards spending some time at the Theological Seminary of New Haven, Conn. Dr. Hamill's training in a home where from infancy he breathed the atmosphere of heaven, matured his Christian character at an early age, so that when fourteen years old he united, on profession of his faith, with the First Presbyterian church of Norristown. In his father's house

he had met many clergymen, and before he had completed his college course he had made up his mind to enter the ministry. His entire training having been in that direction, he came into the ministry thoroughly furnished for his work. He was licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia, and was ordained an evangelist at Buffalo, N. Y., in October, 1832, by the presbytery of Buffalo. He was stated supply at Black Rock, now the Breckenridge Street Church, Buffalo, N. Y., until November, 1833; he then began to preach at Elkton, Md., and at Pencader church, in Delaware, where he was installed pastor by the New Castle presbytery in 1834; after a highly successful pastorate, he was released in May, 1837. In that year, Rev. Dr. Hamill became connected with the high school at Lawrenceville, N. J.

As a preacher, Dr. Hamill's style was clear and methodical. Some of his sermons were models of terseness, conciseness and point. He was a close reasoner, but very rarely took part in presbyterial discussions. His analysis of Scripture was lucid, forcible and exhaustive. He preached with unction, and the people heard him gladly. For thirty years he preached on each alternate Sabbath to a youthful congregation, in the oratory of the high school at Lawrenceville. Both the teachers and the pupils who listened to him will remember his earnest and touching appeals to the conscience of those whose privilege it was to hear him. Dr. Hamill was modest and retiring, shrinking from the public gaze, yet decided in his convictions, and of firm and consistent will. He made warm friends wherever he went. In his early ministry at Black Rock, in his pastorate at Elkton, in his career as an instructor at Lawrenceville, in his residence at Newark, in his intercourse with his brethren, he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He thought much, read much, remembered much, and became in himself a storehouse of knowledge and wisdom from which it was a privilege to draw. His Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

A number of the gentlemen who were assistant teachers at the high school, during the period of Dr. Hamill's residence at Lawrenceville subsequently entered the ministry. Several of them availed themselves of his instructions in their preparation for the Theological Seminary, and some, while teaching, pursued their whole course of theological training under his direction. Among the latter was the late Rev. Dr. Cyrus Dickson, the able Secretary and eloquent advocate of Home Missions, who was a teacher at the high school in the years 1838, '39, and '40, and who so soon followed his friend and instructor to their heavenly home.

Rev. Hugh Hamill, D. D., was married at Newark, Del., June 5, 1872, to Mary Louise, daughter of Rev. Andrew K. Russell, then deceased. Mrs. Hamill survives her husband. In the spring of 1872, he took up his residence at Newark, Del., and spent the remaining years of his life in study, holding himself ready to preach as his brethren called upon him. He died at Newark, August 1, 1881, of malarial fever, after about six weeks of illness, exhibiting to the last a most trustful and submissive spirit. His life was pure, noble and useful. He was laid to rest in the old churchyard at Head of Christiana church.

THOMAS MORRISON, 2, P. O. Christiana, Del., son of Thomas and Jane (Dunlap) Morrison, was born in Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., October 3, 1848.

The Morrison family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas Morrison, father of Thomas Morrison, 2, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1814, and engaged in farming there until 1840, when he came to the United States in a sailing vessel, accompanied by his young bride. He landed in Philadelphia and went thence to New Jersey, where his sister and brother-in-law resided. For nineteen years he remained there tilling the soil, and in 1859 crossed the Delaware and settled in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del. Several years later he removed to New Castle hundred, and leased the Simpson and Gould tract of land, which he cultivated until his death. He was a stanch Democrat, and not an office-seeker. Thomas Morrison was married, in County Down, Ireland, to Jane Dunlap, of Scotch-Irish extraction. They had children: I. Eliza Jane (Mrs. Thomas Hill), of Mill Creek hundred; II. Emeline (Mrs. John Elliott), deceased; III. John, died young; IV. Thomas, 2; V. Anna (Mrs. James Lee), of White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. Morrison died in 1885; Mrs. Morrison died in 1886; they attended the Presby-

terian church, and both were buried in the Christiana Presbyterian churchyard.

Thomas Morrison, 2, was partly educated in the public schools of Salem county, N. J. When he was eleven years old his father removed to Delaware and he completed his studies in White Clay Creek hundred. He remained with his father as overseer of the farms his father occupied until the death of that gentleman in 1885. Then he took up carpentry and has continued in that trade. Mr. Morrison did not serve the usual apprenticeship as a carpenter, but his natural mechanical skill, and the work he had done on the buildings and implements of the farm gave him the necessary training and experience, and he has had a successful career in his trade. For the past twenty-five years he has lived in Christiana, where he owns a comfortable home. In 1894, he was elected a road commissioner, and is still (1898) serving his four years' term. He is an efficient overseer and a quiet unassuming man of domestic tastes. He is an unswerving Democrat.

On December 20, 1870, in Chester, Pa., Thomas Morrison, 2, was married to Jennie, daughter of the late Thomas and Sarah Jane (Pritchard) Reece. Mrs. Morrison was born in Newark, Del. Her father was a native of Ireland and her mother was born in New Castle county, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have one child, Jane Dunlap (Jennie) married to Thomas Appleby, son of Richard Appleby, a well-known citizen of New Castle hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Appleby have two children: I. Edna; II. Richard. Mrs. Morrison is a woman of pleasant disposition and delights in the society of her friends. She has been for twenty-five years a dress-maker in Christiana. The family attend the services of the Presbyterian church.

EBEN BOYD FRAZER, Newark, Del., son of James and Emily (Davis) Frazer, was born in District No. 3, Cecil county, Md., November 25, 1853.

The grandfather of Eben Boyd Frazer was James Frazer, who was born about 1745 in County Armagh, in the north of Ireland. He remained in his native land until he was forty years of age, and then came to America, and settled near New Castle, Del. There he was engaged in farming until his death. He married Sarah Barr, who was born in Delaware, of Irish parentage. Their children were: I. William, married Elmira Stidham, died in his eighty-seventh year, had three children, one of them is dead; II. Samuel, married Emeline McRoy, died at the age of ninety-three, had ten children, seven of whom are deceased; III. Mary (Mrs. Ebenezer Boyd), died at Oxford, Pa., at the age of eighty-five; IV. John, married Injuber Stidham, died at the age of eighty-one, had ten children, six of whom are deceased; V. Jane (Mrs. Joshua Jackson), died near Elkton, Md., in her seventy-sixth year, had five children, of whom three are deceased; Joshua Jackson died in his eighty-seventh year; VI. James, 2; VII. Thomas, married Emily ————, died aged eighty-one. All the children were born in New Castle county, and those deceased, with the exception of James, 2, and his wife Emily, were buried in the Glasgow Presbyterian churchyard. James Frazer died in New Castle county in his eighty-ninth year; his wife died in her eighty-fourth year.

James Frazer, 2, father of Eben Boyd Frazer, was born in New Castle hundred, New Castle county. He received a good common school education. In his youth he assisted his father on the farm. Afterward he purchased a tract of land in Pencader hundred and made on it many improvements. Several years later he disposed of it, and bought a farm of 400 acres in District No. 3, Cecil county, Md., which he greatly improved. There he lived until 1870, and then retired from farming. He sold his land, and erected a residence for his own occupancy in Elkton, Md., where he resided for ten years. Mr. Frazer was to a great extent a self-educated man. He was a careful reader, and informed himself on all the topics of the day. Especially was he interested in education; believing that the best citizens were those who comprehended the meaning and the responsibilities of citizenship, he was an earnest advocate of the early instruction of the youth of his country. At his own expense and on his own land, he built a school house and presented it to the county. The authorities accepted the gift and sessions of school were held in it for many years. Mr. Frazer was an uncompromising Democrat, and gave his party his hearty support, but he was never an office seeker.

James Frazer, 2, married Emily Davis, who was of Welsh descent. They had children:

I. Samuel, farmer, of District No. 1, Cecil county, Md.; II. John, merchant tailor of Elkton, Md.; III. James, M. D., of Baltimore, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; IV. Frank, died in 1869; V. Robert B., druggist, of Elkton, Md.; VI. Mary (Mrs. P. H. Cleaver), of Elkton; VII. Jennie, married U. S. Evans, district attorney of Cecil county, Md.; VIII. Eben Boyd; IX. Emily (Mrs. George A. Black), died in Elkton. James Frazer died in Elkton in 18—; Mrs. Frazer died in 1896; both were buried in Elkton cemetery. Mrs. Frazer was a devoted wife and mother, and a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Frazer was an elder in the same church for thirty years, and was active in congregational work.

Eben Boyd Frazer was educated at his home by a tutor and afterwards studied in Elkton Academy under Professor A. S. Vaughn. When his term in the academy was ended, he entered the drug store of his brother, Robert B. Frazer, in Elkton, and spent two years there in acquiring a knowledge of pharmaceutical matters. Then he was a clerk for George M. Anderson, druggist, of Port Deposit, Md., for two years. In 1874 he established his own pharmacy in Port Deposit, and built up a good business during the fourteen years he remained in that town. In 1888 he sold his store and came to Newark, and here purchased the pharmacy of Balton Smith and has conducted it very successfully for the past ten years. He is a skilled druggist, genial and respected. Mr. Frazer is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 53, F. & A. M., of Elkton, Md., and secretary and junior warden of the lodge; member of Osceola Lodge, K. of P., of Newark; and of Minnehaha Tribe, No. —, I. O. R. M., of Newark. For the past six years he has served as a member of the town council, elected to that body by the Democratic party, in which he is an enthusiastic and active worker.

In 1881, in Port Deposit, Md., Eben Boyd Frazer was married to Helen, daughter of Colonel John Heckart, born in Port Deposit. Their children are: I. Joseph Heckart, at school; II. James Stanley, at school; III. Eben Malcolm; IV. a child who died in infancy. Mr. Frazer and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

SOLOMON MINOT CURTIS, Newark, Del., son of Solomon and Hannah (Wiswell) Curtis, was born in Newton, Mass., December 9, 1818.

The Curtis family is of English descent. More than two hundred years ago, the ancestors of Solomon Curtis settled in New England, and their descendants have always had high standing in business and manufacturing circles there and elsewhere.

Solomon Curtis, father of Solomon Minot Curtis, was born near Northampton, Mass., November 3, 1766. There he was educated and learned paper making, quickly acquiring a knowledge of the trade in all its branches and showing himself to be possessed of great energy and business capability. He removed to Newton, Mass., and erected a paper mill in that place, which he conducted very profitably until his death. Mr. Curtis contributed much to the advancement of the paper trade, in the way of improvements and of economy in manufacture. He was enterprising and progressive, and at his death was one of the leading manufacturers in the country. He was a Federalist in politics.

Solomon Curtis was married, in Newton, to Esther, daughter of Jeremiah Wiswell, a farmer of Newton. Mrs. Curtis was born in that place, August 15, 1769. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis had children: I. Allen C., born November 19, 1789, succeeded his father in paper manufacturing in Newton, died September 12, 1871; II. Eliza, born October 8, 1791, married Leonard Walker, shoe manufacturer of Hopkinton, Mass.; III. William B., born August 13, 1794, died September 5, 1880, was partner in business with his brother, Allen C. Curtis; IV. Warren, born September 25, 1796, died in 1803; V. Edward, born July 8, 1798, died September 8, 1845, was a manufacturer of newspaper in New York City; VI. Hester, born June 10, 1800, died August 29, 1802. Mrs. Esther Curtis died in Newton, June 16, 1801, and was buried in the P. E. churchyard. Solomon Curtis married, in February, 1802, his second wife, Hannah Wiswell, born in Newton, December 18, 1779, and sister of his first wife. They had children: I. Hester, born December 9, 1802, died February, 1854; II. Warren, born July 24, 1804, died November 24, 1896, paper manufacturer of Belleville, N. J.; III. Melville, born April 25, 1806, died December 26, 1858, partner of his brother, Warren Curtis, in Belleville; IV. Martha, born October 14, 1808, died January

2, 1831; V. George B., born October 10, 1810, died July 2, 1859, first business associate of Solomon Minot Curtis in Newark, Del.; VI. Frederick Augustus, born August 21, 1812, died in Newark, November 4, 1884, partner of Solomon Minot Curtis and father of the present firm of Curtis & Brother, paper manufacturers of Newark; VII. Walter C., born October 7, 1814, died June 12, 1843; VIII. Hannah M., born September 4, 1816, married February 3, 1846, to Peter Harwood, of Barre, Mass., died September 7, 1849; IX. Solomon Minot. Mr. Curtis died in Newton, May 19, 1818; Mrs. Curtis died April 16, 1838; both were buried in the P. E. churchyard of Newton. They were members of the P. E. church, of which Mr. Curtis was senior warden, for a number of years. Mrs. Curtis was very active in parish work, and was a most estimable lady.

Of the large family of children of Solomon Curtis only one, Solomon Minot, is now living. His nine sons became paper manufacturers and successful business men, a record demonstrative of ability and integrity that has rarely been equalled. All of them were Old Line Whigs, and in 1840 the nine brothers cast their ballots together for General William Henry Harrison for president.

Solomon Minot Curtis, who was born six months after his father's death, attended the public schools of Newton, Mass., and the then well-known Seth Davis Academy. When he was twelve years old, he became an employee of his brothers, Allen C. and William, in their paper mill. His wages were $1.50 per day and these he regularly gave to his mother until her death, when he was twenty years old. He acquired a practical knowledge of every branch of paper making, and in 1843 was made manager of the mills of William Hurd, a paper manufacturer of Newton, who afterward became his father-in-law. In 1845 Mr. Curtis went to New Hampshire for a short time and then to New York, to oversee the mill of his brother Edward.

In 1848 Mr. Curtis and his brother George, came to Newark and purchased a paper mill. They had a capital of $3,000, which they quickly exhausted. They made extensive improvements upon the plant, and began operating it with a debt of $30,000. The firm name was Curtis & Brother. In 1850, Frederick Augustus Curtis purchased the interest of George Curtis, and with Solomon Minot Curtis, conducted the business until his death in 1884. During these thirty-four years, Curtis & Brother built up an extensive and profitable trade. After the death of his brother, Solomon Minot Curtis retired from active business, and the mills are now conducted by the sons of Frederick Augustus Curtis.

Solomon Minot Curtis has been very successful, because he forced success from his undertakings. He is in great part a self-made man, masterful and astute. He has always commanded the esteem of his fellowmen by his intelligence, industry and rectitude. In 1861 he was elected a member of the state legislature for one term; he has been a stockholder and director of the National Bank of Newark for twenty-five years, and its vice-president for the past eight years; is a stockholder and director of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Assurance Company of Wilmington; director of the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company of Wilmington; trustee of Delaware College, appointed in 1868 by the original board; trustee of the P. E. Divinity School of Philadelphia. Mr. Curtis, as will be observed, takes great interest in educational matters, and the institutions with which he is connected have profited much by his advice and material assistance. Mr. Curtis has traveled extensively, has made a number of trips to Europe, and journeyed across the United States five times. He is a consistent supporter of the Republican party.

On September 5th, 1844, in Newton, Mass., Solomon Minot Curtis married Adeline H., daughter of William Hurd, deceased, once a paper manufacturer of Newton. Mrs. Curtis was born in 1824. Their children are: I. Edward M., born November 5, 1845, died October 23, 1888, was a druggist of Boston; II. Sarah H., born March 27, 1850, married Allyn Brewer, merchant, of Merchantville, N. J., has one child, Minot C.; III. Walter C., born June 22, 1855, at home. Mrs. Curtis is a lady of much refinement and culture. She and Mr. Curtis are members of the P. E. church of Newark. Mr. Curtis has been senior warden of the church for forty years, was a Sunday school teacher in his earlier years, and has been secretary of the Episcopal conventions for the past thirty-nine years.

ROBERT J. MORRISON, P. O. Ogleton, Del., son of Charles A. and Sarah Ruth

(Cling) Morrison, was born at Elkdale, Chester county, Pa., September 8, 1842.

John Morrison, grandfather of Robert J. Morrison, was born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, and while young served an apprenticeship as a hatter. He followed that trade throughout his life in Delaware and Philadelphia. He was a Democrat. John Morrison married Margaret, daughter of William Armstrong, of Newark. Mr. Armstrong was a well-known citizen of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison had children: I. Ann (Mrs. Dr. G. E. Armstrong), of New London, Chester county, Pa.; II. Charles A.; III. Jane (Mrs. James Connors), widow, of Philadelphia. Mr. Morrison died in Philadelphia and was buried there; Mrs. Morrison died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Armstrong, in New London; she was interred in the White Clay Creek graveyard.

Charles A. Morrison, father of Robert J. Morrison, was born in Newark, Del., August 12, 1812. He attended the public schools of Wilmington, to which city he removed with his parents when he was five years old. There he learned tailoring with William Ford, for whom he worked four years, and then finished his trade in Philadelphia. Returning to Wilmington, he was employed as a journeyman and for several years conducted a tailoring establishment on his own account, after which he went to Elkdale, Chester county, Pa., and for seventeen years was a successful merchant tailor in that place. Mr. Morrison then came to White Clay Creek hundred, and purchased the farm of 106 acres on which he now resides, and on which he raises the usual farm produce, including large quantities of market vegetables. Until the Civil war, Mr. Armstrong was a Democrat, but since then he has been a Republican. In 1837, in Wilmington, Charles A. Morrison married Sarah Cling, born in Christiana hundred. They had one child, Robert J. Mrs. Sarah Morrison died at Elkdale, Chester county, Pa., and was buried at New London, Pa. Mr. Morrison married as his second wife, Rachel, daughter of Major William Armstrong. Their children are: I. Anna (Mrs. Charles Stewart); II. James A. Mrs. Rachel Morrison died in 1864, and was buried in St. James P. E. churchyard. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Robert J. Morrison attended public and subscription schools in Chester county, the New London Academy, under Professor James B. McDowell, and Newark (Del.) Academy, under Professor Weston. Until he was twenty-five years old he assisted his father on his farm in New Castle county, Del., and then superintended the cultivation of the property for four years. Afterward he leased the Armstrong farm for three years, and in 1874 purchased from Robert Ferguson a tract of 140 acres near Ogleton. There he has lived for the past twenty-four years, farming his productive land and breeding swift trotting horses. Mr. Morrison has always had a fondness for good horses, and in 1876 began the development of a stock farm which is widely known and celebrated for the excellence of the horses bred there. He has raced his horses in all sections of the country, and they have participated in contests of speed on nearly all the best trotting tracks. Mr. Morrison began his stable and racing string with the trotter May, record 2:25 1-2. He has since raised Ida May, record 2:49 1-4; Mayflower, 2:42, May Bell 2:36 1-4; Ora May, Sadie May and May B. He bred also the well-known stallion, Christiana. He has won many purses in his racing engagements and his horses and colts always command high prices at sales. Mr. Morrison is popular and esteemed. He has been assessor and road commissioner in Pencader hundred, and in 1896 was candidate on the Republican ticket for election to the Levy Court. He is a Republican, differing in his political views from every Morrison in the state, except his father. His first vote was for Lincoln for president in 1864, and his ballot has been cast for Republican candidates ever since.

On December 21, 1869, in Philadelphia, Robert J. Morrison was married to Anna J., daughter of Robert Armstrong and granddaughter of Major William Armstrong, of White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county. Mrs. Morrison was born in White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Presbyterian church; Mrs. Morrison of the P. E. church.

Robert J. Morrison has not had children of his own, but has an adopted son, William R. Lyman, a nephew of Mrs. Morrison and son of the late Lewis C. Lyman, who was a well-known young farmer of White Clay Creek Hundred. Lewis C. Lyman was born in that hundred in 1850, a son of William R. Lyman, who was sheriff of New Castle county. He at-

tended the public schools of his neighborhood, and remained with his father until his untimely death. He was engaged in farming for a number of years. On February 29, 1872, in New Castle, Lewis C. Lyman was married to Naomi, daughter of Robert Armstrong, and sister of Mrs. Robert J. Morrison. They had one child, William R. Mr. Lyman died in 1875, and was buried in the family plot in St. James P. E. churchyard at Stanton. His widow and son reside with Mr. Morrison, who has adopted the latter.

JOHN SINGER, Ogleton, New Castle county, Del., son of Michael Singer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 15, 1826.

Michael Singer, also a native of Bavaria, was a shepherd. His children are: I. Frederick; II. Casper; III. Magdalena; IV. Balthazar, butcher, emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa.; V. John; VI. Catherine. Mr. Singer and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Both died in Bavaria.

John Singer received a good education in his native land, and according to the custom of the country, followed his father's occupation. But this peaceful life had no attraction for the restless, ambitious youth. Eager to improve his fortunes, and to see the strange new land of which he had heard and read, he followed his brother's example and left his native country, never to return. In 1857, bidding farewell to parents, home and friends, he took passage at Bremen, Germany, on the sailing vessel *Lucy*, bound for America, and after thirty-five days of tossing and buffeting on the stormy Atlantic, landed in New York harbor. With empty pockets, but a stout heart and skilful, willing hands, he worked his way from New York to Philadelphia, where he spent three weeks with his brother Balthazar. While in Philadelphia, Mr. Singer was married to Mary Barbara Schester, his countrywoman, who also had made the voyage to America in the *Lucy*. After their marriage Mr. Singer and his bride settled in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, where he was employed as a day laborer on the farm of John McCoy, father of Hon. W. B. McCoy, of Delaware. Mr. Singer received eleven dollars per month for the first year, and for the second twelve dollars per month. The young couple were frugal and industrious, and by working as laborers until 1867, they saved money enough to enable them to rent a small farm, on which Mr. Singer began business as a market gardener. In 1869 Mr. Singer purchased his present home, a farm of 53 acres, known as the Batton place. The price of the farm was $3,100.

Mr. Singer's assets were one hundred dollars, frugal, industrious habits, sound health and indomitable energy. For thirty-five years he has been cultivating this farm, and has not only paid every dollar of debt, but after making many improvements, building a comfortable dwelling, barn and out buildings, has added acre after acre until he is the owner of 80 acres of fertile land, well-tilled and in excellent order. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Singer enlisted at Wilmington, in September, 1862, in Company H, Third Maryland Cavalry, Colonel Kirby, Captain Coulfield, and served his adopted country for three years and one month. He took part in the Seven Days battle, in which he received a sword wound in the right arm, and in a number of minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., in September, 1865. While in the army, Mr. Singer did not spend a single day in the hospital, but he is now suffering from the effects of the hardships which he then endured. Mr. Singer was at first a Republican, afterwards a Democrat and following his convictions, has again become an active worker in the Republican ranks. Kind-hearted and generous, he has a large circle of friends, and is esteemed and honored in the community for his integrity and business ability. The children of John and Mary B. (Schester) Singer are: I. Henry; II. John B., died in youth; III. George, died in youth. Mr. Singer, his wife and family, are members of the M. E. church. Mrs. Singer is a beneficent Christian woman, active in all good works.

Henry B. Singer was born in White Clay Creek hundred, in 1858. He was educated in public schools of the district, and has spent his whole life on the home farm with his parents. Like his father, he is a member of the Republican party. Henry Singer was married in July, 1879, to Mary Guthrie, a native of New Castle county. Their children are: I. Bertha B., an efficient teacher in White Clay Creek hundred; II. William; III. Joseph; IV. George, died in infancy. Mr. Henry Singer and his wife are devout members of the M. E. church.

JOHN H. MARVEL, 2, Stanton, Del., son of John H. and Sarah (Miller) Marvel, was born in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 22, 1859.

Charles Marvel, grandfather of John H. Marvel, was born in Chester county, Pa., and was of Scotch descent. He spent his entire life in Chester county as a farm laborer. He was an industrious, honest man. In politics he was a Federalist, and afterward a Whig. Charles Marvel was married, in Chester county, to Leah ——; they had children: I. John H.; II. Deborah (Mrs. Thomas Brown), of Wilmington, widow; III. Charles, of Ohio; IV. Rebecca (Mrs. James Johnson), deceased; V. James, of Maryland; VI. Erastus S., of Philadelphia. Three children died young. Mr. Marvel died in Chester county and was buried in the West Hampton Baptist churchyard. Mrs. Marvel died in Wilmington and was buried in Asbury churchyard. She was a member of the Baptist church.

John H. Marvel was born in Chester county, Pa., September 19, 1830. He entered the public schools of the neighborhood, but obtained only a limited education, as it was necessary for him early in life to earn his own support. He began as a laborer for the farmers in Chester county, and after a time was able to lease a farm. He continued farming as a tenant in Chester county for eleven years, and then removed to Philadelphia. In that city he began shoe-making. Although he had never served an apprenticeship at the trade, he quickly developed into a skilled workman. From Philadelphia he went to Wilmington, Del., two years later to Brandywine hundred, and two years afterward, in 1864, he came to Stanton. In each of these places he worked at his self-taught trade, and in Stanton he added that of masonry, which he acquired as he did shoe-making. For the past thirty-four years he has followed both occupations in Stanton. He is well-known and respected here. He is sexton of the Presbyterian church, a member of Diamond Lodge, No. 16, K. of P., of Marshallton, Del., and a Republican in his political views. John H. Marvel was married in Reading, Pa., in 1855, to Sarah Miller, born in Berks county, Pa., and of German descent. They had children: I. Anna (Mrs. Moses Jerrell), deceased; II. Mary Emma, died young; III. John H., 2; IV. Jennie (Mrs. Clinton Steel), of Mill Creek hundred; V. Ulysses G., employed in Kiamensi Woolen Mills, married Ella R. Megargee, of Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del.; VI. Frederick L., employed in the woolen mills, married Mary Radcliff. Mrs. Marvel died in Stanton in 1871, and was buried in the M. E. graveyard at Newport, Del. She was a good woman, and had many friends.

John H. Marvel, 2, attended the public schools of Stanton until he was thirteen years old. Then he started to work at Dean & Pilling's woolen mills in Stanton. His wages were fifty cents per day. After several years there he removed to the Kiamensi mills in Mill Creek hundred. He was employed there in the carding department until 1888, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the branch mill in Stanton. Here he has spent the past ten years, giving satisfaction to his employers by his zealous and intelligent discharge of his duties and holding the esteem of his subordinates by his firm treatment of them. Mr. Marvel is a Republican but does not take an active part in politics.

John H. Marvel, 2, was married in 1880, in Christiana, Del., to Ella Zebley. Mrs. Marvel was born in Wilmington. They had children: I. Frank, employed in woolen mill; II. William; III. John; IV. Anna; V. Laura; VI. Jennie; VII. Ella. The members of the family of Mr. Marvel attend the Presbyterian church.

JOHN N. BARLOW, Stanton, Del., son of Nicholas and Lydia (Lane) Barlow, was born in Holmesburg, Philadelphia county, Pa., October 11, 1848.

Nicholas Barlow, father of John N. Barlow, was born in Appoquinimink hundred, New Castle county, Del., and received a good English education in the district schools. He learned milling, and after he had acquired his trade, removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he obtained a position as lock-tender on the canal of the Pennsylvania company. Afterwards he came east with his family, and settled in Holmesburg, Philadelphia county. He followed his trade there until his death. He was a well-informed man and a diligent Bible student. Politically, he was a Democrat. Nicholas Barlow married Lydia Lane, born in Appoquinimink hundred. Her father was killed in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow had children: I. Mary (Mrs. Charles Jackson), of Chester county, Pa.; II. Lydia (Mrs. Levi Travis), died in Steward, Ill.; III.

Maria, married Jacob Thomas, who was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864; IV. George, died during the Civil War, was a member of the Fourth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry; V. Charles, died in Salisbury prison, N. C., was a member of the Fourth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry; VI. Louise (Mrs. Henry Rumer), of White Clay Creek hundred; VII. John N.; VIII. Emma (Mrs. Samuel Jones), of Wilmington, Del. Five children died young. Nicholas Barlow died in Holmesburg, in 1854, and was buried in the M. E. cemetery of that place. He was an active member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Barlow died in Philadelphia, in 1889, and was buried in Bustleton cemetery. She was an honored member of the M. E. church, and a good wife and mother.

John N. Barlow attended the public schools of White Clay Creek hundred for a short time. When he was eight years old he began working on a farm, and continued it for several years. Then he went to Philadelphia, and was employed in a butcher shop for twelve months. For the next two years, he was engaged at Frankford arsenal, and in 1864 he secured a position in the iron-rolling mills at Marshallton, Del., which he held for a year. Then he obtained employment in the Kiamensi woolen mills in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, operated by Dean & Pilling. In 1875 he was placed in charge of the spinning department of the Kiamensi woolen mills at Stanton. For the past twenty-three years he has been a very capable foreman, giving satisfaction to his employers, and winning the esteem of the men in his department. Mr. Barlow is a member of ———— Lodge No. 26, F. & A. M., of Newport, Del., of Diamond Lodge, No. 16, K. of P., of Marshallton, Del.; and of a lodge of the A. O. U. W., at Newport. He is a Republican, but has never sought office.

John N. Barlow was married in 1871, at Kiamensi, Mill Creek hundred, to Eliza J., daughter of Joshua Simpers, a well-known citizen of Stanton. Their children are: I. Charles, weaver in woolen mill, married Eva Guthrie; II. Sadie, at home; III. John, employed in Stanton woolen mills; IV. George; V. Joseph; VI. Gertrude. Mr. Barlow and family attend the M. E. church.

AARON BAKER, P. O. McClellandsville, New Castle county, Del., was born in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pa., February 13, 1817.

Aaron Baker is a descendant of one of the oldest and most honorable families of Delaware county, Pa. He was educated in the subscription schools of his native township, and remained on the home farm, assisting with the work and learning the principles of husbandry, until he was twenty-one. In 1839, Mr. Baker began farming on shares for his uncle, Israel Vogdes. Four years afterwards he removed to Chester county, Pa., where he dealt in live stock, traveling through the county and shipping to the eastern markets. In 1849 Mr. Baker removed to Delaware, and purchased his present home, the Vogdes farm, then consisting of 110 acres of unimproved land situated near McClellandsville, White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county. For more than fifty years Mr. Baker has been cultivating this land. With unremitting industry, he has toiled early and late, clearing and tilling the land, until by patient labor he has turned a barren waste into fertile fields. Besides enriching the land, Mr. Baker has improved his property by erecting a comfortable dwelling with a barn and out buildings, and by planting orchards of peach and other fruit trees. He not only harvests large crops of grain, but is particularly successful in raising fine cattle and choice fruits. Mr. Baker is a Republican, a life long worker in the ranks. He cast his first vote for W. H. Harrison in 1840, and his last for William McKinley. He has never sought political honors, but has served for some time on the board of school commissioners. Mr. Baker's industry and integrity have won the respect and confidence of the community. For many years he has been one of the directors of the National Bank of Newark, Del. He is interested in all the affairs of the district, anxious to promote its agricultural interests, and is a member of Grange No. 5, P. of H.

Aaron Baker was married in Philadelphia, Pa., to Sarah Ann, daughter of Thomas James, a well-known citizen of Chester county, Pa., where his daughter, Mrs. Baker, was born. Their children are: I. Wellington, died in youth; II. Francis L., machinist, Wilmington, Del., attended the public schools of Chester county, and completed his course at Delaware College; III. Sarah L. (Mrs. Elias P. Crossan), of White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del. Mrs. Baker died at

her home in New Castle county, Del., in February, 1891; she is buried at the Head of Christiana church cemetery. Mr. Baker was early instructed in the peaceful doctrines of the Society of Friends; he is kindhearted, benevolent, and liberal in his views upon religious subjects.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG, P. O. Christiana, New Castle county, Del., son of Robert and Mary (Price) Armstrong, was born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 31, 1832.

William Armstrong, grandfather of Robert Armstrong, was a descendant of one of the old Swedish families who were the earliest settlers of Delaware. He owned and cultivated a tract of land in Christiana hundred, New Castle county. During the struggle for independence, William Armstrong shouldered his musket, and shared the hardships and triumphs of the Continental army. He was a brave soldier, and as the reward of valor, was promoted step by step until, at the end of the war, he was Major Armstrong, a title by which he was always called. He devoted his attention to husbandry, and spent his whole life on his farm, improving the land and erecting suitable buildings. Mr. Armstrong was a Whig, interested in the welfare and progress of the district, and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens for his industry and integrity. The children of William Armstrong and his wife, Ann Armstrong, are: I. Robert; II. Poulson; III. William; IV. James; V. George D.; VI. Evelina (Mrs. Thomas Lyman); VII. Ann; VIII. Rachel (Mrs. Charles Morrison), of Pencader hundred, New Castle county. Mr. Armstrong and his wife were members of St. James Episcopal church. He died at his home in Christiana hundred, and is buried in the cemetery adjoining St. James' church. He was a kind, devoted husband and father. His widow also died on the homestead, and is buried beside her husband.

Mr. Armstrong's father, Robert Armstrong, was born on the homestead in Christiana hundred, in 1806. He received a good English education in the public schools of his hundred, and being a thoughtful, intelligent youth, continued to improve his mind by reading and study at home. He spent his life in the cultivation of the soil; but although he was a progressive, scientific farmer, he did not confine his attention to agricultural subjects; he was a thoughtful observer of current events, and an interesting talker on the topics of the day. Mr. Armstrong remained at home assisting his father on the homestead until he attained his majority, when he began farming for himself, renting the Caine property in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county. After cultivating this land for eighteen years he removed to the Wilson farm near Newark, Del., where he remained for four years. Industry and frugality had enabled Mr. Armstrong to accumulate sufficient capital to purchase a homestead. He therefore bought 150 acres of the Spradley tract, in Pencader hundred, New Castle county, paying fifty dollars per acre. He immediately began improving and beautifying this property. Mr. Armstrong spent the remainder of his life on this farm, and by his intelligent, liberal management greatly increased its value. He was very successful, not only in general farming, but in raising fine cattle. Mr. Armstrong was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, but since the war of the Rebellion, and the subsequent legislation establishing equal rights of suffrage for the races, he has voted the Democratic ticket. Robert Armstrong was married in Christiana hundred to Mary, daughter of Spencer Price, a citizen of Christiana hundred, where Mrs. Armstrong was born. Their children are: I. William, died in early manhood; II. Robert; III. Spencer, died in the prime of life; IV. Ann Elizabeth, died in youth; V. Mary (Mrs. Joseph Brooks); VI. Adeline (Mrs. William Coverdale), of Wilmington, Del.; VII. Anna Julia (Mrs. Robert H. Morrison), of White Clay Creek hundred; VIII. Naomi (Mrs. Lewis Lynman); IX. A child who died in infancy. Mr. Armstrong and his wife were members of St. James Episcopal church, in which he was a warden for many years. He died at his home in White Clay Creek hundred, in 1878, and is buried in the cemetery adjoining St. James' church. His widow died at the homestead in 1864, and is interred in the family burial place in St. James' cemetery. She was a devout Christian, and an active, efficient worker in the church.

Robert Armstrong attended the public schools of White Clay Creek hundred, and completed his scholastic studies at Newark Academy, under Professor Polk. He re-

mained at home until he was twenty-seven, assisting his father in the cultivation of the homestead, and acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the principles of husbandry, and a taste for the quiet pleasure of rural life. In 1859 Mr. Armstrong began farming for himself, renting the Wilson property, a farm of 180 acres of arable land situated near Newark, Del. After cultivating this place for some years he removed to Pencader hundred, New Castle county, and for two years rented the Bradley farm. In 1865 Mr. Armstrong purchased his present home, formerly known as the Seckler farm, consisting of 155 acres of fertile land, situated in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county. Mr. Armstrong is not only a successful, but a scientific and progressive farmer. He has greatly improved his property, erecting buildings, planting orchards and establishing a dairy whose products command the highest prices. Mr. Armstrong's well-tilled fields yield abundant crops of grain, while his cattle are of the best breeds and in excellent condition. He also pays particular attention to market gardening, attending market and himself disposing of the products of his farm, dairy and orchard. Like his father he was a Whig, but was opposed to equal suffrage rights, and has since the war of the Rebellion, identified himself with the Democratic party. His fellow-citizens, recognizing his intelligence and business ability, have called him to serve as road commissioner for six years and as school commissioner for nine years. Mr. Armstrong's genial, friendly manner makes him a general favorite, while his industry and integrity have won the respect and confidence of the community.

Robert Armstrong was married in White Clay Creek hundred, in 1861, to Jane, daughter of Captain William Brooks, of New Castle county. Mrs. Armstrong was born in New Castle. Their children are: I. Margaret, married B. A. Groves, an employee of the Kiamensi Woolen Mills, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county; II. William, died aged seventeen; III. Annie May (Mrs. John Taylor), of New Castle hundred; IV. Fanny, educated in the public schools of White Clay Creek hundred, graduated from Newark Academy, for twelve years a successful teacher in the public schools of White Clay Creek and Pencader hundreds; V. Agnes, died in youth; VI. Jennie, a graduate of Newark Academy, and a teacher in the public schools, married Daniel Maloney, blacksmith, Red Lion, Del.; VII. Eleanor Thena; VIII. Robert L.; IX. Harvey Spencer; X. May Morrison; XI. Elsie. Mr. Armstrong, his wife and family, are members of St. James' Episcopal church. Mrs. Armstrong's kind, thoughtful manner and fine conversational powers add greatly to the attractions of her genial, hospitable home.

GEORGE A. CASHO, P. O. Newark, Del., son of George and Ann (Ash) Casho, was born in Cecil county, Md., October 19, 1818.

The Casho family is of Huguenot origin. Jacob Casho, grandfather of George A. Casho, was born in France near the beginning of the eighteenth century, but at the age of seven, accompanied his parents to Germany, when they, with many of their countrymen, left their home on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in the reign of Louis Fourteenth. Jacob Casho was educated in Germany, and there also he learned silk-weaving. When he reached manhood, he came to America and settled in Wilmington, Del., in that section of the city known as Quaker Hill. There he learned baking, and established himself in business as a cracker baker. He had been thus engaged for a number of years, when the revolt of the American colonies against the tyranny of George III caused the great struggle on this continent between English-speaking people. Jacob Casho knew what restriction of liberty meant and he was quick to join the army of the colonists. As a native Frenchman, he was detailed to the staff of General Lafayette, when that lover of justice and freedom came to America to aid with his sword and his fortune, the heroic people who resisted British oppression. Mr. Casho acted as interpreter for the French ally during his service under General Washington, and was a valued aid to him. After the Revolution, Jacob Casho removed from Wilmington to Cecil county, Md., and purchased a tract of land near Iron Hill. There he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. He also devoted some time to the weaving of saddle girths, on hand looms which he erected for that purpose in his home. He was widely known and greatly re-

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spected because of his strong personality and his services during the Revolution. In his political views he was a follower of Thomas Jefferson. Jacob Casho married Miss Critzen, and had children: I. Mary (Mrs. Thomas Howard), of Elkton, Md.; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. James Scott); III. Sarah (Mrs. Jacob Ash); IV. George; V. Anna (Mrs. Samuel Holland). Mr. Casho died in Cecil county, Md., in 1823; his remains and those of his wife were buried in the Head of Christiana Presbyterian churchyard. Mr. Casho and his family were members of the Presbyterian church.

George Casho, father of George A. Casho, was born in Wilmington, Del., and received a good education. He was afterward apprenticed to a blacksmith and wheelwright, and followed those trades throughout his life, erecting his shops at the Frenchtown X Roads, Cecil county, Md. He, like his father, was a believer in the political doctrines taught by Thomas Jefferson, and added to them those of Andrew Jackson. George Casho married Ann Ash, a member of an old Eastern Shore (Md.) family. Their children were: I. Jacob, of Newark, retired; II. George A.; III. Mary Ann, deceased; IV. Sarah (Mrs. Thomas Reece), deceased; V. Eliza (Mrs. William F. Mote), of Newark. Mr. Casho died at Iron Hill, Md., in 1842; Mrs. Casho died at the same place, and both were buried in the Head of Christiana graveyard. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

George A. Casho acquired his education in subscription schools in Cecil county, Md. When still a mere boy he obtained employment on a farm at wages of $3 per month, and continued for several years to be thus employed. When the construction of the P., W. & B. R. R. was begun, he was engaged to drive a team, and was paid for this $10 per month. In 1836 he obtained a situation as track-layer, and then received $1.25 per day. In 1837 Mr. Casho came to Delaware, and was engaged to cut timber and help about the sawmill of William Johnson, on the land where Mr. Casho now resides, in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county. In 1842 he was made manager of the mill, and the next year Mr. Johnson received him into partnership. For ten years he conducted the operation of the mill and a farm in a profitable manner. In 1853 the firm of William Johnson & Co., machinists, began the manufacture of farm implements, etc. In 1857 Mr. Casho retired from the firm and has devoted the past forty-one years to the cultivation of his farm of 100 acres in White Clay Creek hundred. Mr. Casho is a good example of the self-made man who has had a successful career, because of his industry and thrift. He is intelligent and well-read, and in his community none stands higher in the general esteem. He is a member of the Grange, and has been a life-long Democrat. His first vote was cast in 1840 for Martin VanBuren for President.

In 1842, in White Clay Creek hundred, George A. Casho married Elizabeth, daughter of James Mote, a well-known citizen of Mill Creek hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Casho have children: I. James M., farmer, of Cecil county, Md.; II. Anna, a woman of culture and refinement, at home; III. George, at home; IV. Margaret (Mrs. John L. Hanna), of Baltimore, was a school teacher. Mrs. Casho died in June, 1876, and was buried in the Head of Christiana churchyard. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, as are Mr. Casho and his surviving family.

WILLIAM J. WHITTEN, P. O. Christiana, Del., son of Thomas and Annie C. (Campbell) Whitten, was born at Campbell's Shops, near Wilmington, Del., February 12, 1848.

Thomas Whitten, father of William J. Whitten, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, and there followed the occupation of a farmer. After his marriage, he came to America in a sailing vessel. The winds blew him and his bride slowly across the ocean, and it was eight weeks before the port of Philadelphia was reached. Mr. and Mrs. Whitten went immediately to Wilmington, Del., and the former was engaged to cultivate one of the DuPont farms in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county. He remained there a few years, then went to the Green farm, in the same hundred, for several years; then leased the Campby farm in Christiana hundred, near Newport; thence went to New Castle hundred, and was tenant on the Spencer D. Coe farm until 1860. Mr. Whitten then purchased the William Oliver farm of 265 acres in White Clay Creek hundred, and died there six months later. He was a Whig

in his political views. Thomas Whitten married in Ireland Mary E. Lyttle, a native of County Fermanagh. They had children, all born in America: I. Thomas, of Wilmington; II. George, died in early manhood; III. John, died in middle age; IV. David; V. William J.; VI. Charles, died young; VII. Joseph, ship carpenter, of Wilmington. Thomas Whitten died in 1860; his widow died on the farm in White Clay Creek hundred, January 30, 1865; both were buried in Mount Salem P. E. churchyard. Mrs. Whitten was an excellent woman, devout, and a good mother.

William J. Whitten attended the public schools of New Castle hundred, of Stanton, White Clay Creek hundred and Newark Academy, under Professor E. D. Porter. He assisted his father on the farm until the latter's death, and afterward had charge of it until 1865. In that year he leased a farm of 90 acres in Mill Creek hundred and spent a few years there. Then he returned to the home farm, and has lived there since, managing it in partnership with his brother David. They are extensively and successfully engaged in stock-raising, market-gardening and the cultivation of grain. William J. Whitten is a practical, modern farmer, who gives careful attention to his stock and other products, and finds a continued study of his occupation as necessary as it is to the success of any other industry. He is recognized as a man of intelligence and force, and has served as school commissioner for five years, and as road commissioner for one term. He is a member of Christiana Castle, No. 20, K. G. E., has passed through all the chairs, and is a member of the Grand Castle of the State of Delaware. He is a consistent Republican.

On December 25, 1874, in Philadelphia, William J. Whitten was married to Annie C. Campbell, born in Glasgow, Scotland. Their children are: I. William James, at home; II. David Thomas, at home; III. Oliver C.; IV. Harrison Morton. Three children, George, Oliver and ———, died young. Mr. Whitten and family are members of the M. E. church.

Mrs. Whitten is a daughter of the late David Campbell, of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Campbell was a wheelwright, and married Mary Ann Brown, of Londonderry, Ireland, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Campbell died in Glasgow, and his widow returned to her native Londonderry, with her daughter. When Mrs. Whitten was twelve years old she came to America on the sailing vessel *Village Bell*. She was in charge of some friends, and was given into the care of her uncle, William Campbell, of Christiana, Del., with whom she made her home until her marriage. She is an admirable wife and mother, with her Scotch firmness and wit, and strong love for her family. She is an earnest Christian woman and has a place in the affections of all who know her.

JAMES TIBBITT, P. O. Ogleton, Del., son of Samuel (?) and Rebecca Tibbitt, was born near Smyrna, Kent county, Del., November 8, 1852.

His father died when James Tibbitt was three years old, and as soon as he had sufficient strength to load a wagon or guide a plow, he was employed by the farmers in his neighborhood. He had attended the Garman public school for a short time, and obtained there all the training he ever received from teachers. He worked on farms in Kent county, Del., and later in Cecil county, Md., until he was twenty-two years old, when he went to Wilmington and engaged in carpentry. This trade he followed successfully for several years, and then became a contractor for excavating and hauling. Under energetic and careful direction, his business grew rapidly and became very profitable. He frequently owned as many as fifteen horses, and employed a large number of men in carrying out his contracts. In 1886, he purchased a tract of 100 acres near Ogleton, Del., to which he removed in 1896. For the past two years, he has given his personal attention to his farm, has added many improvements to the dwelling house, barns, etc., and has begun the raising of live stock on an extensive scale. Mr. Tibbitt has well deserved his prosperity. He began life for himself without a dollar, and his industry and integrity have gained him a competence. In addition to his farm in White Clay Creek hundred, on which he resides, he owns a number of properties in Wilmington. He is a Republican but liberal in his political views.

In 1876, James Tibbitt married Amanda Ellen, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Tyson, of Wilmington. They had children: I.

Viola M., at school; II. Charles Henry, at home; III. Anna Florence, died at the age of three years; IV. Rebecca Adella, died in infancy. Mrs. Amanda Tibbitt died in 1887, and was buried in River View cemetery, Wilmington. She was a member of the M. E. church. James Tibbitt married, on August 21, 1889, as his second wife, Anna Belle, daughter of George W. and Susan Ann Moore (McKensey), born in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county. Mrs. Tibbitt is a woman of many accomplishments, of happy disposition and a social favorite. Mr. Tibbitt and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

George W. Moore, father of Mrs. Anna Tibbitt, was born in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, December 1, 1822. His grandfather, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage, was a soldier in the colonial army during the Revolutionary War, and his grandmother was so harassed by the British soldiers that she removed from her home in Delaware to a safer place across the state line in Pennsylvania. There James Moore, father of George W. Moore, was born. After peace was declared, Mrs. Moore returned to Delaware with her young son, and rejoined her husband. James Moore was a millwright until his marriage, when he turned his attention to farming, in which he was engaged in New Castle county, Del., and Cecil county, Md., until within a few years before his death, when he removed to Newark, Del., and made his home with his son, George W. Mr. Moore enlisted in a volunteer company of infantry during the War of 1812, and was assigned to guard duty at New Castle, Del. He was a Republican, and afterward a Democrat, in his political views. James Moore married Martha Kennett, born in York county, Pa., a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution. They had children: I. Jane (Mrs. James R. Reynolds), died in Cecil county, Md.; II. Ann (Mrs. Washington Woodward), deceased; III. Eliza (Mrs. E. Lamborn), of Lancaster, Pa.; IV. John, deceased; V. Robert, deceased; VI. William M., deceased; VII. Sarah (Mrs. William W. Bowers), of Wilmington, widow; VIII. George W.; IX. James T., of Cumberland, Md. Mr. Moore died in Newark; his widow died in Cecil county, Md.; both were buried in Sharp's graveyard in Cecil county, Md.

George W. Moore attended public schools in Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., and in Cecil county, Md. In the former county he learned shoemaking with his brother, William M., and carried on that trade in Mill Creek hundred, Christiana and Newark, until 1876. In that year he removed to Wilmington, where he worked as a shoemaker until 1890, and then retired. In his seventy-seventh year he is still robust in constitution and genial in disposition. He has always supported the Democratic party but has never held nor sought office. In Wilmington, in 1852, George W. Moore married Susan Ann, daughter of Tobias and Maria (Tyson) McKensey, born in Cecil county, Md., and of Scotch-Irish descent. Their children are: I. James, of Wilmington, engaged in railroad service; II. Ella (Mrs. George W. Tyson), of Wilmington; III. Anna Belle (Mrs. James Tibbitt); IV. Lavinia Jane (Mrs. William Derrickson), of New Haven, Conn.; V. Charles, barber, of Wilmington; VI. George L., died young. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, with their family, attend the Presbyterian church.

OLIVER ROTHWELL, P. O. Christiana, New Castle county, Del., was born in White Clay Creek hundred, January 28, 1862. His grandfather, Jacob Rothwell, was a well-known and respected citizen of Christiana hundred, who passed his life on his farm, and died there. He was an active member of Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church in Christiana hundred, and was buried in its graveyard. Jacob Rothwell married Deborah Brown, by whom he had three hildren: I. Benjamin, who resides in Christiana hundred; II. Mary (Mrs. Jacob Lyman); III. Abram, who is the father of Oliver Rothwell. Mrs. Rothwell also died on the farm, and was buried in the cemetery of the Red Clay Creek Presbyterian church, to which organization she was devotedly attached, and of which she was an active member.

Abram Rothwell was born in Christiana hundred in 1819. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and was a close student and earnest reader. After learning carpentry, he followed that occupation for seventeen years in Wilmington. On March 17, 1853, he removed to White Clay Creek hundred, where he began farming on the Canby

tract of 100 acres. Here he remained, actively engaged in rural pursuits until his death in 1885. His remains lie in the family burying ground in the Presbyterian churchyard at Christiana. Mr. Rothwell was a Whig, and naturally drifted into the Republican party. He held the office of school commissioner, and was highly respected by all who knew him. Abram Rothwell married Sarah J. Buckingham, born at Marshallton, Del., daughter of James Buckingham, a well known miller of that place. They had children: I. Mary, at home; II. Deborah, also at home; III. Jacob, of Wilmington; IV. James, a carpenter of Philadelphia; V. Richard, of New Castle hundred; VI. Sarah J.; VII. Oliver. Mrs. Rothwell died in 1890, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Christiana. She and her husband were members of the M. E. church, of which Mr. Rothwell was a trustee.

Oliver Rothwell received his education in the public schools of Ogleton. He has devoted his business life to farming. Since the death of his father, he has farmed the homestead and made a success of raising grain and stock, and market produce in general. Mr. Rothwell is a Republican, but not an office seeker. He is a social, genial gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet. But few persons enjoy the esteem of their neighbors as does Oliver Rothwell.

HON. WILLIAM FOX SMALLEY, P. O. Choate, Del., son of Henry Langstaff and Tabitha B. (Mulford) Smalley, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., September 6, 1832.

The Smalley family is of French origin. The first of the name who came from France settled in Piscataway, N. J., many years ago and secured large tracts of land from the Indians. There they devoted themselves to the cultivation of their broad acres and built the homestead which has ever since remained in the possession of their descendants.

Henry Smalley, grandfather of William Fox Smalley, was born on the homestead at Piscataway. He was educated in the schools of the vicinity, and at Princeton College. After his graduation from this institution, he studied theology, and was ordained a minister in the Baptist church. For half a century he was a faithful pastor and a kindly helper to all in need. Immediately after his ordination in Cumberland county, N. J., he was installed as pastor of the Baptist congregation at Roadstown, and there labored zealously and effectively until he approached his last years. He must have been an ideal preacher of the last century type, traveling on horseback through his charge, giving in marriage, cheering the desponding soul, rejoicing with the successful frontiersmen in the mastery over the rough forces of nature, strengthening the faint heart, helping in the daily labor and pronouncing the benediction over the coffin, a practical, loved and loving spiritual guide, and a valued temporal adviser. He was a minister of exceeding piety and much learning, an earnest and forcible preacher. For this half century of continuous and self-sacrificing labor among his people he received little remuneration, besides the vegetables, grain and fruits which came to all rural pastors from their appreciative congregations. Mr. Smalley did not, however, stand in need of a liberal salary. He owned a tract of land which he cultivated, and which yielded him a sufficiency for his wants. But in the last years of his work as a pastor, his parishioners voted him an annual salary of $300 in recognition of his unselfish and saving labors among them. Rev. Henry Smalley married Miss Fox, a native of New Jersey, of English descent. They had children: I. John, a prominent attorney-at-law of New York; II. Henry Langstaff, farmer; III. William, farmer. Mr. Smalley died in Bowentown, N. J., and was buried in the Baptist graveyard at Bridgeton; his wife was buried by his side.

Henry Langstaff Smalley was born in Bowentown, N. J., in 1805, and was educated in the district schools of Cumberland county, and in Bridgeton Academy. He became a very proficient English and Latin scholar. The first forty years of his life were spent on a farm in Cumberland county. In 1846 he removed to Philadelphia, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business in partnership with John D. Milford. Two years later, he disposed of his interest in the store, and, coming to Delaware, purchased the old Inskip mill at Christiana, New Castle county. This mill, which has since been known as the Smalley mill, he operated until his death, three years later. Mr. Smalley was a successful business man and a large real estate owner. He was a man of wide reading and a delight-

ful companion. Politically, he supported the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson, but he never aspired to office. Henry Langstaff Smalley married in Bowentown, N. J., Tabitha B., daughter of Isaac L. Mulford, a descendant of early settlers of New Jersey. Mrs. Smalley was born in Roadstown, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley had children: I. James, merchant of Christiana, Del.; II. Isaac M., retired farmer, of Bridgeton, N. J.; III. William Fox; IV. Mary (Mrs. William E. Heisler), died in Bridgeton, N. J.; V. John, ex-mayor of Bridgeton. Mr. Smalley died in Christiana in 1851; his widow died in Bridgeton in 1886; both were buried in the Baptist churchyard at Roadstown, N. J.

William Fox Smalley spent nearly all of his youth in institutions of learning. He attended the public schools of Bridgeton and Philadelphia, the seminaries at Fairfield and at Charlotteville, N. Y., Union College, under Eliphalet Knott, and entered the Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under Dr. Fowler, to pursue the prescribed course there, and fit himself for the bar. When he had been in that institution for a year, his plans were frustrated by the death of his father, and he abandoned his professional studies. Returning to Christiana, he took charge of the Smalley mill. Improvements were made at an expenditure of $15,000, and for more than twenty years, he operated it very profitably as a flouring mill and a manufactory. Then he disposed of it. In 1887 he established himself in the general merchandise business at Harmony, on the B. & O. R. R. in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county. During the past eleven years, he has conducted this enterprise very successfully. He deals in general merchandise, lumber, phosphate, lime, coal, etc. Mr. Smalley is one of the most extensive real estate owners in White Clay Creek hundred, and holds the titles to six large farms in New Castle county. He is well-known throughout the state, and is everywhere held in esteem. He is a progressive citizen, of broad business ideas and stern integrity, pleasing in conversation and well-informed. He is a Democrat, and in 1887 was elected to the legislature, in which body he served with much credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. He was a member of several important committees.

William Fox Smalley was married in Christiana, in March, 1862, to Mary E., daughter of Walter F. Southgate, a prominent broker of Baltimore, Md., and later of Christiana. Mrs. Smalley was born in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley have had twelve children, eight of whom died in infancy; those living are: I. William F., a well-known young attorney-at-law of Wilmington; II. Walter F., at home, married Mary Cannon, of White Clay Creek hundred; III. Warren L., at home; IV. Hampton F., of Philadelphia; all are educated and promising young men.

CHARLES PALMER DICKEY, P. O. Stanton, Del., son of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Guest) Dickey, was born in Stanton, Mill Creek hundred, New Castle county, Del., March 30, 1861.

The Dickey family is well known throughout New Castle county, Del., and Delaware county, Pa., where it has for many years held an honored place. Thomas Dickey, grandfather of Charles Palmer Dickey, was born in Delaware county and learned carpentry in Oxford, Chester county, Pa. To that trade he gave all his energies until he died, working at it in Delaware county and in portions of New Castle county. He adopted the political doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. Thomas Dickey married, in Oxford, Jane, daughter of Thomas Bunting, born in Oxford, her father being one of the oldest settlers of that town. Their children were: I. Benjamin, deceased; II. Margaret, married Lawrence McCannon, both deceased; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. Lewis Bennett), deceased; IV. Ann (Mrs. ——— McClurg); V. Charles H.; two died in infancy. Thomas Dickey died near Stanton; his widow died at the home of her son, Charles H. Dickey; both were members of the Presbyterian church, and were buried in the White Clay Creek Presbyterian churchyard.

Charles H. Dickey, father of Charles Palmer Dickey, was born in Oxford, Pa., October 23, 1833. After the death of his father in 1841, he removed with his mother to Stanton, and attended the public schools of that place. There he learned coopering, and then removed to Wilmington, where he was employed at his trade for nearly twenty years. Then he returned to Stanton and conducted a cooper shop for himself until 1882, in which year he engaged in the mercantile business.

For the past sixteen years he has continued in this occupation, and has established a very profitable business stand. Mr. Dickey is widely known and as generally respected. He is a Republican, but has never aspired to office. Charles H. Dickey was married in Wilmington to Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Guest, born in Delaware county, Pa. Their children are: I. Amer Chandler, deceased; II. Charles Palmer; III. Lydia, married Gilbert Chambers, blacksmith, of Newark, Del.; IV. Harriet; V. Benjamin L., farmer; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. Harry Willison); two died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey are members of the Stanton Presbyterian church, and the former is a trustee of the congregation.

Charles Palmer Dickey attended the public schools of Stanton, and afterward learned coopering under his father's instruction. Later he became a clerk in his father's store; then spent four years in the oyster trade and in butchering, and three years in the manufacture of ice cream, with gratifying financial results. During this time, he supplied Brandywine Springs with his products. In 1891, he formed a partnership with William Chandler in a creamery enterprise. The firm of Chandler & Dickey began business at Stanton, purchased improved machinery at a cost of more than one thousand dollars, and has for the past eight years conducted a large and profitable business. They pay out more than five hundred dollars per month to the farmers of the vicinity for milk; the firm enjoys the entire confidence of all with whom it deals, and the hearty support of the milk producers of that section. In 1895 Mr. Dickey bought the Maree farm of eighty acres in White Clay Creek hundred, on which he now resides. He has erected a large and comfortable dwelling, barns, etc., on this land. He is a progressive, clear headed, honorable business man, a careful student of mercantile conditions and a genial and popular gentleman. Mr. Dickey is secretary of Stanton Council, No. 20, A. O. U. W., of Stanton; a past grand of Unity Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., of Stanton, and a member of Diamond Lodge, No. 16, K. of P., of Marshallton. In his political views he is a Republican.

On December 31, 1890, in Lancaster, Pa., Charles Palmer Dickey was married to Mary, daughter of George O. Hensel, born in Lancaster. Mr. Hensel is a well known florist of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey have two children: I. Charles; II. Earl. Mr. Dickey is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JONATHAN JOHNSON, Newark, Del., son of Isaac and Mary (Jones) Johnson, was born near Milford, Sussex county, Del., February 1, 1856. Elisha Johnson, grandfather of Jonathan Johnson, was a farmer of Sussex county and died there. One of his children was Isaac.

Isaac Johnson was born near Bridgeville, Sussex county, Del., and was occupied throughout his life with agricultural pursuits in that county. In his political opinions he was a Whig. He married, in Sussex county, Mary Jones, of Welsh descent. Their children were: I. Elisha, deceased; II. William, of Rising Sun, Kent county, Del.; III. Jonathan; IV. George, died young; V. Caroline (Mrs. Lewis H. Ross), of Milford. Isaac Johnson died at Rising Sun, Del., March 21, 1898, and was buried in the cemetery of the I. O. O. F., at Camden, Del. Mrs. Johnson died in 1871, and was buried in the family graveyard at Milford Neck.

Jonathan Johnson was educated in the public schools of Milford Neck and worked at home until he was fifteen years old. Then he went to Philadelphia, and there learned brickmaking with T. B. & J. McVay. After five years in the Quaker City, Mr. Johnson returned to Milford and secured employment in the brickyards of T. H. McMichael, where he continued to work for seven years, and afterward worked for a year in Philadelphia. In 1886 he came to Newark, Del., and entered into partnership with Mr. McMichael. Four years later, he purchased that gentleman's interest in this enterprise, and since 1890 has conducted the extensive brick yards alone. The product of his manufactory is shipped to all parts of Delaware, and to many places in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Mr. Johnson manufactures 600,000 bricks yearly, and gives employment to sixteen persons. He is very industrious, and pays close personal attention to his establishment. Mr. Johnson is a member of Sacamaxis Tribe, No. 10, I. O. R. M., of Milford, and is a Republican in politics.

Jonathan Johnson was married in 1887, to Mary B. Deputy, born in Sussex county, daughter of B. B. Deputy, a market gardener

of Milford, Del. They have one child, Anna Mary, who is attending school. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian church.

RICHARD LOCKWOOD NAUDAIN, Middletown, New Castle county, Del., son of John M. and Mary R. (Lockwood) Naudain, was born on the Naudain homestead in New Castle county, Del., November 28, 1851.

Mr. Naudain is one of a long line of descendants of an old and illustrious Huguenot family of Nantes, Brittany. An exile for the faith, Elias Naudain found a civil and religious home in London, where his son, Elias Naudain, 2, was born. About 1682 Elias Naudain, 2, emigrated to the American plantations, and purchased several tracts of land in what is now New Castle county, Del.

Elias Naudain, great-grandfather of Richard Lockwood Naudain, was born in New Castle county, Del., in 1752. He held extensive tracts of land in Appoquinimink hundred, and owned the slaves employed on his various plantations. His force of character and upright life made him influential in the district, where he was loved as well as honored. Elias Naudain was married to Catherine (Skeer) McComb, widow of Jacob McComb. They had one child, Arnold Skeer. Mrs. Naudain had three children by her first marriage: I. Rev. Lawrence McComb, an eminent preacher of the M. E. church; II. and III. Mary and Catherine, both died in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Naudain and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. He was an elder and a member of the board of trustees of Drawyer's church. Mr. Elias Naudain and his wife died at the farm near Taylor's Bridge; both rest in the cemetery at Drawyer's church.

Arnold Skeer Naudain, grandfather of Richard L. Naudain, was born near Taylor's Bridge, Appoquinimink hundred, in 1778. His educational advantages were so limited that he may well be called self-educated. His youth was spent on his father's farm near Taylor's Bridge. Intelligent and thoughtful, his leisure moments were devoted to reading and study, and the long winter evenings were seasons of pleasure and improvement. In 1800 Mr. Naudain left the home farm, and purchased a tract of 350 acres, much of it timberland, in Appoquinimink hundred. He was an intelligent, scientific farmer, and made many improvements, building a comfortable dwelling with a barn and outbuildings. He afterwards erected a handsome dwelling, opposite his old home; here he spent the last years of his life, free from the cares and anxiety of business. Arnold Skeer Naudain was also an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was well-known throughout the state as an eloquent preacher and an upright, conscientious Christian, whose life fully exemplified his teaching. He was a devout student of the Bible, a man of strong character, and exercised a decided influence upon the community. The Rev. Arnold Naudain never accepted remuneration for his ministerial services, and to the end of his life gladly preached to the people. Through his exertions the well-known Salem church was erected, and after spending his energies in that cause, he filled the pulpit for many years. He owned numerous slaves, many of whom he had bought at sheriff's sales. Long before the anti-slavery party existed, the Rev. Arnold Naudain decided to give freedom to his negroes. Finding that death was near he made his will, appointing two of his sons his executors, and ordered that all his slaves, men and women, over thirty years of age, be given their unconditional freedom; and that all under thirty should be free when they reached that age. Mr. Naudain valued education, and earnestly endeavored to secure its benefits for his children. When Rev. Levi, afterwards Bishop Scott, had completed his college course, Mr. Naudain engaged him as a private tutor in his family, and with his usual thoughtful kindness opened his home that the children of his friends and neighbors might enjoy the same advantages. It was under his hospitable roof that Bishop Scott first felt a desire to consecrate his talents to the work of the ministry, and began, according to the advice of his friend, Mr. Naudain, to study theology.

The Rev. Arnold S. Naudain was married, February 1, 1805, to Jemima, daughter of Jacob Van Horne, whose ancestors were emigrants from Holland. Mrs. Naudain was born in Middletown, Del. Their children are: I. Elias Skeer, a farmer of Appoquinimink hundred, born August 5, 1806, married Sarah Ann, daughter of Christopher Brooks, of Newark, Del.; II. Jacob Van Horne, born

December 16, 1807, married a lady of New Castle county, Del.; III. Rachel (Mrs. William Wilson), born December 23, 1811; IV. Jemima, died young; V. Sarah Rebecca, born January 3, 1816, died in youth; VI. John, born October 11, 1817; VII. Emily McComb, born March 1, 1819, died June 15, 1890; VIII. Abraham, born April 11, 1821, died in youth; IX. Mary E., born July 24, 1827, married first to Samuel D. Norwood, of Baltimore, Md., and afterwards to John McCrone; X. Lydia Louise, born August 1, 1831, died in youth. The Rev. Arnold S. Naudain was a careful, devoted husband and father, a kind and considerate master; he was dearly beloved, and his loss was deeply mourned in the district for whose welfare he had so long and faithfully labored. His death, which was the result of cold taken while on a business trip to Wilmington, Del., occurred February 11, 1848. His wife, a devout member of the M. E. church, died March 3, 1848. Both are buried on the homestead, on land which he had set apart for a family burial place.

Mr. Naudain's maternal ancestors were of English descent. His grandfather, Richard Lockwood, son of John and Ann (Kirkley) Lockwood, was born in Kent county, Del., April 14, 1778. He received a good English education, and secured a clerkship in the dry goods store of Joseph White, at Middletown, Del. Mr. Lockwood remained in this store for some years, and afterwards became a partner in the firm of White & Lockwood. He served as a private in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Fort Casimir, New Castle county, Del. He was a famous marksman, and was known to kill a crow flying overhead, using a flint-lock musket loaded with ball. Owing to the dishonesty of a trusted clerk whom he had made a partner, the firm failed, and Mr. Lockwood was reduced to poverty. Nothing daunted, he began anew, with characteristic patience and courage, and not only paid every dollar of debt, but at his death owned 1,200 acres of land in Maryland and Delaware, besides a large amount of personal property. Mr. Lockwood was a zealous member of Union Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., of Middletown, and passed all the chairs. Richard Lockwood was married October 28, 1817, to Mary R., daughter of Edward and Lydia R. (Rothwell) Wilson. Their children are: I. Lydia Ann (Mrs. Samuel Price), of Maryland; II. Edward W.; III. Mary R. (Mrs. John M. Naudain); IV. Martha E., married Col. Joshua Clayton; V. William K.; VI. Sarah Frances (Mrs. Cyrus Tatman); VII. Letitia Louisa, married Professor A. M. Goldsborough, of Philadelphia, Pa.; VIII. John J.; IX. Richard T.; X. Margaretta R. (Mrs. Henry Clayton). Mr. Lockwood was a member and for a long time a vestryman of old St. Anne's P. E. church, and is buried in the cemetery adjoining that church.

John M. Naudain, father of Richard Lockwood Naudain, was born on the farm on which his son, Richard, now resides, in New Castle county, Del., October 11, 1817. He was educated at home under Bishop Scott, and completed his scholastic course at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J. He learned farming, and devoted his life to husbandry. After his father retired from active life, Mr. Naudain took charge of the homestead. He made many improvements on the property, and besides general farming, paid particular attention to the cultivation of choice peaches. He was one of the first and most extensive peach raisers in that part of the state. His orchards contain 8,000 trees of the best varieties, which yield large crops of fine fruit. Mr. Naudain was a Whig, active and influential in the community. In 1860, he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature, where he discharged his duties with characteristic promptness and fidelity. He was widely-known and esteemed for his good judgment and integrity. John M. Naudain was married to Mary R., daughter of Richard and Mary R. (Wilson) Lockwood, of Appoquinimink hundred. Their children are: I. Richard Lockwood; II. Mary J., married Captain William C. Eliason, of Baltimore, Md., president of the Tolchester Steamboat Company; III. John M., secretary and treasurer of same company, Baltimore; IV. Louise, married Robert M. Frances, of the same company. Mr. Naudain and his wife attended old St. Anne's P. E. church, in Appoquinimink hundred. He died at the homestead in 1864, and his wife in 1860; both are buried in the cemetery at St. Anne's church.

Richard Lockwood Naudain attended the public schools of Appoquinimink hundred, and Middletown Academy, graduating from

Newark Academy, at Newark, Del. After his graduation he secured a clerkship with Mr. Williamson, general merchant at Newark, Del., but resigned at the end of a year to accept a similar position with the firm of Reynolds Brothers, Middletown, Del. Mr. Naudain afterwards spent one year with Charles Tatman, general merchant, and late partner of his grandfather, Richard Lockwood. In 1874 Richard L. Naudain abandoned mercantile pursuits, and returning to the homestead devoted his energies to the cultivation of the soil. In 1878 he purchased the homestead, where he has spent the last twenty-four years. Mr. Naudain has greatly improved his property, planting orchards, and adding a large dairy. He pays particular attention to raising cattle and horses, and has none but the best breeds. Active and athletic, Mr. Naudain is not only a skillful and fearless equestrian, but has always delighted in all manly sports; in his younger days he was a base-ball player of some renown, and he is still an expert swimmer and oarsman. Mr. Naudain is a practical business man and an intelligent citizen, respected and esteemed in the community for his sound judgment and integrity. He is a Democrat, actively interested in local affairs, and a member of the Democratic county committee. In 1883-84 he was tax-collector of Appoquinimink hundred, and in 1888 was the party nominee for the State Legislature, but was defeated, the whole ticket being lost.

Richard Lockwood Naudain was married in Glasgow, Del., November 23, 1875, to Lillie J., daughter of Richard T. and Jeanette E. (Reed) Cann. Mrs. Naudain was born in Kirkwood, Pencader hundred. They have one child, Richard Louis, born August 19, 1876, who received his primary education in the public schools of the district and at Goldey's Business College, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Naudain and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

HON. ARNOLD NAUDAIN, M. D., who enjoyed the unusual distinction of being a man of note at once in the medical profession and in the sphere of politics, was one of the best known representatives of a family long held in high esteem in the state of Delaware. He was the eldest son of Andrew and Rebecca (Snow) Naudain, and was born January 6, 1790, at "Snowland," Kent county, Del.

About a century earlier, his ancestor, Helie, or Elias Naudain, became a settler in New Castle county, Del. The father of Elias Naudain, who bore the same name, was a native of Nantes, Brittany, and a mariner. Being in religious faith a Huguenot, he was forced to take refuge from persecution in London, where in 1682 he received a patent of naturalization for himself and family from Charles II. In this document three children of Elias and Gahel (Arnauld) Naudain, were named: I. Arnauld; II. Mary; and III. Elizabeth. Two children of Francoise and Elias, 2, were born in London, and baptized 1686-87, in the French Church in Threadneedle street. After settling, as has been said, in Delaware, Elias Naudain, 2, purchased several tracts of land in New Castle county, and built a brick mansion, which is still standing. He had not long been a resident of this country before he sought connection with the Presbyterian church, and as early as 1715 was made an elder of the congregation known as Drawyer's church. In 1717 he was a member of the first Synod of the Presbyterian church in America. The sons of Elias Naudain, 2, were: I. Elias, 3; II. Cornelius; III. Samuel; IV. Andrew; V. Arnold, 2, all of whom married and left descendants. The youngest of the sons, Arnold, 2, was born in 1723. Besides several daughters, he had sons: I. Elias, 4; II. Arnold, 3; III. John; IV. Andrew. Arnold Naudain, 2, died in 1796, and was interred in the cemetery at Drawyer's church.

Andrew Naudain, son of Arnold, 2, was born in 1758. He married Rebecca Snow, a daughter of a family which for more than a century had been settled in Maryland. Their children were: I. Arnold, 3; II. Elias, 5; III. Andrew; IV. Lydia (Mrs. John Eddowes); V. Anne (Mrs. Alexander V. Murphey); VI. Mary (Mrs. Daniel Cowgill); VII. Eliza (Mrs. Daniel Corbit). All of the family left descendants. The father, Andrew Naudain, died in 1819, and is interred at Naudain's Landing.

Dr. Arnold Naudain was graduated from Princeton College in 1808, at the unusually early age of eighteen. He became a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and after his graduation,

began practice at Odessa, Del., then called Cantwell's Bridge. He was still a very young man when he became surgeon of the Delaware Regiment, in the war of 1812. In 1822, 1824 and 1828, Dr. Naudain ran for Congress, each time against the same opponent, Hon. Louis McLane, who gained each election, indeed, but by a small majority, the votes being almost equally divided. Dr. Naudain was elected in 1825 to represent New Castle county in the state legislature, his brother, Elias Naudain, 5, being at the same time chosen from Kent county. Dr. Naudain was made speaker of the House, and filled the chair very acceptably. He was commissioned as judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Polk in 1828; and in January, 1830, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the senate occasioned by the resignation of his former opponent, Hon. Louis McLane. He took his seat on his fortieth birthday, January 6, 1830. Before the expiration of his term in the senate, he was, against his earnest protest, nominated for governor of Delaware; he was persuaded to allow the canvass to be made, which was done on both sides with great ardor and determination. The unusually large vote thus secured resulted in the election of Governor Bennett, by a majority of little more than fifty, the count being 4,220 to 4,166. This was in 1832, and in the following year, the doctor's able services in the senate were recognized by his election to that body for a second term. He served until June 17, 1836, when, finding his private affairs suffering for want of his personal attention, he resigned his seat in the senate, and returned to the practice of his profession. For some years he resided in Wilmington, and in 1841, he was appointed collector of that port, and superintendent of the light-houses on the Delaware. Relinquishing public life finally in 1845, he removed to Philadelphia, and there devoted himself to the practice of the healing art, giving to this his earliest calling the mental and physical vigor of his mature years, and continuing thus to serve his fellow-beings until obliged by the infirmities of advancing years to rest from his labors. In 1857, he returned to his native state, where he passed the decline of his life. His retirement from professional work was the cause of sincere regret to his numerous patients, to whom he was endeared not only by the skill and success with which he ministered to their needs, but by the courtesy and consideration, the firm and even temperament and the cheering manner which made his very presence a restorative power. He was a man of dignified and commanding exterior, but of sincere humility, benevolent and winning in his intercourse with others in age as in youth. His Christian character was manly, and became more and more manifest as his life approached its close. He was one of the founders of the Green Hill Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, and was its first elder, besides being repeatedly a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. He was the fourth in a line of elders, his great grandfather, his grandfather and his father having filled the same honorable and important office.

Dr. Arnold Naudain was married early in life to Mary, only daughter of Herman and Mary (Naudain) Schee. Mrs. Schee was a granddaughter of Arnauld Naudain, eldest son of Helie Naudain, the Huguenot refugee. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Naudain are as follows: I. James Schee, M. D.; II. Andrew Snow, married Mary P. Corbit, of Odessa, Del.; III. Rebecca A. (Mrs. Hugh Alexander), of Chicago, Ill.; IV. Mary H., married Dr. William Newell Hamilton, of Delaware; V. Elizabeth R., married Dr. James E. Ellis, of West Chester, N. Y.; VI. Catherine Louisa (Mrs. A. Boyd Hamilton), of Harrisburg, Pa.; VII. Lydia F., married Clayton A. Cowgill, M. D., of Dover, Del. Dr. Arnold Naudain died at Odessa, Del., January 4, 1872, aged eighty-two years. His remains were followed to their resting-place in the cemetery of Drawyer's church by a great number of relatives and friends; all his living children were present, together with grandchildren and several great grandchildren. His useful life and many noble and endearing qualities were commemorated in addresses by Rev. Drs. Crowell and Patton, of the Presbyterian, and Rev. Bishop Scott, of the Methodist church.

James Schee Naudain, M. D., eldest son of Hon. Arnold Naudain, M. D., and his wife Mary (Schee) Naudain, was born in Dover, Del., September 24, 1811. He received his education at West Point, and afterwards studied medicine in Baltimore and

Philadelphia. He practiced with eminent success at Middletown, Del., where his father had been engaged for thirteen years in professional work. He was a member of the State Medical Society of Delaware from the year 1832 until the end of his life. Dr. James Schee Naudain was married in 1832, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of James and Joanna (Foard) Blakiston, of Maryland. Mrs. Naudain died in 1883, after which Dr. Naudain resided in Wilmington until his own death, a year later. He died May 23, 1884, and his remains were interred in the burial ground of Drawyer's church.

GEORGE OWEN DEWEES, Brenford, Del., son of Daniel U. and Emma (Rayson) Dewees, was born in Harmony, Kent county, Md., March 28, 1860.

His great-grandfather was Walter Dewees, a native of Chester county, Pa. For many years he lived in Marsh, Chester county, and died there at the age of eighty-four. His wife was Ann Bull. One of their children, George Worthington Dewees, who was born in Chester county, Pa., obtained a position as clerk in the Snyder iron foundry, and filled it until the dissolution of the firm which operated the works. He then engaged in farming in Chester county, and continued there for a number of years. While a clerk in the iron foundry, George W. Dewees married the daughter of one of his employers. Their children were: I. Anna (Mrs. Jesse R. Eastburn), died in Bridgeport, Montgomery county, Pa.; II. Thomas B., married Miss Young, enlisted in the U. S. regular army and saw service in fighting Indians on the western frontier prior to the Civil War, re-enlisted in the Second U. S. Cavalry during the Civil War, was severely wounded by bullets in both arms and by a sabre cut on the face in the cavalry battle of Beverly Ford, Va., July 9, 1863, was captured and confined in Libby prison for twenty months, then taken to Charleston, S. C., and finally to Columbus, Ga., at the close of the war had the rank of major, returned to the west and was assigned to the Ninth U. S. Cavalry; he died in Philadelphia, leaving a widow and children; III. Sarah C. (Mrs. William A. Kennedy), of Kennedyville, Md.; IV. Daniel U. After the death of the first Mrs. Dewees, George W. Dewees married Louisa B. Holstein. He died in Bridgeport, Pa., about 1858; his widow resides in Norristown, Pa.

Daniel U. Dewees, father of George Owen Dewees, was born at Oley's Furnace, Berks county, Pa., January 4, 1832. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Chester county, Pa., and there he grew to manhood. He received a public school education, and completed his studies under the well-known temperance lecturer, Samuel A. Aaron. He then learned carpentry with Owen Raysor, of Bridgeport, and spent two years at his trade in New York City. In 1856, he removed to Kent county, Md., and for twenty years was a popular landlord in Kennedyville. Besides conducting his hotel, he was a carpenter and contractor. In 1877 he retired from the hotel business, and now resides with his son, George Owen Dewees, in Brenford, and is engaged in the shipping of fruit. Mr. Dewees is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and is a stanch Democrat. During the Civil War he was a member of the Home Guards. In March, 1857, in Bridgeport, Pa., Daniel U. Dewees was married by Rev. Mr. Johnston to Emma, daughter of Owen and Mary Raysor, of Bridgeport, Pa. They had children: I. George Owen; II. Jacob H., of Philadelphia, born in 1868, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; III. William H., of Philadelphia. Mrs. Dewees died in Kennedyville, Md., in 1875.

George Owen Dewees attended the public schools of Kent county, Md., until he was seventeen years old. Then he was a pupil in the Norristown High School for a year. The time at his own disposal he devoted to learning telegraphy, and through the influence of his uncle, Alexander Hoover, of Norristown, he secured a position as night operator at Norristown, which he held for one year, and was then promoted to day work. Eighteen months later he resigned his position, advancement for an operator in a place like Norristown appearing to be slow, and obtained a position with the Empire Iron Co., of New York City, as pipe inspector. In the discharge of his duties he visited Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Syracuse, N. Y., Camden, N. J., and New Castle, Del. The iron manufacturers had just formed their gigantic trust, and Mr. Dewees was for a time kept busy. When the trust was broken by the action of a firm which withdrew from the

combination and commenced an extensive "cut" in prices, Mr. Dewees was thrown out of employment. For a short time he was idle; then, after a short engagement with W. W. Whiting, a contractor of Syracuse, N. Y., he returned to his home and assisted his father in his business. Later, he went to New York City, and obtained a position in a commission house. Mr. Dewees was subsequently telegraph operator at Clayton, Del., and was afterwards sent to different points along the line of the Delaware railroad. In 1888 he was transferred to Brenford, and soon made station agent as well as telegraph operator. Besides his railroad work, Mr. Dewees is a large fruit buyer and shipper. He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., of Norristown, Pa.; of Clayton Lodge, No. 5, Shield of Honor, of Clayton, Del.; and of the Volunteer Relief Department. In his political opinions he is a Democrat.

On January 16, 1889, George Owen Dewees was married to Jane Barcus, of Leipsic, Del. They have children: I. Ralph Irving; II. Paul Udree. Mr. Dewees attends the M. E. church.

DANIEL FORD, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of Reuben and Unity (Waters) Ford, was born in what is now Kenton hundred, Kent county, Del., March 9, 1820.

His grandfather was Thomas Ford, who, it is supposed, died in Kent county, Del. Reuben Ford, his father, was born in the neighborhood of Kenton, Kent county, and was a farmer. He married Unity Walters, and had children as follows: I. Mary (Mrs. John Levick), settled in Illinois; II. William, died in Kent county when a young man; III. Thomas, also died young, in Kent county; IV. Unity (Mrs. Lewis Root), died in Brooklyn, N. Y.; V. Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are deceased; the former died in 1825.

Daniel Ford did not enjoy abundant opportunities for acquiring an education. When he was five years old, his father died, and he became an inmate of the home of his uncle, Daniel Ford, Sr. The greater portion of his time was occupied with duties on the farm. In these early days, labor saving machinery being unknown, the boys on the farm were kept longer in the field and on the threshing-floor than their children are. Their labor was also more severe. The use of the scythe and the cradle appealed to the esthetic observer, but produced a less pleasing effect on the worker. Daniel Ford remained with his uncle until he was eighteen years old, and then obtained employment among the farmers of his vicinity, working for seven or eight dollars per month, rates then considered to be good wages. For thirteen years he was thus engaged, and during that time saved some money. In 1851, he leased and stocked the farm of William G. Hazel, near Leipsic, Kent county. Since 1863 he has resided on his present farm of 150 acres, in Duck Creek hundred. Five years ago Mr. Ford retired from active work. He is fond of reading, and is one of the best informed men in his hundred on current events. He is esteemed and popular. Mr. Ford enjoys excellent health, partly for the reason that he has never indulged in excesses. He has used tobacco moderately, but five years ago abandoned the habit of chewing, although he still smokes on rare occasions. He has been a life long Democrat.

Daniel Ford was married in 1854 to Caroline Farrar, of Duck Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Reuben, farmer, resides near Brenford, Del., married Belle Frazier; II. Lewis M.; III. Daniel W.; IV. Nathan F., of Omar, Sussex county; V. Unity; VI. Mary.

JOHN PERKINS JONES, P. O. Leipsic, Kent county, Del., son of John J. and Dorcas (Slaughter) Jones, was born on Severson's Neck, Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., September 22, 1851.

His grandfather, John Jones, was a farmer and resided at different times in Kent and New Castle counties. He married Elizabeth Maloney, of Milford Neck, Kent county. One of their children was John J. Jones. John Jones died on what was then the Shannon farm (now the Samuel Cutts farm) in the southern part of Kent county, about 1854. John J. Jones was born in the southern part of Kent county, in 1819. The story of his youth is but little different from that of other boys born on a farm. He helped to cultivate the land and attended school in winter. While yet young, he worked for the neighboring farmers for six dollars per month, and saved money from his wages. After his marriage he settled in Duck Creek hundred. He was a prosperous farmer and an influential citizen,

industrious, upright and of calm, conservative demeanor. He was a Democrat, and an earnest party worker. He frequently served on juries and grand juries. John J. Jones married Doreas, daughter of George Slaughter, and sister of Timothy Slaughter. They had children: I. George T., farmer, of Duck Creek hundred, married Mary Fennimore; II. William Henry, merchant, of Chester, Pa., married Sarah Vineyard; III. Theresa (Mrs. John R. Logan), widow, of Chester county, Pa.; IV. John Perkins; V. Sarah, died young; VI. Lydia (Mrs. Henry Andrews), of Seaford, Del.; VII. Elizabeth (Mrs. George Hurd), of New Castle county; VIII. Alonzo, employed in a cannery at Leipsic, married Lilian Archer. John J. Jones died on the Cloak farm, near Smyrna, in 1890. He was a member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Jones still resides in Smyrna, aged about seventy-eight years.

John Perkins Jones was born on the Shannon farm, of which his father was lessee. He afterward removed with his parents to the Alexander Cummins farm on Whitehall Neck. Having good opportunities for securing an education, he wisely took advantage of them. He attended the public schools until he was twenty-one years old, studying principally under James P. Lamb, a proficient teacher and a valuable personal friend. Afterward he taught school for a short time. During the summers of these years, he assisted on his father's farm, and was an energetic, capable workman, not permitting any of the older employees to outstrip him on the harvest field, or to toss higher the sheaves of grain upon the wagon. At the age of twenty-five he commenced farming on his own account. He leased the Logan farm, a small tract of land, in 1876, and began in a moderate way, purchasing one cow and a pair of horses, and securing the cow on credit. His father aided him slightly at first. By diligence and intelligent cultivation of the soil he soon became prosperous. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Jones removed to the Peter S. Collins farm, where he remained for ten years. In 1888 he leased the William Denny farm of 100 acres in Duck Creek hundred, and lived there four years. In September, 1891, he purchased the farm of 136 acres which he now occupies, and to which he removed in March, 1892. Mr. Jones devotes himself principally to raising grain, and by many improvements has made his land very productive. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Jones was formerly very active in the interests of the Democratic party, but at present he inclines toward the champions of Prohibition. He has served in a number of local offices.

On September 30, 1875, John Perkins Jones was married to Mary E., daughter of Carey and Sarah (Carey) Frazier, born near Milford, April 15, 1853. They have one child, Leon, born April 1, 1879. Mr. Jones is a member of the Severson M. E. church, and has served in all the lay offices of the congregation. He has also been secretary of the Board of Stewards, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

JOHN WESLEY SMITH, P. O. Leipsic, Del., son of William and Hester (Cordray) Smith, was born near Green Spring Station, New Castle county, Del., February 22, 1838.

His father, William Smith, was born near Milford, Del., in 1816, and was engaged in farming throughout his life. In 1851 he removed to New Castle county, and resided there several years. He was an estimable citizen and a stanch Democrat. William Smith married Hester Cordray; their children were: I. Mary E. (Mrs. Lemuel Harris), deceased; II. Isabelle (Mrs. Thomas B. Boyer), of New Castle county; III. John Wesley; IV. William Jacob, of Cheswold, Del., was a soldier in the Civil War, married Sarah Wheatman; V. Alice, married John Woodall and afterward George Fox, resides in Dover; VI. Robert W., farmer, resides near Leipsic; VII. George W., farmer, near Leipsic; VIII. Hester (Mrs. John Gott), of Dover; IX. Martha E. (Mrs. William Dickson), deceased; X. Albert Burton, last heard from in Florida. Mrs. Hester Smith died on the farm near Leipsic in 1867. Mr. Smith married as his second wife Mary Hivesly. Mr. Smith died at Leipsic in 1889, aged seventy-three years; his widow resides in Leipsic. Mr. Smith was a member of the M. P. church, and a leader in its councils; he was an earnest Christian gentleman.

John Wesley Smith removed with his parents from New Castle county to Blackiston X Roads, Kent county, when he was twelve years old. There he attended school

three months of each winter until he reached the age of twenty-two. He taught school one quarter. Mr. Smith was reared a farmer, and assisted in the cultivation of his father's land until he was twenty-eight years old, when he leased a farm near Bishop's Corner, Little Creek hundred, Kent county, on which he remained a year. After occupying various other farms, he settled in 1890 on his present tract of 190 acres. Mr. Smith is a liberal, esteemed and useful member of his community. He is a Democrat.

On February 19, 1866, John Wesley Smith was married to Eliza Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Voshell) Keith, of Little Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Mary H. (Mrs. Henry Richards), of Leipsic; II. Emma T. (Mrs. Arthur Carrow), of Duck Creek hundred; III. Susan E.; IV. Andrew K.; V. Margaret F. Mr. Smith is a member of the M. P. church of Leipsic.

OTHO MARVEL, P. O. Leipsic, Del., son of Peter P. and Ellen (Otwell) Marvel, was born near Laurel, Sussex county, Del., May 5, 1859.

His grandfather was Thomas Marvel, a well known farmer of Sussex county. He died about 1859. One of his children was Peter P., father of Otho Marvel. He was born near Laurel, Del., in 1825, and was reared on the farm. In 1864 he met with a serious loss. Fire destroyed his residence and all its contents, and the members of the family barely escaped with their lives. The disaster bore very heavily upon him, as his family was large and all his possessions were consumed by the flames. He determined to leave Sussex county, and removed to Seven Hickories, Kent county, Del., where he resided until his death. He was a hard working man, and esteemed by his neighbors. In politics he was a Democrat. Peter P. Marvel married Ellen Otwell; their children were: I. Martin, married Mary Abbydell, removed in 1879 with his family to the vicinity of Donaldson, Marshall county, Ind., and is now a prosperous farmer, has five children, i. William, ii. Theodore, iii. Emma, iv. Ida, v. Ella; II. Lavina (Mrs. Samuel Pinder), of Clayton, Del., has children, i. Sarah, ii. Emma, iii. Melissa; III. Emma (Mrs. Archibald King), deceased, had children, i. Ella, ii. Thomas, iii. Enos; IV. Edward, mill hand in Chester county, Pa., married Mary Salmons, has children, i. Thomas, ii. Charles, iii. Clarence, iv. Mary, v. George, vi. Frank, vii. Laura; V. William, lumber merchant, of Smyrna, married Margaret Meredith, has children, i. Mary, ii. William, iii. Lilian, iv. Ellen; VI. Aaron, fisherman, of Delaware; VII. Otho; VIII. Alfred, mill hand, in Chester, Pa., married Anna ———, has children, i. Lee F., ii. Viola, iii. Ethel. Mr. Marvel died in 1879, aged fifty-four years; his widow resides in Clayton, Del.

The family removed from near Laurel to Seven Hickories, Kent county, when Otho Marvel was five years old, and in the succeeding year he began attending the district schools. He had not, however, an opportunity to acquire more than the mere rudiments of an education. He was little more than a youth when his father died, and the members of the family were separated. Otho secured employment on a farm, and for eight years his wages were from ten to fourteen dollars per month. After his marriage he leased various farms; that of Dr. James Temple, at Kenton, for four years; that of Thomas Burley, near Kenton, for six years; and in 1889 that of Miss Julia Collins, of Smyrna. He now resides on the last-named place and gives his attention principally to raising grain. Mr. Marvel is popular and esteemed, and has served as road overseer. He is a member of Dover Castle, No. 24, True K. of G. E., of Dover. He is a Democrat.

Otho Marvel was married January 21, 1880, to Fanny H., daughter of John B. and Eliza (Webb) Clendaniel, of Duck Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Annetta T., born August 21, 1881, at home; II. Linda B., died in her fourth year; III. Lee Barnard, born July 27, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Marvel are members of the Leipsic M. E. church.

The grandfather of Mrs. Otho Marvel, James Clendaniel, was an extensive farmer and a well known distiller of Sussex county. Her father, John B. Clendaniel, was born near Milford, Sussex county, October 11, 1825. He received a common school education, and then engaged in farming. Energy and intelligent study of agriculture helped him to prosperity at an early period in his life. John B. Clendaniel married Eliza, daughter of James and Mary Webb, of near Milford, and had children: I. George W., de-

ceased, at the age of thirty, married Deborah Minner, had children, i. Elizabeth, ii. John, iii. Sophia; II. James, died in youth; III. Mary Eliza (Mrs. George Carpenter), of Milford Neck, Del., has children, i. Walter, ii. John, iii. Fanny, iv. Edward, v. Harry, vi. Alexander, vii. Anna, viii. Emma, ix. Joseph, x. Benjamin, xi. William, xii. Robert; IV. John B., miner of Lake City, Col., died June 9, 1898; V. Fanny H. Mr. Clendaniel died in East Dover hundred, on the old Hoffecker farm near Dover, in 1861, aged but thirty-six years. He was a member of the M. E. church, and was buried in the old M. E. churchyard at Dover. His widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Otho Marvel.

THOMAS B. DONOVAN, P. O. Leipsic, Del., son of Reuben and Sarah J. (West) Donovan, was born near Georgetown, Sussex county, Del., June 4, 1835.

His ancestors came from England about the beginning of the eighteenth century. His great-grandfather settled in Delaware, and members of the family have resided here ever since he established his home in the colony. The grandfather of Thomas B. Donovan was Foster Donovan. He was born in Sussex county, and for many years was a prosperous and influential farmer of the district. He lived near Redden, Georgetown hundred. Foster Donovan married a Welsh lady. They reared a large family, some of whom were: I. Eli, died in Sussex county; II. Reuben; III. Luke, settled in Ohio at an early day; IV. Barton, died in Sussex county; V. George, died in Sussex county.

Reuben Donovan was born near Georgetown, Del., in the latter part of the last century. He received a fair education and then engaged in farm pursuits. He enlisted in the United States army in the War of 1812, and was assigned to duty at Lewes. He was a capable business man, and accumulated a competency from his farms. In politics he was a Democrat. Reuben Donovan married Sarah J., daughter of Noble West, of Sussex county. Their children are: I. William H., of Milford, married Minnie Donovan, and, after her death, her sister, Matilda Donovan; II. Asbury, born in 1831, married Rhoda Atkins (deceased), was conductor on the P. R. R., died in Philadelphia, about 1884; III. Thomas B.; IV. Enoch Wesley, of Redden, married Nancy Jane Sharp; VI. Reuben, 2, of Redden, married Rhoda Donovan. Mr. Donovan died on his farm about 1867; his wife died at an early date. He attended the M. E. church.

Thomas B. Donovan remained on the home farm until after his marriage. He entered the district schools at the usual age, and was instructed by teachers of varied degrees of ability for two months of each year. After his marriage, Mr. Donovan farmed for himself on a small scale in Georgetown hundred, and then leased farms as follows: the William Walker tract, near Dover, for three years; the Isaac Regester tract near Kenton, Kent county; the William Walds farm on "Tadpole" Neck; the Isaac Truax farm near Smyrna, Kent county, and in March, 1884, his present tract, the Cummings farm, of 175 acres. He is an active Democrat.

On August 5, 1865, Thomas B. Donovan was married to Mary E., daughter of Somerset and Mary (Rouse) Reed. They have four living sons, I. Wilbert; II. John; III. David E., all residing in Wilmington; IV. James P., residing at home.

ANDERSON FORD, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of Presley and Ellen (Melvin) Ford, was born near Kenton, Kent county, Del., March 13, 1836.

The Ford family has resided in Delaware for many years. Solomon Ford, grandfather of Anderson Ford, is the first of whom records exist. He was born in Delaware, and spent nearly all his life on his farm near Kenton and there died. Solomon Ford married Miss Scotten, of Kent county. Their children were: I. Presley; II. Owen, married Arameda Moffitt, died near Leipsic; III. Thomas, who married Louisa (Anderson) Jones, died near Cheswold; IV. Vincent, married Rachel Moffitt, removed to the west; V. Solomon, married Rebecca Moffitt, died on his farm near Leipsic.

It appears certain after the most careful researches, that Presley Ford, father of Anderson Ford, was born in what was denominated "the forest," near Kenton, Kent county. He had no opportunities for obtaining a good education, but he had natural ability of a high order, was untiring and aggressive in business, and became a wealthy man for his times. The farm on which he resided in his latter years is now owned by his sons, William H. Ford and

Presley Ford. Mr. Ford was never an office seeker and never held office. Presley Ford married Ellen Melvin, of Duck Creek hundred. Their children were: I. Mary (Mrs. Joseph H. Amberson), died on Severson's Neck, had children, i. Mary L. (Mrs. Washington Wrench), ii. John, resides near Smyrna, married Mary Biddle, iii. Ella (Mrs. Benjamin Matherford), of Smyrna, iv. Emma (Mrs. John Biddle), of Wilmington, v. Joseph H., married Harriet Bacon, died in Chester, Pa., vi. Alice (Mrs. Ira Collins), of Clayton, Del.; II. Matthew, farmer, of Duck Creek hundred, whose family is described in connection with the sketch of his son, Matthew V. Ford; III. Rebecca (Mrs. Louis Anderson), deceased, had children, i. Lucy, ii. William; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Goldsboro), of Smyrna, had children, i. Maria, widow of Charles Smith, ii. John P., iii. Presley H., iv. Mary (Mrs. John Price), v. Bingham; V. Anderson; VI. Owen, carpenter, of Wilmington, married Mary Harding, had children, i. Amanda (Mrs. Frank Moore), ii. Walter, iii. James, iv. Martha; VII. Presley, 2, farmer, of Duck Creek hundred; VIII. William H., farmer, of Duck Creek hundred; of these two gentlemen sketches are given with that of Matthew V. Ford; IX. Eliza (Mrs. Howard Urin), of near Kenton, had children, i. Mary E., deceased, ii. William, iii. Harris, iv. Harry, v. Charles, vi. Edward, vii. Elizabeth, viii. Lilian. Presley Ford died upon his farm; his widow survived him several years. Mr. Ford was an attendant upon the services of the M. E. church, and a liberal contributor to its treasury.

Anderson, second son of Presley Ford, resided near Kenton until he was five years old, when his parents removed to the farm in Barren Hope, Kent county, now owned by Jesse Vane. He began his education in the old Severson's schoolhouse. There were few attractions there to give an impetus to the pupil in his work; the building was of logs, destitute of comforts, and the teachers were seldom competent, yet young Ford left that school with a fair mental equipment for the duties of his later life. He had continued there as a pupil until he was twenty-two years old, because he had time to attend during the winter months only. When he was eight years of age, he was sent into the field to work, and guided the plow through the sandy soil of the farm when he was able to take hold of the handles only by stretching his arms on a level with his head. He remained with his father until he was twenty-seven. After his marriage he settled on his present farm of 120 acres, which he leased from his father, and received as an inheritance on the death of the latter. Mr. Ford is a citizen of much worth and is appreciated in his community. He is an ardent Democrat.

On January 29, 1863, Anderson Ford was married to Lina, daughter of Nelson and Chanie (Armstrong) Morgan, and widow of Henry Keen. Their children are: I. Anna A. (Mrs. John B. Ford), of Queen Anne's county, Md.; II. Gardner, at home; III. Elizabeth G. (Mrs. Herman Stotts), of near Smyrna, has one child, Charles; IV. Lydia R., at home; V. Clara Beulah. Mr. Ford is a member of Severson's M. E. church.

The ancestors of Mrs. Ford, the Morgan family, were of Scotch extraction. Mrs. Ford by her first marriage, with Henry Keen, had two children: I. Thomas, at home; II. Mary, died young. Mr. Keen died at Severson's Neck.

MATTHEW V. FORD, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of Matthew and Nancy (Williams) Ford, was born on Severson's Neck, Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., September 13, 1867.

His great-grandfather was Solomon Ford, a farmer of Kent county, Del., whose history is more fully given in connection with the sketch of Anderson Ford. Presley Ford was the eldest son of Solomon Ford, and grandfather of Matthew V. Ford. A sketch of his life also is found in connection with that of his son, Anderson Ford. He was a liberal contributor to the church and to all worthy movements, and was a leader in his community.

Matthew Ford, second child and eldest son of Presley and Ellen (Melvin) Ford, was born on a farm near Kenton, April 10, 1830. When he was ten years old, his parents removed from this place to a leased farm in Barren Hope, Duck Creek hundred. After a few years, Presley Ford purchased two farms in the same hundred, and subsequently divided them into three tracts, which are now occupied respectively by William H., Presley and Anderson Ford, brothers of Matthew

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Ford. Matthew received a limited education, owing to the necessity of assisting in the cultivation of his father's large property. He remained with his parents until 1854, and then leased the farm of G. W. Cummins. After ten years as a renter, he purchased the farm on which his son, John W. Ford, now resides. He is an honored citizen of the hundred. For many years Mr. Ford has been a Democrat, but now has a tendency to favor the Prohibition party. On March 9, 1854, Matthew Ford married Nancy, daughter of John and Mary (Palmatory) Williams, born between Leipsic and Little Creek Landing, in 1835. Their children are: I. Mary Lydia, born March 1, 1855, married, in 1871, Ezekiel Slaughter, farmer, of New Castle county, has children, i. Ida, ii. Mary Emma (Mrs. John D. Reynolds), iii. Matthew F., iv. Hannah W., deceased, v. Idella, vi. Raynor W.; II. Charles G., born August 22, 1856, carpenter, of Wilmington, married Susan Johnson, has children, i. Bertha, ii. Ada, iii. Leman E., iv. Mildred, v. Mary, vi. Edna; III. John W., born June 10, 1858, farmer, on homestead, married Ida Prettyman, has one child, Nellie; IV. Ida, born November 3, 1861, died April 22, 1863; V. Presley, 3, born February 24, 1866, died November 29, 1866; VI. Matthew V.; VII. Sarah, born August 15, 1869, died March 1, 1886; VIII. Rollins, born July 15, 18—, died August 27, 1878. Mrs. Ford died September 18, 1894, aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Ford has always been an active member of the M. E. church, and regular in his attendance upon the services. He has held a number of offices in his congregation.

Matthew V. Ford was born on the home farm. He began his education at six years of age and attended school regularly until he was twelve. He was then called upon to assist in the work on the farm, and from that time until he was twenty, he spent only the winters in the school room. He farmed for his father until he was twenty-two, then purchased a farm from his father, and has since cultivated it for himself. Mr. Ford is one of the most promising young men of Duck Creek hundred, and is popular and esteemed. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Smyrna, and a Democrat. He is a member of Severson's M. E. church, musical director, assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, and a steward in the congregation.

Presley Ford, 2, fourth son of Presley and Ellen (Melvin) Ford, was born on the George W. Cummins farm in what is known as Barren Hope, Duck Creek hundred, August 18, 1841. There he passed his youth, attended school and learned the duties of the farmer. For a quarter of a century his home has been on the farm he now occupies. It consists of 112 acres under good cultivation. Mr. Ford has supported the Prohibition party since its organization, but does not take an active part in the campaigns. In 1875, Presley Ford was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Turner) Berry, of Duck Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Clara A., at school; II. Mary L., at home; III. Mary Blanche, at school. Mr. Ford is a trustee and steward of the Severson's M. E. church.

William H. Ford, youngest son of Presley and Ellen (Melvin) Ford, was born on the farm near Barren Hope, was educated in district schools, and has been a resident of Duck Creek hundred during his entire life. He now resides on the homestead farm, bequeathed to him by his father. He married Priscilla Wrench. Their children are: I. Clarence; II. Lilly A.; III. Harry; IV. Lewis; V. Myrtle; VI. Roland. William H. Ford is a member of the M. E. church, and an esteemed citizen of the hundred in which he resides.

JOHN R. JEFFERSON, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of Ephraim and Ruth H. (Redstreake) Jefferson, was born in Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., January 3, 1850.

His paternal grandfather was an influential and prosperous farmer of Kent county. His children were: I. Elihu, an extensive farmer near Bethel church, married Eliza Ann Moore; II. Ephraim; III. Letitia (Mrs. Joseph Reynolds), died at her home near the Big Oak State road; IV. name unknown, emigrated to the west. Ephraim Jefferson, father of John R. Jefferson, was born in the district between Dutch and Whitehall Necks, Duck Creek hundred, about 1825. There he was reared and educated, and engaged in farming. After his marriage, he bought the farm in Duck Creek hundred now owned by Joseph Robinson, and resided there until his death. Mr. Jefferson owned extensive tracts of land and was a man of commanding influence in his community. He had exceptional judg-

ment and ability in business matters, and was frequently consulted as to the investments of his neighbors. He was an exemplary Christian. Ephraim Jefferson was married to Ruth H. Redstreake. Their children are: I. Charles, farmer, of near Chestertown, Md., married Margaret Hill, and has several children; II. Thomas, farmer, of near Compton, Md.; III. John R. Ephraim Jefferson died on his farm about 1877; Mrs. Jefferson died about 1871; both were buried in the M. E. churchyard at Smyrna.

John R. Jefferson was born on his father's farm, now owned by Joseph Robinson. He attended the public schools of the hundred, and during his vacations aided his father in the cultivation of his large farm. He remained with his father until he was twenty-two years old, and then leased a farm and began tilling its soil. After his marriage Mr. Jefferson removed to Chester, Pa., and was there employed at various occupations for five years. Then he returned to Duck Creek hundred, and was engaged in farming on Dutch Neck for eight years. Afterward he rented and cultivated the Stephen Slaughter place, between Dover and Leipsic, for a year, and then, in 1891, leased his present home of 200 acres. He raises principally grains, and his farm is among the best tilled and most productive in Central Delaware. He is a Republican, intensely loyal to his party.

On March 23, 1875, John R. Jefferson was married to Mary A., daughter of Titus I. and Margaret H. (Fowler) Hobbs, of Duck Creek hundred. Their children are: I. J. Thomas, at home; II. Margaret; III. Augusta; IV. Harry; V. Beulah; VI. Nora. Mr. Jefferson is a member of Raymond's M. E. church.

DAVID N. BOGGS, P. O. Smyrna, Kent county, Del., was born on the Donahue farm, in Kent county, Del., May 14, 1851.

When David N. Boggs was an infant, his father removed from the Donahue to the George Davis farm, situated near Cecilton, Cecil county, Md. At the age of six, David became a pupil in the schools of that county, and being a diligent student, made good progress during the two winter terms which he spent in the school, which was, for the greater part of the time, in charge of Miss Martha Biddle. At fourteen Mr. Boggs began to support himself, and until he reached his twenty-seventh year was hired as a farm laborer, receiving from twelve to eighteen dollars per month. Until he attained his majority, his earnings were dutifully given to his father. During the winter terms he was permitted to attend school, and he gladly availed himself of this privilege until he was twenty. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Boggs returned to Kent county, Del., and at twenty-six began farming for himself on the Benjamin Blackston place, in Kenton hundred, Kent county, Del., where he remained for one year. Mr. Boggs was a lessee for some years: he farmed the James Crawford property, in Kenton hundred; a peach farm owned by David Cummins; a farm in the slate land; and the William Denny place, near Leipsic, Del. In 1895, he removed to his present home, the Louisa Cummins property, a fertile farm of 230 acres, situated near Severson's Church, Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del. Mr. Boggs is a successful farmer and raises large crops of cereals. He is a Democrat, interested in public affairs, but has never desired political honors, preferring the peaceful quiet of his country home to the anxiety and uncertainity of public life. He is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens for his ability and integrity.

David N. Boggs was married, April 3, 1878, to Fanny, daughter of George W. and Deborah (Berry) Knotts, of Kenton hundred, Kent county, Del. Their children are: I. Ethel K. (Mrs. Clarence Ford), of New Castle county, Del.; II. J. Frank. Mr. Boggs is a devout Christian, and an active worker in the congregation at Severson's M. E. church.

THEODORE MANNON, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of James and Elizabeth (Walls) Mannon, was born in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, Del., in 1846.

His father, James Mannon, was of Irish descent, and was born in New Castle county, about 1790. He was a farmer all his life. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Annie F. Walls, born in Sussex county, but a resident of New Castle county at the time of her marriage. Their children were: I. John, married Miss Davis, died in Millington, Kent county, Md.; II. Lydia, married Thomas Travis, both deceased; III. George, of Middletown, Del., married Sarah Lightcap, deceased; IV. Alfred T., farmer, of near Newark, Del., married first Mary A. Whitecroft, secondly

Gertrude Burns; V. Theodore; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Slyhoff), of Wilmington. James Mannon died in Blackbird hundred about 1857; his widow died on the Cummins farm, near Smyrna, in 1889.

The father of Theodore Mannon died when the latter was a boy, and his mother removed with the five children who remained at home, from Blackbird hundred to Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, and settled on a farm near Smyrna. Theodore Mannon attended the public schools in winter, being enrolled among the Smyrna pupils for four years; during the summer months he was employed on the farm. Until he was twenty-two years old he remained with his mother, and then rented the farm of G. W. Cummins, on which he resided for twenty-one years. The farm was known as the Lebanon farm, and consists of 310 acres. In 1890 Mr. Mannon purchased the Humphries farm, and divided it into two tracts. In 1893 he bought the Windle farm, on which he now resides. Each of these farms comprises 310 acres. Mr. Mannon is a self-made man, successful, and of high repute. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., of Smyrna. In his political views he is a Republican, and is an active worker in behalf of his party.

On February 8, 1877, Theodore Mannon was married to Ella, daughter of Robert and Hettie (Prettyman) Mitchell, of Kent county. Their children are: I. Edith W., school teacher; II. Franklin M.; III. Mary G.; V. Katharine; V. Wilson C.; VI. Elsie L. Mr. Mannon is a consistent member of the M. E. church and labors diligently for its welfare.

ELIJAH W. STEVENS, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of John and Elizabeth (Williamson) Stevens, was born in Caroline county, Md., near the Delaware line, April 7, 1840.

The Stevens family is of English descent. The great-grandfather of Elijah W. Stevens was born in England, and was commander of a body of British troops during the Revolutionary War. After he had surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, he crossed the Chesapeake Bay, and going northward in Maryland, settled in Caroline county. There his descendants resided for many years.

John Stevens, father of Elijah W. Stevens, was born in Maryland, and learned the trade of wheelwright and general mechanic. After his marriage he removed to Caroline county and engaged in farming in addition to following his trade. Mr. Stevens had a brother, James, who went to California, and made his home there; he also had a sister, Mrs. Joseph Richardson, of Maryland. John Stevens married Elizabeth Williamson, who lived near the Maryland line, and was a sister of Sheriff Williamson, of Kent county, Md. Their children were: I. William, farmer, of Talbot county, Md., married Mary Cooper; II. Sarah, of Camden, Del.; III. John Wesley, farmer, of Camden, Del., married Sarah Townsend; IV. Charles, deceased, was a druggist in Denton, Md., married Susan Kemp, had children, i. Kemp, attorney-at-law, of Denton, ii. Charles, of Denton; V. Ennols, died in Kent county, Del., at the age of twenty-two; VI. James, died at the age of five; VII. Willis, farmer, removed to Indiana in 1858; VIII. Elijah W.; IX. Celia, of Caroline county, Md. John Stevens died at Union Corners, Caroline county, Md., near the Delaware line, in 1848; his widow died in 1879.

When Elijah W. Stevens was a lad of only seven years, he was employed in farm work by Bennett Todd, of Caroline county. After a short time he went over into Kent county, Del., and worked for Mr. Maloney and subsequently for Mr. Cahall. From his first employer he received only his clothing and boarding; from the other he received twenty dollars per year and his board. In his early youth he attended school during two winter months of each year. On Sunday, he and boys of the neighborhood walked six or seven miles to church. They made the journey bare foot until within a short distance of the sanctuary; then they put on their shoes, which they had carried suspended over their shoulders by a string throughout the long tramp. From Mr. Cohall's, Mr. Stevens went to ex-United States Senator Eli Saulsbury, and managed one of his farms for two years. Then he worked for two years for Martin Smith, and a year for an uncle. After leaving this last place he learned tinsmithing, and was employed by George Stetson, of Camden, Del., for five years at thirty dollars per year. All this time he was saving his money, with the intention of engaging in business for himself.

Mr. Stevens had not been with Mr. Stetson much more than three years when the Civil

War broke out. He enlisted in Company D, First Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, for three months service. He was mustered in at Dover. The troops with which he saw service were stationed on Bush River, in Maryland, to defend the bridges. There Mr. Stevens was mustered out, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He returned to his home and resumed his trade, which he carried on first in Camden, afterwards in Philadelphia. In 1862 he re-enlisted, this time as a musician in the band of the Third Delaware Regiment. He was with the organization in Virginia for eighteen months; then the order for the discharge of the bands was received, and Mr. Stevens returned to Philadelphia, where he again took up tinsmithing. He received good wages, often making three or four dollars per day, of which he saved the greater part. In 1863 he removed to Dover, and worked at his trade. In 1864 Mr. Stevens was drafted, illegally he has always thought, and paid one thousand dollars to send a substitute, but not because of lack of patriotism. Soon afterward he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, as a private, for one month. He was stationed at Cockeysville, Md., and participated in a skirmish with the Confederates there. During his service in the army, he was in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Slaughter's Mountain and Antietam. After the war Mr. Stevens secured employment in Dover. About 1880 he purchased and removed to the Donohoe home farm in Duck Creek hundred. Mr. Stevens has been industrious and thrifty; he enjoys the esteem of all who know him. He is a member of Amity Lodge, F. & A. M., of Dover. His political views are Democratic.

On February 22, 1871, Elijah W. Stevens was married to Josephine, daughter of Benjamin and Marion B. (Shain) Donohoe, born in Smyrna, Del. Their children are: I. Marion E. (Mrs. Thomas Coverdale), music teacher, of Smyrna; II. James Edmond, printer, of Smyrna. Mr. Stevens attends the Presbyterian church.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH B. BENSON, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of Benjamin and Maria (Shewell) Benson, was born in Smyrna, March 18, 1830.

His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, came from England and settled in Maryland at an early period. They were persons of prominence. Benjamin Benson, grandfather of Captain Benson, was born in Cecil county, Md., and resided there all his life. He was a well to do farmer and a leader in his community. His children were: I. Benjamin, 2; II. Mary (Mrs. Greenwood), her husband's property at Georgetown, Md., was burned by the British invaders in the War of 1812; III. John, died in Smyrna; IV. Thomas, died in Cecil county, Md.; V. James, died in Cecil county; VI. Rosetta (Mrs. Lusby), died in Washington, D. C.; VII. Nancy (Mrs. Price), of Cecil county, Md., and perhaps others, of whom there is now no record.

Benjamin Benson, 2, father of Captain Benson, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1793. Early in life he went to Smyrna, Del., where he learned carriage making as an apprentice, and was afterward engaged in the business for thirty years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He had great business ability, and was highly esteemed for his many good characteristics. In politics he was, in his earlier days, an old line Whig; afterward he identified himself with the Republican party. Benjamin Benson, 2, married, in Smyrna, Maria, daughter of Captain Robert Shewell, born and reared in Philadelphia. Robert Shewell was a noted sea captain; his sister, Elizabeth, married Benjamin West, the celebrated artist, in London in 1765. Benjamin Benson, 2, had the following children: I. Charles E., born in 1813, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1868, married Mary Pise, of Baltimore, Md.; II. Hepburn S., born in 1814, died in 1869, married Annie Price, of Cecil county, Md., was proprietor of the National Hotel, of Washington, D. C., at the time of his death; III. Benjamin, 3, born in 1816, died in Smyrna, in 1822; IV. Louisa (Mrs. William R. Calhoun), born in 1817, died in Smyrna in 1851; V. Mary, born in 1819, died young; VI. Rebecca (Mrs. Joseph Carrow), born in 1821, died in Smyrna, in 1863; VII. Caroline, born in 1822, died young; VIII. Alphonso, born in 1824, died in 1846; IX. Benjamin, 4, born in 1826, was accidentally killed by a mill wheel at the age of seven; X. Robert S., born in 1828, died in infancy; XI. Joseph B. Benjamin Benson, 2, died at the residence of his last named son, in 1863; his wife had died several years before, in

Smyrna; both were buried in the old M. E. churchyard in that town. They were members of the M. E. church.

Joseph B. Benson was reared in Smyrna. He attended the public schools of that place, and obtained a good education. When he was sixteen, he was apprenticed at carriage-making in Smyrna, and continued in the business as a journeyman and proprietor until 1862, when he was appointed keeper of the Bombay Hook Lighthouse. He was a member of the Sixth Regiment, Delaware Home Guards, but because of his appointment was not called upon for military duty. For thirty-six years, Captain Benson has had charge of the light house, one of the most important along the Delaware Bay, and has proved a capable, faithful public servant. Of necessity he has had severe experiences, which have tested his ability and courage to the utmost, but he has never shirked a duty and never failed in accomplishing it. He is the oldest light-house keeper in the service. Captain Benson has in his possession a slipper which was worn by his grandmother Shewell at a ball given in honor of President Washington, in Philadelphia, and it is, of course, highly prized as an heirloom. Captain Benson is a Republican, having become a member of that party after the dissolution of the Whig organization.

On February 12, 1852, Captain Joseph B. Benson was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Enoch and Lydia (Denney) Crockett, of near the vicinity of Smyrna. Their children are: I. Benjamin, 5, of Wilmington, married Ella Crow; II. Walter C., of Cincinnati, Ohio, married Miss Scott; III. Charles E., of Norwood, Ohio, married Isabella Benson; IV. Alfred D., of Detroit, Mich., married Miss Conkling; V. Frank E., of Philadelphia, Pa.; VI. Annie C. (Mrs. Charles E. Osborne), deceased; VII. Edgar L.; VIII. Etta L.; IX. Hepburn S.; X. Joseph H.; XI. Harry C.; XII. May C.; the last six reside in Philadelphia. Mrs. Mary E. Benson died February 19, 1893. On April 2, 1895, Captain Benson married again. His second wife is Matilda, daughter of Arthur and Margaret (Elbert) Foreman, born in Caroline county, Md., and a relative of Judge Elbert, of Colorado. Captain Benson is a member of the M. E. church.

SAMUEL H. HOBBS, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of Titus R. and Margaret (Fowler) Hobbs, was born near Leipsic, Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., October 2, 1860.

His birthplace was the Palmer farm, from which, when he was five years old, the family removed to the farm of the Peterson heirs, in Duck Creek hundred. Samuel attended school when he could be spared, but in all, he spent not more than two years in the school room. As soon as young Hobbs was able to undertake the labor on the farm he was set at work; he remained with his father until he was married. Then his father removed from the farm, and he continued to manage it very successfully for eleven years, after which he resided in Smyrna for a year, engaged in the livery business. Then he leased another of the Peterson farms, adjoining the one which he now occupies, subsequently rented the Elihu Jefferson farm for a year, and in March, 1896, leased his present place. He has been practical and thrifty and has in consequence enjoyed prosperity. Mr. Hobbs formerly voted with the Democratic party, but for the past six years has been identified with the Republican organization.

On February 14, 1883, Samuel H. Hobbs married Sarah, daughter of Zachariah and Eliza (Webb) Donovan. Their children are: I. John F., at home; II. Bertha M.; III. Samuel H., 2; IV. Harvey and V. Herbert, twins; VI. Margaret E. L. D. Mr. Hobbs attends the M. E. church.

Zachariah Donovan, father of Mrs. Hobbs, was born near Milford, Kent county, and was a farmer. He died near his birthplace about 1862, while still a young man. He married Eliza Webb; their children were: I. Anna; II. Sarah (Mrs. Samuel H. Hobbs); III. Caroline, at home. After her husband's death, Mrs. Donovan married Isaac R. Jester, a farmer and carpenter of near Frederica, Kent county. They had children: I. Jane and II. Ella, twins, both deceased; III. George; IV. a child unnamed, who died in infancy. Mrs. Jester died near Frederica in 1878. Mrs. Hobbs, after the death of her father, became an inmate of the family of her uncle, Thomas Webb, a farmer residing near Milford, by whom she was reared.

JOHN REYNOLDS, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of John and Rebecca (Denny) Reynolds, was born at Rothwell's Landing, Kent county, Del., January 16, 1850.

His grandfather, William Reynolds, was a

resident of Kent county, Del. His children were: I. John; II. William, 2, went to Iowa when a young man and married there, was a farmer, and one of the pioneers in the settlement of that state, and became prosperous and influential; III. Aaron, a farmer, of New Castle county, married twice and died there. William Reynolds was accidentally drowned in Smyrna creek. He was a waterman, and was knocked off the deck of his boat by a boom.

John Reynolds, his eldest son, was born in Kent county, Del. He was yet a youth when his father died, and was "bound out." His life was a hard one. He was not permitted to attend school, and was compelled by his master to undertake the most laborious work. For instance, he was sent to the marshes to trap small animals, and in the cold winter mornings worked there until his clothes were frozen to his body; being without underclothing, he suffered severely. But he was of strong constitution, and despite this harsh treatment he grew up a healthy, stalwart man. He spent all his life in the cultivation of leased lands, and was a hard working, capable farmer. John Reynolds had much natural ability and a remarkable memory. Mentally he was very quick; he often made long mathematical calculations in his mind as rapidly as others accomplished them with paper and pencil, to the no small chagrin of the slower mathematicians. He was a Democrat. John Reynolds was married in Kent county to Rebecca Denny, born in New Jersey. Their children were: I. William, bay pilot, married Margaret Thompson, died in Philadelphia; II. James, blacksmith, of Wilmington, married Hester Morris, and after her death, married again; III. Martha (Mrs. Levin Catts), of New Castle county; IV. Francis, of the neighborhood of Odessa, New Castle county, married Costilla Hoffecker; V. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Jones), of Wilmington; VI. Rachel (Mrs. John Pearson), of Dover; VII. John, 2; and seven others who died young. Mr. Reynolds died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Catts, in October, 1894, aged eighty-seven years. He was for years a member of the M. E. church.

John Reynolds, 2, was born on the Cummins farm. He went to school in winter and worked in the fields in summer. He was the last of the children left at home, and felt it his duty to remain with his parents and assist them in their advancing years. He was thirty years old when he leased in the spring of 1880, a farm in the lower end of Dutch Neck, Duck Creek hundred, and began making a home for himself. For three years he continued there, and then removed to the Dr. Stout farm in Little Creek hundred. In 1886 he leased his present farm, and has proved a successful tiller of the soil, and a most congenial neighbor. In politics he is a Democrat.

On June 5, 1871, John Reynolds, 2, was married to Sarah, daughter of William and Caroline (Price) Slaughter, of Kent county, Del. Their children are: I. Catharine (Mrs. John Goodwin), of Duck Creek hundred, has one child, John R.; II. Dora (Mrs. John Woodall), of Wilmington; Mr. Woodall is captain of a vessel; III. Aaron T., resides on the Rawley farm, Duck Creek hundred, married Ida, daughter of David Argoe, of Kent county; IV. John Harvey, at home; V. William P., at home; VI. Emma; VII. Virdie May; VIII. Jessie.

FRANK E. JONES, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of William P. and Sarah A. (Harrington) Jones, was born in West Dover hundred, Kent county, Del., near Templeville, Md., January 17, 1856.

William Jones, grandfather of Frank E. Jones, was a wealthy farmer of West Dover hundred. He gave to each of his children a tract of land in that section, and they settled near one another, forming a small community of their own. The children of William Jones were: I. Samuel, died in Dover; II. Jonathan, died near Millington, Md., was a prosperous farmer; III. Garrett, died near Slaughter, Del.; IV. Jesse, died near Slaughter; V. William P.; VI. Rachel (Mrs. Jester), died near Bethesda church. Mr. Jones died on the home farm in West Dover hundred.

His youngest son, William P. Jones, was born near Bethesda church, near Slaughter, Kent county, Del., in 1810. He received a fair education, and was early taught the art of farming as practiced in his community. His father gave him a small tract of land on the Maryland line, on which he resided until his death. He was courteous, of even temperament, and very popular. In politics he was a Democrat, and always labored effectively for the success of his party, but was never an office seeker. William P. Jones was twice mar-

ried. The children of his first marriage were: I. Mary A. (Mrs. Joseph Clark), of West Dover hundred; II. Nancy (Mrs. William Harrington), died in Kent county, at the home of her father; III. Susan, deceased. The first Mrs. William P. Jones died in West Dover hundred. Mr. Jones married as his second wife Sarah A., daughter of John Harrington, born in Kent county, Del., near Marydell, Md. Their children were: I. Frank E.; II. Walter, carpenter, of Templeville, Md., married Anna Davis; III. Charles, truck farmer, of Smyrna, married Rachel Jones; IV. Oliver, farmer, of near Keaton, married Nettie Scallinger; V. Isaac S., undertaker, of Wilmington; VI. Susan A., of Smyrna. William P. Jones died on his farm in 1893; his wife died in 1877, aged about thirty-five years.

Frank E. Jones was educated in the public schools of West Dover hundred. When he was sixteen years old, he left home and secured employment in farm labor from Philemon Scotten in West Dover hundred. He was paid only twelve dollars per year, but he was industrious and frugal, and at the age of twenty-four was able to marry. After his marriage he leased the Dr. Ridgely farm near Dover for three years, and then removed to the Heverin farm, near Little Creek Landing; then to the Speakman tract, near Smyrna, where he remained for two years, and subsequently to his present place in Duck Creek hundred, owned by Miss Sarah E. Peterson. Mr. Jones is a self-made man, careful in business, and an esteemed citizen. He has been a Democrat from his early manhood, and is a stanch supporter of his party.

Frank E. Jones was married to Mary H., daughter of his former employers, Philemon and Mary H. (Greenwood) Scotten, of West Dover hundred, born September 26, 1858. Their children are: I. Henry R., born February 20, 1881; II. Elizabeth M., born June 25, 1882; III. Frederic W., born December 9, 1883; IV. Foster S., born January 23, 1886; V. Ethel, born April 1, 1888; VI. Neva, born May 16, 1890; VII. Clifford, born July 19, 1893. Mr. Jones attends the M. E. church.

GARRETT S. MOFFITT, P. O. Leipsic, Del., son of Benjamin and Sarah (Jones) Moffitt, was born near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md., April 21, 1845.

His ancestors were of Irish descent. Lancelot Moffitt, his great-grandfather, left Dublin, Ireland, with his five brothers, and came to America before the colonies had thrown off the British yoke. They settled in Kent county, Del., and there began the cultivation of the rich land that had not long been redeemed from the wilderness. Lancelot Moffitt and two of his brothers were soldiers in the Revolution, and contributed their part toward securing American freedom. Lancelot Moffitt reared a family and died, probably, in Kent county, Del. John Moffitt, son of Lancelot Moffit and grandfather of Garrett S. Moffit, was born near Kenton, Kent county, Del. He was a very wealthy farmer, but his confidence in some of his friends led him to endorse heavily for them, and he lost all that he had accumulated. Mr. Moffitt was a soldier in the War of 1812; in one of the engagements, his collar bone was broken by a bullet from a British gun. John Moffitt married and had sixteen children; those whose names are known are as follows: I. Jesse, farmer, near Hazlettville, Del.; II. George, farmer, died near Kenton; III. Lancelot; IV. Benjamin; V. Mary (Mrs. John Bryan), died in Kent county, Md.; VI. Rachel; VII. Nancy; VIII. Hannah; IX. Elizabeth. Mr. Moffitt died on his farm near Kenton.

Benjamin Moffitt was born on the home farm near Kenton, in 1808. His early life was marked by hardships, owing to his father's unfortunate business failure and his death in Benjamin's youth. He had a limited education, secured as best he could from chance sources. While very young, he went to work for farmers in his community, and for many years devoted himself to agriculture. After his marriage, he occupied for a short time a farm near Kenton, and subsequently removed to Dorchester county, Md., where he resided for twenty-five years. About 1865, he returned to Kent county, Del., and lived in retirement near Slaughter. Benjamin Moffitt married Sarah, daughter of Garrett and Sarah Jones, of Kent county, Del. Their children were: I. Mary (Mrs. J. Woolford), of Baltimore county, Md.; II. Sarah (Mrs. William Mills), of Dorchester county, Md.; III. Garrett S.; IV. Morella, died young; VI. Emma (Mrs. John Barnes), died in Dorchester county, Md.;

VII. Dorothy (Mrs. Thomas McJilton), of Baltimore. Mr. Moffitt died in Kent county, Del; Mrs. Moffitt resides in Baltimore with her daughter, Mrs. McJilton. She is eighty-six years of age, but still enjoys good health.

Garrett S. Moffitt was the only boy in a large family of children, and much work fell to his share. He had no opportunity for obtaining an education and when he was sixteen years old, could not write his own name. On September 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and served as a soldier for three years and two months, receiving his discharge November 1, 1864. He was in the battles of Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry and Monocacy, Md., besides many skirmishes. His army record is one of which he may well be proud. While a soldier, Mr. Moffitt learned to read and write, and received from his comrades a fair training in arithmetic. After the war he rejoined his father, who had removed to Slaughter, and obtained work by the month from the farmers. After his marriage he resided at Kenton, continuing as a farm laborer. For twenty years he lived on farms in New Castle county. In March, 1898, he settled on his present farm, in Duck Creek hundred, and leased two farms from Robert Rawley. Mr. Moffitt is a member of General Hancock Post, No. 29, G. A. R., of Smyrna, and a Republican.

On July 27, 1865, Garrett S. Moffitt was married to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Margaret A. (Truax) Marshall, born in Leipsic, Del., July 24, 1847. Their children are: I. Samuel, at home; II. Benjamin Franklin, farmer, of Duck Creek hundred, married Laura Wright; III. Thomas R., farmer, of New Castle county, married Ella Brothers; IV. William S., clerk in a store in Wilmington; V. John P., student in South China Academy, Me.; VI. Charles S., student of theology in Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalborough, Me.; VII. Nathaniel W., at home; VIII. Martin E., at home; IX. James C., at home; X. Edward, died young; XI. Alice, died young. Mr. Moffit attends the M. E. church.

AUGUSTUS SCOUT, Smyrna, Del., was was born in Smyrna, March 11, 1817.

Mr. Scout's early youth was a struggle for subsistence and education. Times were hard, and the boy was obliged to assist in earning the necessaries of life for the family; nor were the means at hand to pay for his school education. But he was stout of heart, and faithfully did his share; and besides his efforts as a wage-earner, he managed to obtain, almost unaided, the rudiments of an education. Having learned the alphabet, he set himself laboriously at the task of reading all the books he could collect. When his ambitions and his perseverance became known, he received aid from his Sunday-school teachers; and as, about this time, the public schools were established, he enjoyed the opportunity of attending them during one month of each winter; of this time we may be certain he made the best possible use. In this course of self-education, Mr. Scout read a number of books of travel, and this circumstance decided his career for many years of his life. At the age of seventeen, he left his home, went to Philadelphia, and shipped as cabin-boy and cook on a river vessel. During the ensuing ten years, he made many voyages, and met with numerous interesting adventures. Some of his trips at that time were along the southern coast of Florida in fruit-trading vessels. During this period he availed himself of every opportunity to increase his store of knowledge, always aiming at accuracy, as well as fullness, of information. Among other methods, he kept a log-book with great care. After ten years of seafaring life, Mr. Scout made his first visit to his home in Smyrna, where he was gladly welcomed.

His sea voyages continued for a number of years longer. On one of his trips to Havre, France, his patriotic pride was gratified by a sight of the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, grandly riding at anchor in that foreign port. From Havre, on that trip, he sailed to Cadiz, Spain, and thence to Portland, Me., the home port of the vessel. There, having decided to abandon the sea for a time, he obtained a situation in a store. But soon after, his former captain asking him to re-ship with him, and accompanying the request with an offer of compensation equal to that received by the captain himself, Mr. Scout accepted the offer, and shipped for Matanzas, Cuba, with a cargo of lumber. After a severe passage, they discharged the cargo, and returned to Portland, where Mr. Scout resumed his duties as a clerk. It was not long, however, before his love for

the old sea-faring life again set him afloat, and he made another trip to Matanzas, returning again to Portland. Being dissatisfied with the class of vessels employed in the Cuban trade, his next voyage was from Boston to Savannah, Ga., and thence with a cargo of cotton to Liverpool, England. Later cruises were: to Cuba, with a general cargo; to the Isle of Wight; to Hamburg, Germany; to New York City; and, with three others of the crew, to Boston and to South America. In South America he lay three months in a hospital, suffering from fever. His brig sailed during his illness, and he returned home on another vessel; sailed thence to Kingston, Jamaica; to Cuba; to Trieste, Austria, with coffee; to Boston; to Wilmington, N. C.; to the West Indies; again to Trieste; to Sicily, and other ports.

Mr. Scout made trips to different quarters of the globe on vessels sent out by the great ship-owner, Joseph Peabody, of Salem, Mass. On one voyage, on the *Carthage*, Captain Perry, it took ninety-eight days to make the port of Calcutta, owing to severe storms. The return voyage was even longer, occupying one hundred and twenty days. The *Carthage* brought back $64,000 in silver, and a valuable cargo of merchandise. Retiring temporarily from the sea, Mr. Scout taught school for a time, and then returned to the coastwise trade. In 1850, he engaged in mercantile business at Smyrna Landing, and also carried on a ship yard, a nursery and a vineyard. He retired from active life in 1888, and in his comfortable leisure may enjoy the retrospect of an active, honorable and useful life. Venerable in appearance, blessed with good health, genial and companionable, Mr. Scout is one of the best known and most popular citizens of Smyrna. His memory is unimpaired, and his reminiscences are eagerly listened to by his acquaintances. Like all seamen, he takes keen pleasure in hearing or telling a good joke. Mr. Scout has presented each of his sons with a good farm. He is a stanch Democrat, and declares that "all good people ought to vote the Democratic ticket."

On August 6, 1844, Augustus Scout was married to Temperance Ann, daughter of George Benn, of Smyrna, Del. Their children are: I. Alice (Mrs. James Farrons), of Philadelphia; II. Jefferson Davis, of Smyrna Landing; III. Anna (Mrs. Robert Mackey), of Philadelphia; IV. Clement V., born in Smyrna, June 16, 1864, educated in the public schools, was reared a farmer, taught school for two years, is a Democrat, and has been assessor of Duck Creek hundred for two years, is a member of the O. U. A. M., and of the M. E. church, was married in 1888 to Fannie Thompson, and has children, i. Willis P., ii. ———; V. Mark, of Smyrna; VI. Octavia, of Colorado Springs, Col. Mrs. Augustus Scout died in Smyrna, in 1888. She was a devoted wife and mother, and her death was a severe blow to the husband with whom she had spent so many happy years.

SAMUEL S. GRIFFIN, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of John S. and Elizabeth (Broadway) Griffin, was born near Smyrna, Kent county, Del., April 29, 1829.

His grandfather was David Griffin, of Welsh descent, who was born near Smyrna in 1750 and was a farmer. He married Jemima Spruance, of Duck Creek hundred. Their children were: I. Mary, born June 25, 1778; II. John S.; III. Lydia, born January 27, 1783; IV. Vashti, born September 14, 1785, died young; V. David, 2, born March 1, 1789. David Griffin died March 15, 1790, aged forty years. Mrs. Griffin married again, her second husband being David Reese. They had two children, Thomas A. and Susan (Mrs. Jacob Griffin), who had a son, Thomas A.

John S. Griffin, father of Samuel S. Griffin, was born in what was known as "The Alley," Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, October 11, 1780. In his younger days he was a seaman, and began his voyages on a United States man-of-war when he was eighteen years old; he afterwards visited nearly every port in the world. One cruise occupied seven years. His experience was that of all sailors. He saw much that was entirely new to him; there was the always fascinating presence of danger, and the jolly comradeship of his mates on board his vessel and in foreign ports; and there was also the hard work which was then the daily lot of seamen on sailing vessels. When the novelty of the life wore off, after he had been more than a dozen years on the sea, Mr. Griffin returned to Delaware, married and engaged in farming, at which he continued until his death. On October 20, 1816, John S. Griffin was married to Elizabeth (Broadway) Marsh, a widowed daughter of Rev.

Samuel Broadway, a Baptist minister. She resided on what was then called Brown's Neck, Kent county. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin had children: I. Lydia, born September 2, 1817; II. David B., born February 13, 1819, died in Kentucky in 1859; III. Ann J. (Mrs. Tillman Foxwell), born May 21, 1821, died in Kent county, in infancy; IV. Thomas R., born August 24, 1823, died young; V. Samuel F., born December 20, 1825, died in Kent county, in January, 1895; VI. John R., born November 19, 1827, died young; VII. Samuel S.; VIII. Hester Ann, born August 19, 18—; IX. Lydia Elizabeth (Mrs. Daniel Farris), born February 15, 1832, died in Kent county, December 9, 1868. John S. Griffith died on his mother's farm, in Duck Creek hundred, February 30, 1834. Mrs. Griffith afterward married Thomas Wilds, who died a few years after their marriage.

Samuel S. Griffith was born in "The Alley." His father died when he was four years old, and his step-father, Thomas Wilds, lived only a few years. His mother being left in rather straitened circumstances, he secured employment on neighboring farms, earning four dollars per month, nearly all of which he gave to his mother. Until he reached his eleventh year, he attended school regularly during its sessions; after he secured work, he was able to be present only during the few winter months, but he continued this attendance until he was twenty-one. After his marriage, in 1852, Mr. Griffin began farming for himself. He first occupied a farm near Bethel church for two years, and then went to the Rash farm, the home of his wife during her girlhood, on which he has since remained. Mr. Griffin enlisted at Smyrna, November 6, 1862, as a private in Company E., Sixth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Captain Tschudy, and was afterwards promoted to corporal. He was sent to Gunpowder River on guard duty, remained there three months, and returned home to take charge of the draft. On August 22, 1863, his term of service having expired, he was mustered out. He then resumed farming. He has been elected a school commissioner, and stands high in his community. He supports the Republican ticket at the polls.

On February 12, 1852, Samuel S. Griffin was married to Sarah Jane, daughter of John H. and Martha Rash, of Duck Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Martha E., born November 23, 1852, died April 21, 1857; II. John S., of Smyrna, born February 6, 1855, married Florence Hutchinson on February 22, 1877, has four children; III. Anna Mary, born March 21, 1857, at home; IV. Elizabeth B. (Mrs. Samuel Wheatman), born January 24, 1859; V. Rebecca Jane (Mrs. Daniel W. Morris), born January 9, 1861; VI. Jemima, and VII. Lydia (deceased), twins, born April 22, 1863; VIII. Susan and IX. Sallie (Mrs. David S. Knott), twins, born May 13, 1867.

ROBERT D. HOFFECKER, born February 7, 1831, was the son of Joseph Hoffecker, who was the son of Martin Hoffecker, whose father, Henry Hoffecker, came over from Southern Germany, about the time of, or before the Revolutionary War. He bought land and eventually settled in "Dutch Neck," the eastern part of Duck Creek hundred. His children were: I. Adam (who settled in Pennsylvania); II. John; III. Martin; IV. Philip; V. Henry; VI: Margaret; VII. Rachel; VIII. Susan; IX. Catherine. They attended the Episcopal church near Duck Creek until the congregation was disbanded, and eventually became Methodists when this society spread over the country, about a hundred years ago. They gave their attention to agriculture for a number of years; Robert D. Hoffecker was the first of the family to adopt any other business.

Martin Hoffecker died early in life, leaving four children: I. Joseph; II. Henry D.; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. John Savin); IV. Rachel (Mrs. John Appleton). Joseph, the first son, and father of Robert D. Hoffecker, married Sabra Pennington Denney, their children being: I. Mary P. (Mrs Jesse S. Huffington); II. Sarah E. (Mrs. William R. Cahoon); III. Robert D.; IV. John S.; V. Joseph H.; VI. Albert T.

Robert D. Hoffecker was married December 5, 1855, to Anna, daughter of Rev. Piner and Anna (McClyment) Mansfield. Of their five children, Fanny and Carrie died at the age of nine months, and the survivors are: I. Bertha L.; II. Robert D.; III. Samuel M. Mrs. Anna Hoffecker died February 4, 1893, in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

Robert D. Hoffecker grew up in the vicinity of Smyrna, where his father was a

farmer, using what advantages the country schools afforded, teaching for a year, and then studying at Delaware College, Newark, Del., for the major part of two years. In March, 1854, he formed a partnership with Thomas L. Poulson, now the Rev. Dr. Poulson, of New York East Conference, to engage in the newspaper publishing business, buying out Abraham Poulson, who had been running the *Delaware Herald* as a temperance organ for two or three years. This arrangement lasted but a few months, and in June of the same year Mr. Hoffecker bought out the interest of his partner, and changed the name to *The Smyrna Times*, under which title it made its first appearance July 4, 1854. Strengthening with the growth of years, the *Times* became the popular newspaper of Smyrna, and has the proud record of being the only paper that has stood from its start. The Smyrna *Telegraph*, edited by Samuel P. Jones, preceded it in 1848-49; the *Delaware Herald* in the early fifties, having reached the limit of its existence when it changed hands. It was the pride of the editor of the *Times* not to miss an issue, but the experience in making it a success was not different from that usually encountered in such enterprises. It fell to the lot of the publisher to be cast into the troublous period of our Civil War, when communities and families were greatly divided on national issues; and in personal experiences and public events there were many thrilling incidents to record. *Times*, throughout the conflict of four years, was an uncomprising advocate of the whole country under one government.

While the editor was serving with the "Home Guards" near Baltimore, an incident occurred which showed the spirit of bravery actuating the women of that time. A young man from New Jersey, who had been with him a few weeks, was left in charge of the printing office. He had announced himself a Democrat, but claimed that he was for the Union, differing in this respect from the other Democrats of the place. When the editor left, this young man was seen to be in close conversation with some sympathizers with the Confederacy, but the thought had not been entertained that the conversation was for evil purposes. A night or two after, Mrs. Hoffecker, wife of the editor, awoke with a strong impression that something had happened, and calling her lady guest, they both made their way for the printing office, a few doors below. To their dismay they found the doors wide open, several cases and galleys of type mixed up in a pile on the floor, and everything about the room in a state of confusion. The young Jerseyman, who had evidently been persuaded to perpetrate the deed, had escaped that night for parts unknown and was never seen there again. This did not stop the paper, as was the intention. With the aid of F. W. Griffith, a printer, in mercantile business in this vicinity, the *Times* was issued weekly until the editor returned home. Because of impaired health, shortly after the close of the war in 1866, Mr. Hoffecker disposed of the *Times* to his brother, Joseph H. Hoffecker. The latter, who had learned his trade in the office of the Smyrna *Times* was well qualified to conduct the business, and did so in a very popular manner for over eleven years. During this time the ex-editor was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods with his brother, John S. Hoffecker, at Milford, Delaware. They had not been running the plant for more than eight years when the factory was destroyed by fire; the firm subsequently dissolved, the ex-editor going to a farm near Smyrna, where he tilled the soil for three years.

Upon the failure in health of Joseph H. Hoffecker in 1877, which subsequently ended in his death, ex-editor R. D. Hoffecker again became the proprietor of the paper he had founded. When he assumed control, the *Times* continued as it had begun, free from moral and literary objections, and devoted to the best interests of the community. In 1897, the Hurlock property, adjoining the Fruit Growers' National Bank, was purchased and the *Times* which during the previous years of its existence had occupied the second and third stories of different properties in town, was moved to a permanent home, especially arranged in convenient compartments adapted to its purpose. Here the *Times* continues to be published with increasing vigor as the years go on. Robt. D. Hoffecker, Jr., has been Associate Editor for several years, since his graduation from Delaware College.

Mr. Hoffecker never sought nor filled public office, prefering to give his undivided attention to his newspaper, near and dear to his heart. During the Civil War he was ser-

geant major of a battalion of the Sixth Delaware Regiment, in command of Colonel Edwin Wilmer, the head quarters being within four miles of Baltimore when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. For several years, he has been a trustee of the M. E. church.

WILLIAM ASHCRAFT, M. D., P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of John and Rhoda (Fisher) Ashcraft, was born at Absecom, Atlantic county, N. J., July 25, 1825.

He is of English descent on the paternal side, while his mother's family is of German origin. But little is known of their ancestral history. The family of John Ashcraft, father of William, formerly resided in Connecticut, but removed to New Jersey early in the present century. John Ashcraft was a shoemaker, and was at the same time engaged in farming. The latter part of his life he spent in Philadelphia, where, for some years, he was engaged in mercantile business, and where he died. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John Ashcraft were: I. Elizabeth Ann, of Philadelphia, married first to the late Charles Heritage, by whom she had one daughter, now deceased; she married secondly, Benjamin Heritage, who is also deceased; II. Keziah M. (Mrs. Christian Stanger), deceased; III. Sarah, deceased, married to the late Charles Shivers; of her two children Elizabeth is still living; IV. Hannah L., deceased; V. Mary R. (Mrs. Henry Reading), deceased; VI. Amanda (Mrs ———— Savage), deceased; VII. William; VIII. Samuel M., deceased; IX. John H.

William Ashcraft's parents removed from Absecom to Gloucester county, N. J., when he was but three years old. He lived there about nine years and then went with his parents to Philadelphia. His rudimentary education was obtained in the public schools of Gloucester. On his removal to Philadelphia he attended the Crawford grammar school, and completed the course in that institution. Then he commenced the study of medicine as a student of Prof. Thos. D. Mutter, of Philadelphia. He matriculated in 1843 at Jefferson Medical College and in 1846, received the degree of M. D. In the fall of that year, he went to Vincentown, N. J., where he began the practice of medicine. Six months later, ambitious for a larger field, Dr. Ashcraft removed to Cantwell's Bridge (now Odessa), New Castle county, Del., there he ministered to the physical ailments of the people for thirty years. In 1878 Dr. Ashcraft came to Smyrna, and has remained here since that time, recognized as one of the leading physicians of the community. He was for a number of years one of the trustees of the poor of New Castle county, accredited to St. George's hundred; is a member of the State Medical Society, of Harmony Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M., of Smyrna, and of the I. O. H. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party. Although seventy-two years of age, Dr. Ashcraft is hale and hearty, and his cheery voice and helpful skill are daily met with at the bedside of the sufferer.

Dr. Ashcraft was twice married. His first wife was Lydia L., daughter of Abner and Temperance Allston of Odessa. They had three children: I. William, of Philadelphia, married to Lydia L. Montgomery, has had seven children; II. Charles Ann, widow of William M. Vandegriff, had five children, four of whom are living; III. Henry T., deceased, married to Carrie Letherbury has three children. Dr. Ashcraft was married in Philadelphia, October 2, 1879, to his second wife, Amanda M., daughter of Lowder T. and Elmira (Chindle) Layton, and widow of William J. Wharton. By her first marriage Mrs. Ashcraft had two sons, William W. and Charles M., both of Philadelphia. Dr. Ashcraft is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

AUGUSTUS E. JARDINE, Smyrna, Del., son of General Edward and Ophelia (Kreemer) Jardine, was born in New York City, December 23, 1854.

The Jardine family is of Huguenot descent. On account of persecutions for their religious belief, representatives of the family many years ago left France and settled in England. Of the present generation, the paternal ancestors are of English extraction, the maternal of German. The grandfather of Augustus E. Jardine was, like his immediate ancestors, a native of Kent county, England, where he died and was buried.

Edward Jardine, father of Augustus E. Jardine, and the most celebrated member of the family, was born at Seven Oaks, Kent county, England, November 2, 1828. While yet a very young man, he came to America with his mother and stepfather and set-

tled in New York City, where he received the greater part of his education. After leaving school, he secured a clerkship in a downtown hardware store in New York, and continued in that position until he was twenty years of age. Then he made his first business venture on his own account, establishing himself as a hardware merchant in Pearl street, New York City. Here he remained for some time, and then removed to Fort Lee, a small New Jersey town, where he conducted a hardware store until the Civil war. When President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteer troops, the patriotic spirit of the ancestral Jardines quickened within him, and he enthusiastically began preparations for contributing effectually to the preservation of the Union. He raised a company of young men at Fort Lee, and equipped them at his own expense. His soldiers unanimously elected him captain, and he proceeded at once with them to New York City, where on April 21, 1861, he applied for the enlistment of his company in the New York Zouaves, afterwards known as the Ninth New York Regiment, Hawkins' Zouaves, which organization had tendered its service to the government two days before. Captain Jardine and his men were gladly received. He had acquired a thorough training in military tactics, as a member of the famous Seventh Regiment, National Guards of New York, and he impressed upon the regiment the value of discipline, and inspired an enthusiasm such as is rarely created by the presence and example of one man. His efforts in these directions contributed greatly to the brilliant record of the regiment, and to the winning of its well deserved name, "The Fighting Ninth."

During his early connection with this regiment, Captain Jardine was particularly noted for his daring while on scouting parties. Especailly meritorious were his services as commander of a small detachment of the Ninth regiment in covering the retreat of the Union forces after the battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861, and in bringing away the body of Lieutenant Greble, the first officer of the regular army who fell. He was then serving under General Phelps, at Newport News, Va., and was under the direct command of General Butler. At the landing of troops at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., under the heavy fire of Fort Hatteras and Clark, in August, 1861, he displayed great bravery. He led his company with conspicious ability during the attack upon and capture of Fort Defiance. For his services as leader of the first storming party at the time of the capture of Fort Hatteras and Clark; at Camden Court House, where he was wounded, and at Winton and Elizabeth City, he was commended in the highest terms to General Grant by General Parke, then commanding the Ninth Regiment, and was accordingly breveted major of the regiment. Major Jardine took an active part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. At South Mountain he was assigned by Colonel (afterwards General) Fairchild to the temporary command of the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, and this he retained until after the battle of Antietam, in which decisive engagement he was again wounded. As a mark of appreciation of his gallant conduct as commander of the Eighty-ninth, he was presented with a gold medal and a handsome sword by the officers and privates of the regiment. During the battle of Antietam, Major Jardine displayed a bravery that infused into his soldiers fighting enthusiasm. An interesting incident is related of the coolness and determination by which on that occasion he prevented his regiment from fleeing in disorder. His men had been under so deadly a fire from the enemy that the entire regiment broke, then hesitated and was about to retreat in a rout when the intrepid officer, who knew not the meaning of defeat, leaped upon a rock in face of a sweeping fusillade of shot and shell and with his sword waved high over his head and his voice sharp and ringing by desparation shouted: "What are you men about? Rally! Forward! Charge!" His example and words had an immediate effect. The soldiers caught his defiant spirit, and dashed down the hill and against the rebels with such force that they drove before them in helpless disorder the opponents who only a few moments earlier had been so near to a victory. This is but one of many signal acts of almost reckless daring performed by Major Jardine during the war. After the battle of Antietam, Major Jardine rejoined his own regiment, the Ninth, and participated in the engagements around Suffolk, Va., and in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. In the latter contest he received his third wound. At the expira-

tion of his term of enlistment in the Ninth regiment, he returned to New York and was mustered out in 1863. He then reorganized the Ninth for service until the close of the war, and was chosen colonel of the regiment. While on duty in New York City, he was ordered by General Wood, then in command of that department, to assist in quelling the draft riots of July, 1863. He was at the head of a small body of troops when he was met by the rioters at the corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-third street and a struggle ensued, during which he was struck in the thigh by a leaden slug, and received a wound which years afterwards caused his death. Being thus injured, he was removed to a private residence, and secreted in a cellar until the conclusion of the riots. During this confinement, the several regiments which were recruiting in New York, among them the Ninth, were consolidated with the Seventeenth, and went to the front as the Seventeenth regiment, Jardine, as colonel commanding. Upon his return to New York, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and stationed in that city in command of the reserve corps. He was mustered out in 1865.

General Jardine was as good a citizen during times of peace as he was a brave soldier in the battles for universal freedom and the preservation of his country's government. He returned to civil pursuits when the war ended, with the same energy that had characterized his early life. In 1872, he was chosen clerk of the General Assembly of New Jersey, and upon the expiration of his term engaged in the newspaper business in Jersey City, N. J., publishing the Jersey City *Daily Times* and Bergen county *Weekly Times*. He subsequently retired from journalism, and was appointed United States weigher in the custom house at New York. His was the first appointment President Grant made after entering upon his duties as chief executive. This office General Jardine held until his death.

General Jardine was a brave soldier, a good citizen and a noble man. It would be difficult to exaggerate in pronouncing encomiums upon his life and character. As a soldier he was fearless, firm in the severest trials, always in the van when danger was to be met; beloved by his subordinates and honored by his superiors. As a citizen, he rose from an humble place among his fellows to one of dignity; prompt to answer his country's call to arms, he was earnest afterwards in teaching through his newspaper the lessons of the war, and in counseling the measures and conduct best suited to effect the rapid and substantial development of the country under the new order of things. As a man, he was respected for his uprightness and ability, and loved for his genial and courteous manner. Perhaps the best eulogy of General Jardine may be expressed in the language of Rev. Clark Wright, the officiating clergyman at his funeral. He said: "An honored man, a faithful comrade and chieftan, a devoted friend, a brother beloved has ended his pilgrimage, and we assemble to participate in these last sad rites ere we give him a christian burial and place these remains beneath the sod of the state he loved so well." General Jardine was a man of entertaining conversation; his mind was stored with many interesting incidents of his varied military career. Although a great sufferer to the time of his death, he always wore a cheerful smile and had a pleasant word for all; his loss was deeply deplored. He was an active member of George Washington Post, G. A. R., Military Order of Loyal Legion, Hawkin's Zouaves' Veteran Association, of the Seventh Regiment Veterans, and of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Edward Jardine married in 1846, Ophelia, daughter of Jacob B. and Susan S. (Brown) Kreemer, of New York. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Jardine was sixteen years old. Her father was born in New York, November 10, 1802; her mother in the same city, April 18, 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine had children: I. Marian S.; II. Charles Edward; III. Richard Hodge; IV. James D.; V. Augustus E. All but the last named are deceased. Mrs. Jardine died at Mystic Island, Conn., May 2, 1882, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery, New York. In 1890, General Jardine married as his second wife, Mrs. Katherine Clark, of New York, who survives him. General Jardine died at Hotel Pomery, New York City, at noon of July 16, 1893. The funeral services were held in Scottish Rite Hall, Twenty-ninth street and Madison Avenue, where the body lay in state three days. The interment was in Greenwood

cemetery. General Jardine was a member of the Bedford street M. E. church, New York City.

Augustus E. Jardine was educated in the public schools of New York City, and at an early age entered the College of the City of New York. Before the completion of his course here, he left the institution to accept the appointment as cadet in the United states Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., tendered to him by President U. S. Grant. From the academy he was graduated in 1876, and was assigned to duty on the U. S. ships *Yantic* and *Tennessee*, on the Asiatic station. He served eight years as junior lieutenant in the navy, on the United States steamers *Kearsage*, *Yantic* and *Tennessee*, and during this period made a cruise around the world. On his return home he was blinded by powder from a cannon at Mystic Island, Conn. Every effort was made to restore his sight, but he continued to be deprived of it for a number of months, and in 1884 was compelled to resign from the navy because of this affliction. His profession closed to him, he engaged in the railroad business in New York City, connecting himself with the Trunk Line Commission, a Pool of all railroads. In 1885 he came to Smyrna as the secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia & Smyrna Transportation company. This office he still holds. Mr. Jardine is one of the most popular and energetic citizens of Smyrna, a leader in all enterprises that promise extension of the welfare of his adopted home. He is an efficient executive officer of the company with which he is associated. He is president of the Board of Trade at Smyrna, a director of the Philadelphia & Smyrna Transportation Co., and a member of several societies of the town. He is a Republican, but not an office-seeker.

On November 21, 1894, Augustus E. Jardine was married to Mary B., daughter of William and Henrietta (Wilkins) Fell, of Philadelphia, but formerly of Delaware. They have one child, Edward Fell. Mr. Jardine attends the P. E. church.

Mrs. Jardine is a direct descendant of Joseph Fell, born August 19, 1668, at Longland, Cumberlandshire, England. He was twice married and had twelve children, from whom the Fell family of the United States is directly descended.

CHARLES BELFORD DAILEY, Smyrna, Del., son of James and Priscilla (Foster) Dailey, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1854.

His paternal ancestors were Scotch; those of his mother were English. His grandfather, William Dailey, married Mary McClellan, died in 1862, and was buried at Innesrush, Ireland. Their son, James Dailey, father of Charles B. Dailey, was educated in the public schools near Belfast, and learned harness-making at Ballymena, County Antrim. In 1848 he came to America, to seek his fortune in the land which held out so much encouragement to ambitious young men. He landed at Boston and went thence to Lynn, Mass., where he worked two months as a gardener, after which he returned to Boston and procured employment in a machine shop. The longing for his Belfast home came over him, however, and he sailed back to Ireland in 1849. But there was slight promise of advancement in County Antrim, and in the latter part of the same year he sailed to Australia. Landing at Sydney, he immediately established a bakery. Soon afterward the gold fever broke out, and with his cousin, William Godfrey, he hurried to the gold fields of Ballarat, where they selected and worked a claim and took out a great amount of gold. Mr. Dailey remained in Australia until 1852, when he returned to Ireland and for twenty years followed mercantile pursuits. Then he came once more to America, and landed from the City of Paris in New York City. He chose Newburg, N. Y., as his home, and was engaed in the grocery and liquor business there for about a year, after which he sold his stock and removed to Philadelphia. Mr. Dailey was in a number of trades and conducted many establishments during the next quarter of a century. He learned ingrain carpet-weaving with David Graham, of Sargent street, Kensington, in nine months; went into business for himself; in 1876 moved to Bucks county, Pa., and leased a farm of 50 acres from John Glam, after a year removed to a farm of 40 acres belonging to John Hamsel, of Philadelphia, remaining there two years; removed to Blackbird hundred, New Castle county, Del., and purchased a farm of 50 acres from Owen Crowley; in 1880 came to Smyrna and engaged in carpet-weaving; a year later

bought a farm near Clayton, Del., from Francis Woodhull and began farming; in eighteen months tired of this and established himself in the carpet-weaving business in Germantown, Pa.; conducted this two years and came back to Smyrna to conduct carpet works; in 1886 went to Dover and engaged in a similar pursuit, having the only carpet factory in the place. He still resides there. Mr. Dailey is highly respected by all who know him. He is a Republican but not an office-seeker.

In 1852, after his return from Australia, James Dailey was married to Priscilla Belford Foster. They had children: I. Charles Belford; II. Emily, died at the age of three years, and was buried at Innesrush, Ireland. Mrs. Priscilla Dailey died at Smyrna, Del., and was buried there, in St. Peter's P. E. churchyard. James Dailey married secondly Ada Evelyn (Belford) Foster; their marriage took place in Philadelphia, in 1882. Mr. Dailey is an active member of the P. E. church.

Charles Belford Dailey came to America with his father in 1872, became a clerk in his father's store in Newburg, accompanied him to Philadelphia, and with him learned carpet-weaving under David Graham. He continued with his father, assisting him in all his enterprises until 1884, when he came to Smyrna and established a carpet-weaving factory here, the only one in the town in which rag-carpet is made; it supplies the principal merchants with this product. His factory has a capacity of 3,000 yards of carpet per year; in it Mr. Dailey also manufactures a large number of hammocks. Mr. Dailey is active in educational affairs, and is a useful and highly respected citizen. He is a Republican, but liberal in his views, and never sought an office. He is an enthusiastic member of Wyckliff Lodge, No. 126, A. P. A., of Philadelphia and was Tyler for two years.

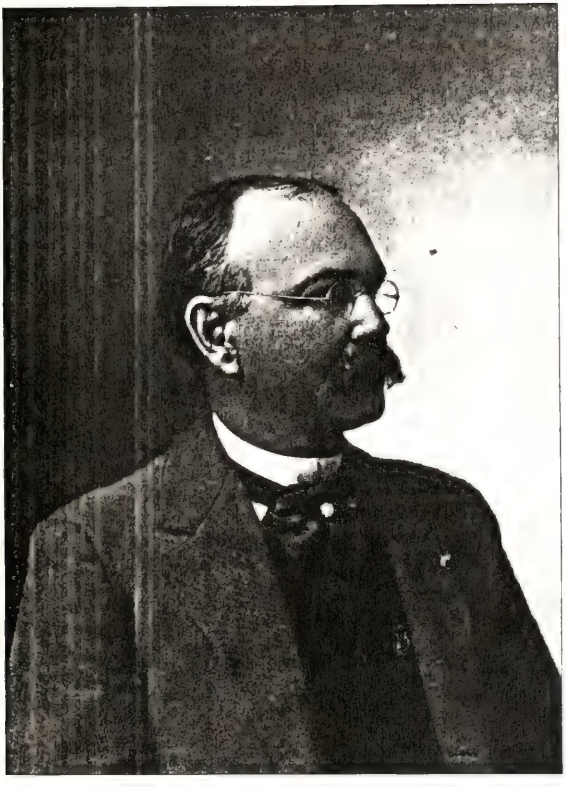
Charles Belford Dailey married, in 1872, at Cold Springs, N. Y., Susan, daughter of Patrick and Mary Meran, of Ireland. Their children are: I. John B.; II. William A., employed in Prettyman's hoisery mill, Smyrna; III. Priscilla Emily, attending public school in Smyrna; IV. Charles H., at school in Smyrna. Mrs. Dailey died in Smyrna in 1891 and was buried in the P. E. churchyard there. Mr. Dailey is a member of the Presbyterian church.

John B. Dailey, eldest son of Charles B. and Susan (Meran) Dailey, was educated in the public schools of Smyrna and learned ship-building at Roach's ship-yard, Chester, Pa. After spending five years there, he went into to the employ of Cramp Bros., ship-builders, Philadelphia. He is of an inventive turn of mind, and has secured a number of patents, among them one for a trolley wheel which promises to yield a fortune to his genius. John B. Dailey is unmarried.

DAVID F. SMITHERS D. D. S., Smyrna, Del., son of Andrew and Martha (Thoms) Smithers, was born in Philadelphia, in 1837.

He has spent nearly all his life in this state, his parents having removed to Dover, Del., when he was about one year old. In the capital city, he attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age. Then he began the study of dental surgery with the late Dr. William G. A. Bonwell, a widely known dental surgeon, of Philadelphia. He completed his course in dentistry in two years, and removed to Smyrna, where he began the practice of his profession and has since remained. His first office was in the store room now occupied by Mr. Walter, jeweler, Main street above Commerce. After four years he purchased the property in which he now lives, buying it from Mrs. Underwood, of Smyrna, and Mrs. George Capelle, of Wilmington, Del., the joint owners. He has always been greatly interested in education, and has served for nine years as a school director, with entire acceptability to the people of Smyrna. Dr. Smithers has been the leading dentist of Smyrna since 1860, has been successful in his profession and esteemed as a citizen. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, N. 13, F. and A. M., of Smyrna, and is a Master Mason. He is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in politics.

On January 6, 1863, David T. Smithers married Harriet R., daughter of Joseph Reynolds, a farmer, living near Smyrna. They have one child, Ella T., at home. Dr. Smithers is an attendant upon the M. E. church services, and although not a communicant member, is conscientious in the discharge of his duties to his fellow-men.



Edgar M. Hooper

GEORGE D. COLLINS, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of Benjamin L. and Sarah (Davis) Collins of Sussex county, Del., was born in Smyrna.

Benjamin L. Collins was born in Sussex county in 1804. He was educated in the public schools of Milford, and learned brick-laying and plastering with his father, Edward Collins, a resident of Milford, who died and was buried there. Benjamin Collins came to Smyrna in 1827 to carry on his trade, and soon became prominent in the business. His first undertaking was the erection of the old Methodist Episcopal church at Raymond's Neck. He was the principal bricklayer and plasterer of the Methodist Episcopal church in Smyrna. He was active and diligent in business. Politically he was first a Whig and was afterwards associated with the Republican party. He was never an office-seeker. During the "forties," he was a member of the Delaware legislature. In 18— Benjamin Collins married Sarah Davis, of Milford, Del., born in 1802. They had seven children: I. George D.; II. John E., died September 16, 1894, was buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Smyrna; III. Sallie E., married to Alderman W. H. Boggs, Smyrna; IV. Isaac, died in 1856, buried in the old M. E. churchyard, Smyrna; V. Mary J., died in 1867; VI. William, died when a youth; VII. Benjamin Franklin, an oil operator of Rising Sun, Ohio, married Rebecca ———, daughter of an oil speculator, and had eight children, i. Harry, deceased, ii. Alexander, iii. Frank, iv. Edward, v. Charles, vi. Grace, vii. Edward; viii. Charles Wesley, at home. Benjamin L. Collins died in 1857 from exposure while working at his trade, and was buried in the Methodist Episcopal churchyard. His widow died in 1875. Mr. Collins was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a steward of his congregation, superintendent of Sunday school, and a class leader. He commanded the respect of everybody.

George D. Collins was educated in the public schools of Smyrna, and afterward learned plastering and bricklaying with his father. When he was twenty-one years of age, he embarked in business as a contractor, and continued in the same until 1857, when he purchased a farm of 154 acres, at Green Spring, Del., from Jeremiah Allen. This large tract of land he divided into sections for raising grain, rearing live stock, and cultivating peaches. His peach orchards proved very profitable, and from a tract of 18 acres planted in peach trees, he netted about $4,000 in two years. His markets were in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The P., W. & B. R. R. ran through his farm; he sold a portion of his land to the railroad company, and erected on it a dwelling at his own expense, which was known as Green Spring Station. In 1864 he was appointed station agent there, and continued in that position until 1880. He, however, remained on his farm until 1872, when he removed into the dwelling at the station, and was succeeded by his son, William. In 1869, President Grant appointed George D. Collins postmaster at Green Spring, and the postoffice was established in the store which he conducted at the station. He was one of the small band who disprove the statement of some official that "few die and none resign," for he resigned his office in 1880, on account of failing health, and moved to Bristol. In 1882 he transferred his residence to Smyrna, and has since lived a retired life, giving to business only the time necessary to looking after his large real estate interests. When Mr. Collins removed to Smyrna, he purchased ground, on which he built a house. He lived there for six years, then sold the property to Mrs. Mary Ferro, and in 1887 bought from John P. Hudson his present residence on Mt. Vernon street. He has large real estate holdings, including the property at Delaware and Mt. Vernon streets, inherited from his father, and occupied by Mrs. — Ringgold, and others adjoining the property tenanted by Joseph Hunn, a dwelling which he built in 1895; a double house on Delaware street below South, on a lot purchased from J. H. Jefferson; the store house on Commerce street occupied by E. C. Faries, this being a part of his inherited estate; six unimproved lots in the town; Green Spring farm, in New Castle county, consisting of 140 acres, leased to his son William; Price's Corner farm of 92 acres, purchased in 1869 from Isaac Price and Elihu Jefferson and tenanted by Joseph Hamilton; the Carpenter farm of 113 acres, bought from the heirs of Col. George Davis, in 187—, conducted by Calvin Faries. Mr. Collins is a Democrat, but has never had a desire to hold

office. He has always taken a great interest in public affairs, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

George D. Collins was married, December 22, 1849, by Rev. W. C. Gray of Smyrna, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Isaiah Taylor, of the vicinity of Middletown, Del., who died in 1860, and is buried in the Methodist Episcopal churchyard of Smyrna. They had children: I. William T., farmer, married Eliza Davis; II. Benjamin C., successor to his father as postmaster and station agent at Green Spring, married Marietta, daughter of Thomas Middleton, who lives near Smyrna, they had one child, Harold B., who is dead; III. Catharine F., married, May, 1874, Henry H. Wells, who died on the farm near Green Spring in 1884, leaving children, all now deceased except Stella; i. Susannah H., ii. George C., iii. Catherine, iv. Stella, v. Harry; in 1888 Catherine F. (Collins) Wells was married to Joseph H. Primrose, farmer, of Green Spring; IV. Flora E. (Mrs. Capt Jarvis), of Bristol, Pa., died 1885, had two children, i. George L., ii. William N.; V. Wilhelmina, married in 1877 to Daniel Wells, died 1889, had three children, i. Hulda, ii. Wilhelmina, iii. Flora J.; VI. Mary A., died young. On February 25, 1862, George D. Collins married Rachel A. Brown, widow of John R. Brown and daughter of Peter S. and Sarah A. Collins. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Peter S. Collins, father-in-law of George D. Collins, was born near Taylor's Bridge, Del., January 1, 1810, during the first hour of the first day of the year. He was the son of John and Martha (Robb) Collins. His grandfather was born in 1788, near Georgetown, Del., educated in the public schools there and learned by pratical experience the science of farming. When he was twenty years old, he went to Taylor's Bridge, New Castle county, where he conducted a farm and a general store. In 1809 he married Martha Robb. They had five children, all now deceased: I. Morris; II. John; III. Joseph; IV. Rebecca; V. Abram. He was a Whig in politics, though not an active partisan, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was highly popular. He died in 1825 and was buried in the Friendship Methodist Episcopal cemetery.

Peter S. Collins was educated in the public schools at Taylor's Bridge and began farming at an early age. At the age of twenty-four he went to Leipsic, Del., and managed the farm of John Denny for two years. Then he removed to the farm of Daniel B. Cummins in Kent county, Del., which he purchased in 1865, after which he relinquished farming and came to Smyrna. Here he lived in the house on Delaware street, now occupied by Mrs. Warren, for four years. Mr. Collins was a Republican. He never sought an office, but was several times inspector of elections. On February 14, 1833, he married Sarah A., daughter of John and Elizabeth Jones, of Smyrna. Mrs. Collins died in 1869. Their children were: I. Martha E., married John A. Sarin, farmer, and had seven children, i. William C., ii. Peter S., iii. Sarah, iv. John Edgar, v. Joseph H., vi. Clara, vii. George S.; II. Peter S., 2; III. John M., farmer, married to Margaret Hargadine of Kent county, Del., had four children, i. Sarah H., ii. Samuel, iii. John M., iv. Marietta; IV. George W., farmer of Kent county, married Martha Selina Wilson, has children, i. Robert, ii. Peter S., 3, iii. Francis, iv. George W., Jr.; V. Marietta, wife of Dr. S. M. Wilson, a prominent physician of Bridgeton, N. J., has children, i. Ralph C., ii. Clara Selina, iii. Herbert H.; VI. Louisa, died young; VII. Peter P., of Smyrna, married Elizabeth Hill of Kent county, Del., has children, i. Edith; ii. Herman Clifton; VIII. William B., farmer, of Pennsylvania, married Mary Collins, daughter of W. B. Collins of Kent county, has one child, Helen. Peter S. Collins was married, the second time, in 1879, to Rebecca, widow of Thomas Jester, of Smyrna. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, superintendent of the Sunday school, and a class leader.

LEWIS M. PRICE, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of Moses and Emeline (Wallace) Price, was born on Mt. Harmon farm, near Brenford station, Kent county, Del., in November, 1858.

Mr. Price's ancestry is English. His father is Moses Price, a retired farmer of Smyrna. When Lewis M. Price was six years old, his family removed from near Brenford station to Smyrna. He attended the public schools of that town until he was nineteen, when he entered Shortlidge's academy at Media, Pa.

he was a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. He was an adherent of the Whig party. William A. Budd was married to Mary (Laws) Davis. They had children: I. and II. died in infancy; III. Isaac Davis, deceased, married Amanda McVey, of Loudoun county, Va., had children, i. Karin Blanche, ii. William H., iii. Townsend, iv. Mary, v. Alice, vi. Florence, vii. Norman; IV. William, died in California; V. Henry G. Mrs. Mary Budd died in 1833. Mr. Budd married again, in 1846, his wife being Sarah Gowan, of Philadelphia. Their children were: I. Katharine Gowan, and II. Francinia Allibone, twins; III. Edward Gowan; IV. Norman; three children are deceased. Mr. Budd died in 18—, and was buried in Monument cemetery, Philadelphia. He was a member of the M. E. church, and trustee and treasurer of the congregation for a number of years. His life was that of a consistent Christian.

Henry G. Budd went with his parents to Philadelphia when he was four years old. He attended the public schools there, and at an early age entered the mercantile business. A year later he relinquished this and became connected with the Northern Liberties gas works of Philadelphia. When he was but twenty-two years of age, he was compelled to give up his position on acount of illness, and for eight years he traveled about in the hope of regaining his health. In 1862 he came to Smyrna, and has continued his residence here. For twenty-two consecutive terms he was elected alderman of Smyrna, meeting with defeat only once, and that on the occasion of his last candidacy. He was appointed justice of the peace and notary public by Governor Ponder in 1871, and has held these offices ever since. Mr. Budd is a man of retiring disposition, but is much esteemed by all. He was originally a Whig, but has been associated with the Democratic party for many years.

Henry G. Budd married, November 17, 1861, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Caroline, daughter of Rev. George F. Kettle, of New York. Their children are: I. Caroline Kettle, wife of James H. McNeil, of Easton, Md., has children, i. James H., ii. Henry George Budd; II. Henry, a minister of the M. E. church; III. Catharine, a teacher in the public schools of Easton, Md.; IV. Mary L., at present residing with her father in Berlin, Md. Mr. Budd is an active member of the M. E. church.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, P. O. Smyrna, Del., son of Samuel and Susanna (Taylor) Wright, was born in Bewdley, Worcestershire, England, September 14, 1829.

His maternal grandfather was Joseph Taylor, who was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1742, and educated in the national schools of that country. At an early age he learned nail-making, and after serving his apprenticeship, engaged in business for himself at Bewdley, and was very successful in his undertaking. He employed in his factory a large number of men and women, boys and girls. The manufacture of nails in those days was very primitive, every nail, from the smallest sprig to the largest spike, being hammered into shape on an anvil by hand. In 1820 he retired from business. Joseph Taylor and his wife, Susannah Taylor, had three children, one of whom was Susannah (Mrs. Samuel Wright), who was born in 1788 and died in 1852, and is buried in Ribsford Protestant Episcopal church graveyard in Worcestershire; another was Sarah, who married and had one child. Joseph Taylor died in 1829 in Worcestershire, eminently respected, and was buried in Ribsford graveyard. He was a faithful member of the Church of England.

Samuel Wright, father of Joseph Wright, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1792. He was educated in the national schools of that district, and afterward learned bricklaying, in which he was engaged until within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1856. He married Susannah Taylor. They had six children: I. Mary, married to Adam Danby, of Worcestershire, a lantern leaf and combmaker of that county, had six children; II. John, married to Mary Juniper; he was a comb-maker, and while suffering from an epileptic stroke fell into the river Severn and was drowned; III. Susan, died 1886, buried in Ribsford graveyard; IV. Sarah, died young; V. Hannah, came to this country with her brother, Joseph, and died in Smyrna in 1878, was buried in the Protestant Episcopal graveyard in Duck Creek hundred; VI. Joseph.

Joseph Wright was educated in private schools in Bewdley, England. When he was

fourteen, he was bound by his father to Joseph Barber for seven years to learn carpentry. By the terms of the bond, his father paid 15£ to Barber and was to furnish clothing and washing for the boy during his apprenticeship. Barber provided only food and lodging, and did not pay him a penny during the seven years. Barber, besides being a contractor and carpenter, was the proprietor of an inn. Young Wright was consequently thrown much in the company of drinking men, and might easily have acquired the habits of a drunkard, had he been so inclined. But the misery and want he saw caused by the use of intoxicants made him in later years a firm adherent to temperance principles. When he had completed the period of his indenture, young Wright went to Birmingham and worked at his trade for a year. Then he secured employment in Kidderminster for three years, and in 1854 came to America on the sailing ship *Tonawanda*. He landed at Philadelphia, and almost immediately procured work at his trade with William Denny, and remained with him two years. He came to Smyrna for a week to repair buildings on a farm, secured work with Smith & Hazell, contractors, and has remained there ever since. He was with Smith & Hazell for eight years, and then launched his own venture as a contractor and builder. His first shop was on Market street, where he continued one year; then he removed to Methodist street for three years, and afterwards purchased the stable of Edward Swanton on Cummins street, which he remodeled into a carpenter shop and occupied four years, then converted into two dwelling houses. For six years thereafter, he tenanted the shop owned by Willard Weldon, on Union street, and for the succeeding eight years, the barn of John H. Hoffecker. Then he erected the building he now occupies. Although now in his seventieth year, Mr. Wright is still active in his business affairs. He has always commanded general respect by reason of his integrity and his vigorous character. As an instance of the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors, it may be mentioned here that on his return from a visit to England in 1886, he was met at the station in Smyrna by the entire membership of Morning Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., with a band, and escorted by them to the lodge room. He is of a retiring disposition, but is interesting and entertaining in conversation. It is his greatest pleasure to perform some act of kindness and helpfulness; self is his last thought. He is plain in speech and resentful of a wrong, but always quick to forgive and ever ready to recognize the good qualities of his fellows. Mr. Wright is a Prohibitionist, but does not give offense in the expression of his views. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., has passed through all the chairs, and has been treasurer for twenty years. Joseph Wright was married to Elizabeth Carter, of Worcestershire, England, in 1854. Their children are: I. Joseph H.; II. Lily Elizabeth, died in 1880, is buried in the Protestant Episcopal graveyard, Smyrna; III. Juliet Cummins, wife of Elmer Taylor, draughtsman and engineer, of Philadelphia; IV. Samuel Edgar; V. Susan Raymond, living with Mrs. Taylor in Philadelphia. Mrs. Joseph Wright died in 1868, and is buried in the Protestant Episcopal graveyard, Smyrna. Mr. Wright is a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Smyrna, and has been janitor of the sanctuary for forty years.

Joseph H. Wright, elder son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Carter) Wright, was born in Smyrna, Del., December 20, 1857. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, and learned carpentry with his father; this trade has been his occupation through life. He worked as a journeyman until 1886; in that year he began taking contracts for buildings on his own account, and in 1897 added a lumber yard to his other enterprises. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 6, and of McDonald Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F., of Smyrna, and is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen.

Joseph H. Wright was married in Smyrna, by the Rev. Adam Stengle, March 21, 1894, to Della Virginia, daughter of Thomas H. and Mary C. (Van Dyke) Wright, who was born in New Castle county, Del. Thomas H. Wright was a native of Delaware, and at one time served as coroner of Kent county, Del., also as deputy sheriff of New Castle county. He died in Smyrna in March, 1895; his widow resides in Smyrna. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Wright are: I. Harry Bayard, deceased; II. Della V.; III. Willard Wellington, married Laura McDowell and resides at Trappe, Md.; IV. Mary Emma; V. Albert Maxwell, died in infancy; VI. Susan R. (Mrs.

J. Frank Webb), of Smyrna; VII. James Van Dyke.

Samuel Edgar Wright, second son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Carter) Wright, was born in Smyrna, in February, 1860, educated in the public schools of Smyrna, and is at present engaged as traveling salesman for the firm of J. G. Rouse & Co., wholesale carriage furnishings, of Philadelphia; he has been with this firm for nineteen years. He married in Philadelphia, Miss Katie Fallows, of that city, now deceased. They had children: I. Edgar F.; II. Douglas F., deceased.

CHARLES G. HARMONSON, M. D., Clayton, Del., son of Francis J. and Mary (Sears) Harmonson, was born in Berlin, Md., September 30, 1861.

His grandfather, James Harmonson, was born in Maryland in 1798, and was a farmer; he removed to Laurel, Del., where he died. His children are: I. Martha (Mrs. J. P. Wyatt), of Brooklyn, N. Y.; II. Francis J., farmer of near Salisbury, Md.; III. George W., drowned at New Castle, Del., at the age of forty-five.

Francis J. Harmonson, eldest son of James Harmonson, was born near Berlin, Md. There he received a common school education and afterward devoted himself, for a time, to the cultivation of the soil. Then he engaged in the mercantile business, conducted a hotel, and is now proprietor of large lumber yards. Francis J. Harmonson married Mary Sears. Their children are: I. Horace C., hotel proprietor of Berlin, Md.; II. Charles G.; III. John, died when seven years old; IV. Francis J., Jr., farmer, near Salisbury, Md.

Charles G. Harmonson, M. D., obtained his primary education at the Berlin academy, and began reading medicine with Dr. Prettyman, of Milton. He completed his studies at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1884, and began the practice of his profession in Clayton, Del., in the same year. His career has been a successful one, and he is now a leading physician and surgeon of the town. He is surgeon of the P., W. & B. R. R. and medical examiner for the Mutual and Equitable Life Insurance Companies of New York, and for several other insurance organizations. Dr. Harmonson is a member of Shawnee Tribe, No. 27, I. O. R. M., and of the Shield of Honor. He is a Democrat, active and influential in his party's councils and campaigns.

Dr. Charles G. Harmonson was married, December 11, 1890, to Lola, daughter of Benjamin F. Blackiston, of Kent county, Del. They have one child, Charles Leland, born October 20, 1891. They are members of the P. E. church.

WILLIAM A. FARIES, Smyrna, Del., son of Alexander and Mary (Jester) Faries, was born in Smyrna, October 27, 1846.

His father was born in Smyrna in 1807, and attended the public schools there. At the age of eighteen he went to Philadelphia and learned undertaking. He completed his course of training there in 1831, and returned to Smyrna to establish himself in business on Main street between Commerce and South streets, on the site of the present Faries undertaking rooms. His venture was on a small scale, but received substantial encouragement, and by means of this aid and his own enterprising spirit, he soon placed the business on a profitable basis. In 1868 he admitted to partnership with him his two sons, William A. and Isaac H. The firm name was changed to A. Faries & Sons, under which the business was conducted until 1872, when Alexander Faries died. Mr. Faries was a member and past grand master of Morning Star Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., of Smyrna. He was in politics, first a Whig and then a Republican, and was pronounced in his views, but never an office-seeker. Alexander Faries was married November 20, 1832, to Mary, daughter of Isaac and Elender Jester. Their children were: I. Mary E., deceased, buried in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Smyrna; II. Eliza J., of Smyrna; III. Sarah B., of Smyrna; IV. Thomas, deceased; V. Alexander, deceased; VI. Isaac H., married Emily R. Jefferson, of Smyrna, had children, i. Clarence T., practicing physician of Narbeth, Pa., unmarried, ii. Nellie J., of Smyrna, iii. Mary E., of Smyrna; Isaac H. died November 12, 1891, and was buried in Smyrna; VII. William A. Alexander Faries died in Smyrna and was buried in Glenwood M. E. cemetery, but in 1884 was re-interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. He was an active and influential member of the M. E. church, a trustee and class leader. Mrs. Faries died in October, 1884, and was buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, Smyrna.

William A. Faries received his early education in the public schools of Smyrna, and this was supplemented by a course in the Quaker City Business College, of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1867. He returned to Smyrna when his studies were completed, and with John E. Phillips as a partner, purchased the gentleman's furnishing store of Edward Ward, which they conducted very successfully under the firm name of Phillips & Faries for one year, having added during this time the manufacture of clothing. At the end of the year, Mr. Faries withdrew to enter his father's undertaking establishment as a member of the firm of A. Faries & Sons. After the death of the father the business was conducted under the name of W. A. Faries & Bro.; this designation was not changed after the decease of Isaac Faries in 1891. Mr. Faries has improved his property from time to time; in 1894 he rebuilt his office, ware-rooms and factory. In 1897 he purchased from Dr. James R. McCausland his present residence, next his business place; both are model buildings. Mr. Faries formerly lived on Mt. Vernon street. Mr. Faries is a member of the town council and an active and progressive borough official. He is a Past Master of Harmony Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M., and a Past Noble Grand of Morning Star Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F. He is greatly respected for his energy in public affairs and his successful management of a large business. He is a Republican, and loyal to his party.

On February 4, 1868, William A. Faries married Georgia D., daughter of John and Margaret Maree. Their children are: I. Laura M. (Mrs. F. L. Reynolds), of Clayton, Del., Mr. Reynolds holds an important position in one of the offices of the P., W. & B. R. R., at Clayton; they have one child, Frank F.; II. Margaret S. (Mrs. Harry V. Pyle), of Wilmington, Del., Mr. Pyle is connected with the Edgemore Iron Company; III. Alexander G., died when two years old; IV. Harvey Wilkins, associated with his father in business. Mr. Faries is a member of the M. E. church.

THEODORE H. BURTON, P. O. Little Creek, Kent county, Del., son of James F. and Charlotte (Hill) Burton, was born near St. George's Chapel, Indian River hundred, Sussex county, Del., September 23, 1836.

The Burton family is of English descent. Robert Burton, a native of England, emigrated to America about 1677, and settled in Virginia. He was married February 11, 1676, to Catherine Cotton. His three sons took up land in Indian River hundred, Sussex county, Del. The branch of the family to which Theodore H. Burton belongs is descended from one of these three brothers. William T. Burton, who was born in Virginia, November 11, 1677, died in Delaware, leaving one son, Woolsey Burton, whose son, Woolsey, 2, was the great-great-grandfather of Theodore H. Burton. Mr. Burton's great-grandfather, John Burton, died at his home in Indian River hundred. Isaiah Burton, grandfather of Theodore H. Burton, was born April 18, 1764, became a farmer of Indian River hundred, and at the time of his death owned large tracts of land. He was influential in the hundred, and represented his district in the State Legislature. Isaiah Burton was married February 20, 1791, to Cornelia, daughter of William Burton, and granddaughter of Woolsey Burton. She was born November 17, 1770. The children of Isaiah and Cornelia (Burton) Burton, are: I. Maria, born February 15, 1792, married Joseph Burton, a farmer and ship calker of Indian River hundred; II. Gideon, born December 16, 1793, a sailor, died on board his vessel, March 6, 1833, had a large family, i. Alfred, died on board his vessel, ii. Gideon, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, iii. Henry, of Philadelphia, Pa., besides several other children, living in Philadelphia; III. Deborah, born March 15, 1795, married John Burton, who was for many years keeper of the Breakwater Light house, both died at Lewes, Del.; IV. Adan C., born September 3, 1797, sailor and farmer, died in Indian River hundred; V. Lydia, born October 11, 1798, died at the homestead, aged seventy; VI. Benjamin, born June 18, 1800, served his apprenticeship with Mr. Cramp, of Philadelphia, Pa., where he died; VII. Cornelia (Mrs. Azel Dodd), born June 25, 1802, died November 10, 1835; VIII. Elhanan, a sea captain, born September 17, 1804, was buried at sea in 1841; IX. Patience, born November 6, 1806, died September 9, 1807; X. John, born February 24, 1809, died in March,

1809; XI. James F., born June 27, 1810; XII. Adelaide Jane (Mrs. John West), born August 7, 1814, both died in Sussex county, Del. Isaiah Burton died March 15, 1840; his wife January 5, 1830.

James F. Burton was born on the homestead in Indian River hundred. He attended the public schools of the district, situated five miles from his home, and afterwards spent eleven months at a school in Georgetown, Del. He learned farming, and settled on a tract of land near St. George's Chapel, in the upper part of Indian River hundred. Mr. Burton was an honorable, upright man. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1846, and discharged his duty so satisfactorily that he was re-elected in 1852. Mr. Burton was a member of the Democratic party. For several years he was a justice of the peace, and during the Civil War served as deputy marshal. James F. Burton was married to Charlotte Hill. Their children are: I. Theodore H.; II. Edward J., born November 19, 1840, was an orderly sergeant of the Third Delaware Infantry, and took part in seventeen battles, married Naomi Johnson, of England, who died September 25, 1887. Mr. Burton and his wife were members of St. George's Episcopal Chapel. Mrs. Burton died March 10, 1866; Mr. Burton died at the homestead, October 3, 1881.

Theodore H. Burton grew up on the homestead in Indian River hundred. He began working on the farm while he was still a child, and received his education in the district schools during the short winter terms. He remained at home assisting his father on the farm, until 1862, when he enlisted for nine months as second lieutenant of Company C, Sixth Delaware Volunteers. Mr. Burton was mustered out at Wilmington, Del., in August, 1863; re-enlisted in February, 1864, as second lieutenant Company, F, First Delaware Cavalry, Captain B. O. Day, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Burton was a gallant soldier, intelligent and faithful, and was frequently on duty as a scout. He took part in many skirmishes, the company being often sent to the front. He was mustered out at the Relay House, in June, 1865. The war being over, Mr. Burton returned to Sussex county, and continued to assist his father on the homestead until 1878, when he obtained a position in one of the light houses. He was a guard at Cross Ledge light, but was promoted to first assistant at Cape Henlopen, and at his second promotion was made keeper of the Port Mahon Light, a position which he still holds. Mr. Burton is a member of the Republican party.

Theodore H. Burton was married February 21, 1872, to Deborah, granddaughter of John and Deborah Burton, who were the great-grandparents of Theodore Burton. Their children are: I. Charles F., mariner, born April 5, 1873; II. Maria Louisa, born August 15, 1875, married Julian Bacon, a merchant of Port Mahon, Del. Mrs. Burton died June 29, 1877. Mr. Burton's second wife was Lydia C., daughter of Peter and Mary (Lamb) Burton, and granddaughter of James and Nancy (Waples) Burton. Mr. Burton and his family are members of St. George's Episcopal Chapel.

JOSHUA McGONIGAL, P. O. Little Creek, Kent county, Del., son of Joshua and Annie (Dreden) McGonigal, was born near Felton, Del., December 1, 1823.

Mr. McGonigal's grandfather, Joshua McGonigal, was a native of Ireland. About 1750, Joshua McGonigal and his brother, Robert, both young men, emigrated to America, and worked their way to Dover, Del. Robert McGonigal removed to the south, and it is supposed married there, but nothing has been heard of him. Joshua McGonigal was married in Dover, Del., to Elizabeth Laws, and settled on a part of her estate. They had two children: I. Joshua; II. George, drowned by accident in Murderkill Creek. Mr. McGonigal died about 1791; his wife survived him several years.

Mr. McGonigal's father's Joshua McGonigal, was born at his father's home, near Dover, May 10, 1781. When he was ten years old, his father died, and he was apprenticed to Mr. Dooland, a cabinet-maker in Dover. But Joshua could not be happy, and disliked the place so much that his grandfather, Mr. Laws, took the child back to the farm and cared for him. At this place, now known as the Hevern farm, Joshua McGonigal learned practical farming, working with his grandfather until the time of his marriage, when he began farming for himself. He cultivated rented land near Magnolia, Felton, and Frederica, and finally settled near Milford, never leav-

ing Kent county. Mr. McGonigal was an old line Whig. He was married to Annie, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Dreden. Their children are: I. Samuel D., merchant, born January 23, 1810, was married December 12, 1852, to Miss Lofland, of Philadelphia, Pa.; II. Robert, born November 1, 1812, married Miss Slaughter, died June 30, 1851; III. Rebecca, deceased, born January 14, 1815, married May 16, 1836, to Thomas Postles; IV. Isaac, born March 18, 1817, died June 23, 1846; V. William, of Wilmington, Del., born August 14, 1819, married Hester Lofland, who is deceased; VI. Mary, born October 18, 1821, died September 2, 1850; VII. Joshua; VIII. Thomas, born May 16, 1826, died August 17, 1836; IX. John, born September 28, 1828, died August 2, 1847; X. James Lester, born January 17, 1831, died October 23, 1831. Mr. McGonigal belonged to the M. E. church and was a member of the congregation at Barrett's Chapel. He died at his home near Milford, February 17, 1839.

Joshua McGonigal received his education at Pratt's Branch school house, and at the public school at Frederica, Del. At the age of eighteen he obtained a situation as clerk in a store in Little Creek Landing, where he remained for eight years. In 1848 Mr. McGonigal began business as a general merchant at Lebanon, Pa.; but after one year's trial sold the business November 1, 1849, and removing to Greensboro, Md., opened a store for the sale of groceries and general merchandise. Not content with his success as a merchant, Mr. McGonigal visited Texas, in 1859, and bought a large tract of wild land, intending to settle there. He returned to Delaware to make arrangements for his removal, when the breaking out of the Civil War altered his plans. In 1860 his store at Greensboro, was destroyed by fire, and in the next year, he removed to Dover, Del., and engaged in butchering. In August, 1865, Mr. McGonigal sold his business in Dover, and removing to Little Creek, bought a property and opened a store. In 1881, he retired from business, and removed to his present home in Little Creek. Finding that an inactive life unsuited to his energetic temperament, he returned to Dover, in 1884, and was again for some years engaged in business. He now resides at his home in Little Creek, where he occasionally deals in grain. Mr. McGonigal was a Whig; he was elected to the State Legislature from Caroline county, Md., and was several times returned to the legislature on the ticket of that party. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil War, he identified himself with the Democratic party. He is interested in all that concerns the welfare of the county, and has served on the grand jury.

Joshua McGonigal was married by the Rev. J. A. Rooch, of Philadelphia, Pa., October 26, 1848, to Beulah Stites. Their children are: I. John R., real estate agent, of Dover, Del., born in 1851; II. Annie E., deceased, born December 2, 1853; III. Mary Ida, born November 10, 1857, died in early womanhood; IV. Laura (Mrs. George Spicer), of Stanton, Del., born December 29, 1861. Mrs McGonigal died September 18, 1863. Mr. McGonigal was married, January 14, 1868, to Fanny Harrington. Their children are: I. Beulah (Mrs. Henry Wright); II. Henry, married Lilian Torburton; III. Howard, at home.

HARRY RICKARDS, Leipsic, Kent county, Del., son of Charles P. and Sarah (Bearman) Rickards, was born in West Dover hundred, Kent county, Del., December 6, 1867.

His great-grandparents were born in England and came to America about the beginning of the present century. With them was their son, Charles, then twelve or thirteen years old. With his parents he settled near Bridgeville, Sussex county, Del., there he assisted his father in tilling a farm. After he grew older he engaged in farming on his own account. He was twice married. His children by his first wife were: I. George, went to Kansas when a young man; now farming near Kansas City; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert Smith), of near Wichita, Kas.; III. Charles P.; IV. Jane (Mrs. Asa Walls), of Lewistown, Md., deceased; V. James M., married and resides in Wilmington, Del.; V. Thaddeus, of Kennett Square, Pa., deceased; VII. Ella, died young; VIII. John, died young. Charles Rickards died on his farm in Sussex county, about 1869. Mrs. Rickards resides near Lewistown, Md.

Charles P. Rickards, father of Harry Rick-

ards, was born in Sussex county, Del., on his father's farm. There he spent his youth and early manhood, and learned carpentry. Afterward he removed to West Dover hundred, and there married. Some time later, he became engaged in contracting and building in Dover, Del. Thence he removed to Wilmington, and not long afterward established himself as a carpenter and builder in Camden, N. J. From that city he removed back into Delaware, and purchased a farm in Little Creek hundred, Kent county. After cultivating his land for about fourteen years, he disposed of this property, and removed to Cheswold, then to Kenton, and finally to Wilmington, where he is now successfully engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He belongs to the Republican party. Charles P. Rickards married Sarah, daughter of Henry and Annie Bearman, of Kent county. Their children are: I. Harry; II. John, of Wilmington, married Mabel Weldon; III. George W., of Wilmington; IV. Anna May; V. Sarah B., and VI. Charles, all three at home. Mr. Rickards is a member of the M. E. church.

Harry Rickards was a pupil in the public schools of different towns, and the high school of Camden, N. J. He finished his course in the schools of Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., when he was twenty years old. He had learned carpentry from his father in the intervals between school terms, and when his attendance at school was ended, he left home and went to Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., where he procured employment at his trade. He remained in these cities four years, and then married. With his wife he removed to Wilmington and obtained a position in the P., W. & B. R. R. Co.'s car building shops. While there, he met with a serious accident, which changed the course of his life. He was foreman of car inspectors and was one day attending to some trifling duty, when he was knocked over by a car. He fell on the track and the wheels of the heavy traffic-carrier passed over his left leg, mangling it to such an extent that amputation was necessary. In the summer of 1891, he removed to Leipsic, and there, in quiet seclusion from all annoyances, he regained health and strength. In 1893, Mr. Rickards began dealing in live stock, poultry, phosphate, etc. In this undertaking he has been very successful, being well qualified for business, energetic and honorable. He has the respect and confidence of everybody who knows him. He has been a Democratic registrar for Little Creek hundred, and has twice been a member of the county committee. He is an earnest Democrat, always to be found doing effective work for his party.

On January 15, 1891, Harry Rickards was married, in Kenton, Del., to Mary H., daughter of John W. and Alida (Keith) Smith, of the vicinity of Leipsic. They have children: I. Mary H.; II. Harry W.; III. Ethel May.

ABRAHAM MOOR, Leipsic, Del., son of Abraham and Nancy (Hopkins) Moor, was born in Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., May 28, 1823.

The Moor ancestors came from Ireland and settled in Delaware many years ago. Abraham Moor was born in Little Creek hundred in 1782. He was a farmer all his life, and early became a landowner. The first farm he acquired was the old Hopkins estate, which formerly had been the property of Colonel Robert Hopkins, a veteran of the War of 1812. Colonel Hopkins died on this farm. Mr. Moor was an old line Whig and was influential in his party. He was elected to a number of local offices but never aspired to any higher positions. Abraham Moor was twice married. His first wife was Susan, daughter of Robert and Nancy Hopkins, of Little Creek hundred. They had children: I. Robert H., married Rebecca Naudain, died in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in business; II. Ann (Mrs. Joab F. Fox), died in Little Creek hundred; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. David Pleasanton), of Little Creek hundred, was first married to Stanton Morris. Upon the death of Mrs. Susan Moor her husband married her sister, Nancy Hopkins, who was born in the old Hopkins estate. Their children were: I. James S., married Anna Sharp, settled in Little Creek hundred and in Moortown (now Cheswold), which was named for him, now retired in Dover; II. Abraham, 2; III. Henry H., married Rachel Ennis, is a farmer in New Castle county, Del.; IV. Lydia (Mrs. Timothy Carrow), of Kenton, Del., widow; V. Samuel, married Margaret Rash, died on his farm in Little Creek hun-

dred; VI. Joseph S., married Mary J. Fox, resides on State street, Dover; VII. Emily, deceased. Mr. Moor died on his farm near Leipsic in 1866, aged eighty-four years; Mrs. Moor died in 1886; in Smyrna, Del., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Timothy Carrow, with whom she resided after her husband's death. She was aged ninety-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Moor were members of the M. E. and Presbyterian churches. Abraham Moor, Sr., had a brother, John Moor, who went to Kentucky early in the present century and settled there; nothing has been heard of him lately.

Abraham Moor, 2, was born on his father's farm two and a half miles from Leipsic. He attended the free schools and had excellent opportunities for obtaining a good education. These he took advantage of during the winter months; during the summer his experience was that of most farmers' boys, that of active and healthful outdoor labor. When he was eighteen years old, he completed his studies at school, and afterward, for five years, assisted his father in cultivating his land. In 1846 he undertook the management of a farm, adjoining his home, owned by his father. For a year he resided there alone and then removed to another farm for a year. After his marriage in 1847, he leased a farm a short distance from his father's property and continued there two years. He then went to New Castle county, where he remained one year; then removed to the neighborhood of Leipsic, and resided there one year; and after that, dwelt for eight years in the town of Leipsic. Returning to New Castle county, Mr. Moor lived there two years; was next on a farm near Leipsic for three years. After the death of his father, he lived on the homestead for three years; he then purchased the adjoining farm, and remained there until January, 1890, when he removed to Dover, and resided there four years. Mr. Moor has been an active citizen and an industrious farmer. His own efforts have placed him in the honored position and condition of affluence he now enjoys. Politically he has been influential. He was formerly a Whig, and was elected a tax collector. When the colored people were freed, and the men given the privilege of the ballot, he allied himself with the Democratic party. He has been a valued counsellor in that organization and an ardent assistant in its campaigns. He served in the State Legislature to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket, during the term of 1881.

On December 15, 1847, Abraham Moor, 2, was married to Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin and Mary A. (Buckingham) Husbands, of Little Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Charles M., accidently drowned in the creek at the age of eight years; II. Corilla (Mrs. Outten Laws), widow, has one son, Outten A.; III. Benjamin H., farmer, near Dover, married Margaret Farrow, has children, i. Elsie, ii. Benjamin H. Jr., iii. Charles Abraham, iv. Homer, v. Ida A.; IV. Albert S., merchant, of Leipsic, married Ida Sutherland; V. William F., merchant, married Ella Melvin, deceased, has one child, Ella Melvin; VI. Anna, keeps house for her brother, William F.; VII. Clara, Brooklyn, N. Y.; VIII. Mary (Mrs. John W. Harper), widow, has one child, Clara M.; IX. Laura, died when two years old; X. Jennie, at home. Mrs. Moor died in Dover, September 26, 1895. She was a lovable Christian woman, a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Moor is a communicant of the same church.

Albert S. Moor, Leipsic, Del., of the firm of A. S. Moor & Bro., son of Abraham and Sarah A. Moor, was born in Leipsic, February 18, 1854; was educated in the district schools and afterwards became a clerk in the store of Thomas Kirkley at Leipsic, was subsequently with Edward Reynolds, of Dover, and later with J. W. Fennimore, of Leipsic. In 1883, he engaged in business for himself at his present stand in Leipsic, and on January 1, 1884, admitted his brother, William F., as a partner; the business has been conducted by them under present firm name since that date. Mr. A. S. Moor has served as inspector of elections, but is not an aspirant to office. Albert S. Moor was married at Leipsic, January 1, 1884, to Ida Sutherland, daughter of John M. and Margaret Sutherland, of Leipsic. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Moor are members of the M. E. church, in which Mr. Moor has filled the office of trustee.

William F. Moor, was born in Leipsic, April 18, 1856, was educated in the common schools, and helped on the homestead farm until January, 1884, at which date he became a partner in the business now conducted by him and his brother, Albert S. William F.

Moor was married in Philadelphia, March 26, 1890, to Ella Melvin, who died April 11, 1891. They had one child, Ella Melvin, born April 11, 1891. Mr. Moor attends the M. E. church.

JOHN P. M. DENNEY, deceased, son of James and Matilda Denney, was born in Camden, Del., September 21, 1812. (For history of John P. M. Denney's ancestors see sketch of Isaac M. Denney).

When John P. M. Denney was twelve years old his parents removed to a farm at Denney's Corner, Kent county, Del. There he was educated in the public schools and trained to farming pursuits. When a young man, he left home and leased different farms until his first marriage, when he became a landowner. He was an industrious man, respected for his intelligence and kindly demeanor and influential among his fellows. In his latter days he resided on a farm of 76 acres near Leipsic, which he had purchased in 1880 from Samuel Hargadine. In his political faith Mr. Denney was a Democrat; he was a stanch upholder of his party and its platforms.

Mr. Denney was twice married. His first wife was Anna Pratt, of Kent county, Del. Their only living child is Alice P. (Mrs. Joseph P. Moore). Mr. Moore is a farmer in Kent county. Mrs. Anna Denney died on a farm near Denney's Corners. On October 1, 1871, John P. M. Denney married Fannie, daughter of William and Celia (Foxwell) Berry. Miss Fannie Berry was born on a farm near Dover, March 31, 1841, and was first married to Dr. Hudson C. Yates, of Middletown, Del. Mr. Denney died July 15, 1890, on his farm near Leipsic, aged seventy-seven years. He was a consistent member of the M. E. church.

Dr. Hudson C. Yates was a member of an old and prominent Delaware family. He was educated in Middletown, Del., and was graduate in medicine, but on account of ill health never practiced. He married Fannie Berry in 1862, and in 1864 settled in Decatur, Ill. There he died in 1868, at the age of twenty-seven years, and his widow returned to Delaware.

JOHN L. SMITH, P. O. Leipsic, Del., son of Joseph J. and Eliza (LeCounte) Smith, was born in West Dover hundred, Kent county, Del., July 7, 1826.

The Smith family was among the earliest to establish a home in Delaware; its first representatives here came from England. Lemuel Smith, great-grandfather of John L. Smith, was a resident of West Dover hundred long before the Revolutionary War, and died in that hundred. One of his children was John Smith. He was born in West Dover and reared there as a farmer. After his marriage, he leased a tract of land in West Dover, and later purchased a farm two miles from Hazletville. This farm is now owned by David Marvel. John Smith married Ellen Jones, of Kent county, Del. They had children: I. David, married Nancy Rash, and after her death, Sophia Slaughter, died near Frederica, Kent county, Del.; II. Joseph J. John Smith died on his farm near Hazletville about 1836, at the age of seventy; his widow lived to be eighty-four years old; she died on the homestead farm. Mrs. Smith was fourteen years old when the Revolutionary War began. One of her brothers, Stanford Jones, enlisted in the Continental army, and was killed in battle. He was still a young man at the time of his death.

Joseph J. Smith, father of John L. Smith, was born near Hazletville, West Dover hundred, in 1804. The customary life of the farmer's boy was his. He worked on the farm and used the spare moments for obtaining an education. But, as he was kept employed almost constantly in the tilling of the soil and as the schools were poor and far from his home, his opportunities for acquiring knowledge from books were very limited. After Mr. Smith had married, he went to live upon his father's farm. Later, he inherited this tract, and sold it to David Marvel, his son-in-law. Then he purchased a small home at Mt. Misin, near Willow Grove, and after his wife's death, removed to the farm of his son, John L. Smith, and made his home there. He was a man of excellent qualities, and influential in the community. He was a Democrat. Joseph J. Smith married Eliza, daughter of James LeCounte. Mrs. Smith was born in Kent county. They had children: I. John L.; II. Sarah (Mrs. David Marvel); III. Eleanor (Mrs. Philip Marvel); IV. Louisa (Mrs. Avery Marvel), of the neighborhood of Magnolia; V. Joseph, of Frederica,

Del., married Sarah Cook; VI. Henry, of Little Creek hundred, married Flora Fox, and afterward, Ella Moore; VII. Martha (Mrs. Craig Smith), of Md. Mrs. Smith's parents moved to the West after their daughter's marriage, and died there. The marriages of Mr. Smith's daughters have more than the ordinary romance attached to them. The eldest daughter, Sarah, was married to David Marvel. Then Philip Marvel, father of David, wooed and won Mr. Smith's second daughter, Eleanor, and the younger thus became a step mother-in-law of the eldest sister. The third daughter's husband, Avery Marvel, is a son of Philip Marvel. The fourth daughter, Martha, married Craig Smith, but he was not a relative of the family. Joseph J. Smith died at the home of his son, John L. Smith, about 1868. Mrs. Smith died near Willow Grove in the "sixties." Mr. Smith was a member of the M. E. church.

John L. Smith was born on the old homestead in West Dover hundred. He attended the public school, three miles from his home, during the winter months, and when not in school worked on the farm. As soon as he was strong enough to handle a hoe, his period of service in the cultivation of the land began, and continued, under his father's directions until he was twenty-three years old. Then he married, and managed a farm for his father in West Dover hundred for twenty years. In 1870, he removed to the Robert B. Jump farm, and has since resided there. He raises general farm produce and live stock; is a hard working husbandman, a good neighbor and an honorable man. Politically, he is of the Democratic household.

In 1850, John L. Smith married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Stubbs) Downham. Mrs. Smith was born near what is now Felton, Kent county, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have children: I. Anna (Mrs. Charles Accord), of Philadelphia; II. Emily (Mrs. James Morris), of Little Creek Landing, Del.; III. Charles, farmer, of St. Jones' Neck, married Eliza Talbot; IV. Margaret, of Philadelphia, a dressmaker; V. Sarah (Mrs. John Farrow), of near Lebanon, Del.; VI. John D., of Philadelphia; VII. Walter, merchant, of Philadelphia; VIII. James, of Leipsic; married Nora Lawson; IX. Elwood A., of Philadelphia.

ISAAC M. DENNEY, P. O. Leipsic, Kent county, Del., son of James and Matilda (Marshall) Denney, was born on the Raughlin farm in East Dover hundred, in March, 1828.

For many years the Denney family has not lacked representatives among the land owners of Kent county, Del. Thomas Denney, grandfather of Isaac M. Denney, a prosperous and influential farmer, owned several extensive farms at Denney's Corners. He had one brother, Philip, who also owned land near Denney's Corners. Thomas Denney was married twice; his first wife was Jane (McClement) Torbert, widow of William Torbert. Their children are: I. James; II. John, married Mary Ennis, died near Dover, Del.; III. Harriet (Mrs. William Bishop), died at Bishop's Corners; IV. Mary (Mrs. William Noss), died at Elkton, Md. Mr. Denney died at his farm near Bethel Church, Kent county, Del.

Mr. Denney's father, James Denney, was born at Denney's Corners, Kent county, Del. For some time, Mr. Denney and his brother, John Denney, were partners in the firm of Denney Brothers, Camden, Del. Mr. Denney afterwards abandoned mercantile pursuits, and turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil. For several years, he rented a farm belonging to his father-in-law, Mr. Marshall, situated near Snow Hill, Md. After his father's death, Mr. Denney removed to Denney's Corners, to a farm which was a part of his inheritance. Mr. Denney was a Whig, actively interested in the affairs of the county. He was a good citizen, highly esteemed in the community. James Denney was married to Matilda Marshall. They have one child, Isaac. Mr. Denney and his wife were members of the M. E. church. He died at his home in Kent county, in 1845, aged fifty-six; his widow died some years later.

Isaac Denney was a child when his parents removed to Maryland. He was educated in the old school house at Laws Mills, four and a half miles from his home. The old house was roughly built, imperfectly heated by an old fashioned ten plate stove, and furnished with long pine benches. At times the teachers were very strict, and made free use of the birch in helping their scholars onward. The session lasted all day, and Isaac bravely trudged the whole distance, mornings and

evenings. When he was eight years old he began working with his father on the farm. After his father's death, which occurred when he was seventeen, he assumed the entire management of the farm, cultivating it in his mother's interest until he attained his majority. In 1850, Mr Denney began farming for himself on rented land. He spent two years on a place near Leipsic, Del., and eighteen years on another farm in the neighborhood. In 1870 he purchased, from Mrs. York, his present home, a farm of 170 acres of arable land, situated in Little Creek hundred. Mr. Denney is a kind friend and a good neighbor, genial and fond of domestic pleasures. He is also an able business man, industrious and thrifty, and although he has passed the three score years and ten, is still able to do a full day's work. Mr. Denney is a Democrat, interested in local affairs, but has never been willing to accept office.

Isaac M. Denney was married in 1849, to Sarah Taylor. Their children are: I. Emma (Mrs. Draper Voshell), of Wilmington, Del.; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry Harper), of Little Creek hundred; III. James, married Lydia Harper; IV. Henry, married Mary Conway, both deceased. Mr. Denney and his wife are members of the M. P. church.

BENJAMIN F. HAMM, P. O. Dover, Del., son of Dr. Benjamin F. and Ann (Pleasanton) Hamm, was born in Camden, Del., on October 15, 1815.

The Hamm family is of German ancestry. In the Fatherland the name was spelled Henricham. Members of the family came to America early in colonial times, and after residing temporarily in various places, settled permanently in Delaware, taking up land between Dover and Leipsic. This tract remained in possession of the family for many generations, but is now owned by Mr. Smick, of Philadelphia.

John Hamm, grandfather of Benjamin F. Hamm, 2, lived on the ancestral acres and cultivated their productive soil. He married Susanna Stout. They had children: I. John, 2; II. Charles; III. Alexander; IV. Benjamin F.; V. Susanna; VI. Lorena; VII. Margaret; VIII. Mary; now all deceased. Mr. Hamm died on his farm.

John Hamm, 2, went to Zanesville, Ohio, when a young man, and became celebrated. He was appointed Charge d'Affairs in Chili by President Jackson. He married, in Zanesville, Sarah, daughter of General John Van Horn. Mr. Hamm died in Zanesville. Charles Hamm occupied the homestead with his mother after his father's death. He married Miss Buckmaster, of Frederica, Del. Alexander Hamm read law in Dover under Attorney Ridgely, and when he had completed his studies went to New Orleans, La., and practiced his profession in that populous city. He was stricken with yellow fever there and died. He was unmarried. Mary Hamm married Mr. Keith, and died on a farm in Kent county. She had one child, John H. Keith, who went Zanesville, Ohio, and lived with his uncle. He became a noted attorney-at-law, and when he removed to Chillicothe at a latter period, was made presiding judge over the courts of that district.

Dr. Benjamin F. Hamm was born on the mansion farm about 1791. He was well-educated, having attended a select school at Dover, and the Newark Academy. He read medicine in Smyrna with Dr. Ridgely, and after graduation, began the practice of his profession in Camden, Del. While playing ball one day he met with an accident by which his thumb was broken; lockjaw resulted, and caused his death. Dr. Hamm married Ann, daughter of John and Susanna (Stevens) Pleasanton, of Little Creek hundred. They had children: I. Pleasanton; II. Susan (Mrs. Hiram W. McCauley), of Milford, Del., deceased; III. Benjamin F., 2. Dr. Hamm died in Camden in 1815. Pleasanton Hamm, elder son of Dr. B. F. and Ann (Pleasanton) Hamm, went to Wilmington when he was fifteen years old, and learned printing in the office of the *Delaware Gazette*, afterward established the *Camden Mail* at Camden, N. J., a weekly paper, which he published for several years. Relinquishing the newspaper business he returned to Delaware and engaged in farming at Cowgill's Corner. He conducted, also, a general merchandise store at that place. Pleasanton Hamm married Abigail Sickles, of Camden, N. J. They had one child, Laura, wife of William F. Talbott, of the vicinity of Dover. Mrs. Abigail Hamm died, and Mr. Hamm married Sarah Porter, of Milford, Del. Their children are: I. Pleasanton, Jr.; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. Frank M. Brown), of Philadelphia; Mr.

Brown is a prominent attorney in that city. Pleasanton Hamm died about 1890 at Cowgill's Corner.

After the death of Dr. Benjamin F. Hamm his widow married Colonel George Cubbage, an officer in the U. S. Navy. Their children are: I. George, went west when a young man and is now a farmer in Iowa; II. Eliza P. (Mrs. Robert H. Clark), of Milford, Del.; widow. Colonel Cubbage is deceased; but his wife survived him until 1876.

Benjamin F. Hamm, Jr., passed his first days in Camden. He never saw his father, that worthy gentleman and able physician having died from lock-jaw (as above narrated) before his son's birth. Soon after his father's death, his mother removed with her children from Camden to Dover, where she resided for a short time. After her marriage with Colonel Cubbage, she removed to a farm near Cowgills Corner, where Benjamin F. Hamm began his school days. His first lessons were recited in a Friends' meeting-house which stood about a mile from Little Creek. This building was used for school purposes on week days, except during a portion of Thursday. On that day the members of the Society of Friends met there for prayer service, and while they were engaged at their devotions the pupils were dismissed and received permission to play about the school building and in the grove near by. Young Hamm attended this school in the winter. During the summer he worked on the farm for his step-father. The relations between the two, however, were not entirely cordial and one day when the lad had been punished by Colonel Cubbage, he ran away. He was ten years of age, and bent his steps toward the residence of his grandfather, John Pleasanton, on the old Stevens property, now owned by Mr. Hamm. There the boy found a home, and on the death of his grandfather, he assumed the management of the farm and has remained there ever since. Mr. Hamm is one of the most honored men in his hundred. Intelligent, well-educated, generous, full of helpful actions and kind words, he has a friend in everybody who knows him. He is in his eighty-third year, but is still vigorous, mentally and physically. He is a stanch Democrat, and was elected to the State Legislature for one term.

Benjamin F. Hamm married, September 24, 1868, Ann Eliza, daughter of Isaac Carpenter, of Milford, Del. They have three children: I. Elizabeth C.; II. Henry S.; III. Frank. All are at home. Mr. Hamm is a member of the M. P. church of Leipsic.

CHARLES R. VAUGHN, P. O. Cowgill, Kent county, Del., son of Joseph B. and Jane (Lewis) Vaughn, was born near Georgetown, Sussex county, Del., February 5, 1828.

Among the first Englishmen to begin the cultivation of land in Delaware were members of the Vaughn family. They settled in Sussex county, and became prominent among the people of that part of the state. Charles Vaughn, grandfather of Charles R. Vaughn, was born in Sussex county before the Revolutionary War. He was a farmer. His wife was Penelope Waples; they had children: I. Nathaniel; II. Levin; III. Joseph B. Mrs. Vaughn died and Mr. Vaughn married secondly Tabitha Nichols. Their children were: I. Charlotte; II. Elizabeth; III. Jane; IV. Charles, 2, died in Sussex county. Mr. Vaughn died in Warwick, Sussex county.

Joseph B. Vaughn was born near Warwick, Sussex county, October 7, 1797. He became a stage driver in early life, and continued in this occupation for many years. Afterward he obtained a clerkship in a store at Warwick, and still later engaged in farming. Upon the death of his mother he fell heir to a tract of land of 450 acres near Georgetown. His mother left an estate of 900 acres which was divided between Joseph B. and his brother Nathaniel. Both tracts have been sold out of the family. Joseph B. Vaughn was a Democrat; he was elected recorder of deeds, and to several minor offices in his district. Joseph B. Vaughn married Jane, daughter of Jesse and Jane (Hall) Lewis, of the vicinity of Cool Springs, Sussex county. They had children: I. Mary, died young; II. Jane, died young; III. Nancy D. (Mrs. Edward P. McCauley), of Dover; IV. Charles R.; V. William, carpenter, of Washington, D. C., married Eliza Ann Hart; VI. Arcada (Mrs. James B. Coffin); Mr. and Mrs. Coffin died and were buried in Wilmington; VII. Ellen, died young; III. John Peter, died young. Joseph B. Vaughn died on his farm in November, 1863. He was a member of the Baptist church, and took an active part in the work of his congregation. Mrs. Vaughn belonged to the M. E. church.

Charles R. Vaughn was born on his

father's farm, where he spent his youth. His education was limited. The paternal acres were many, and the lad was required to devote much time to their cultivation, so that he spent but few hours in the school room, and those only when rough weather prevented work on the farm. After he was fifteen years old, nearly all his time was occupied with farm duties and this condition continued until he was twenty-four, and married. After his marriage, he rented a tract of land from his brother. On a portion of the old mansion farm, he built a home for his family, and remained there until 1865, when he removed to Ridden X Roads for a year. Afterward he resided for four years on Hiram W. McCauley's farm near Milford, and then for fourteen years lived on another of Mr. McCauley's farms, in Little Creek hundred. Mrs. Vaughn became ill on this farm, and was taken to the home of her son, Joseph B. Vaughn, where she died. Mr. Vaughn remained an inmate of her son's house for a short time, and then married again. His wife died a few months after her marriage, and Mr. Vaughn went to Cowgill's Corner, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1888 he married his third wife. With the exception of a year spent in Dover Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn have lived at Cowgill's Corner since their marriage. Mr. Vaughn was postmaster under President Cleveland, during that chief executive's first term, for three years. He was succeeded in his office by his son, Charles R. Vaughn, 2. He was a Democrat.

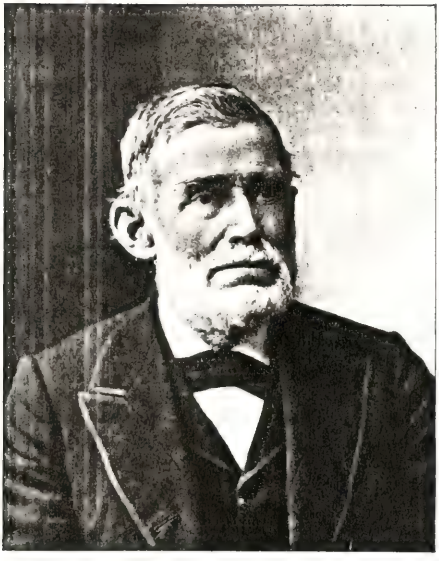
On December 23, 1852, Charles R. Vaughn married Sarah Ann, daughter of Sheriff James and Ann (Walton) Steel. Their son is William L. Vaughn, M. D., of Leipsic. Mrs. Sarah A. Vaughn died in 1880. In 1884 Mr. Vaughn married Nettie Jones, widow of James Jones; she died several months afterward. In 1888 he married Caroline A., daughter of Joseph T. and Mary (Cameron) Osborne, and widow of William F. Waller.

William L. Vaughn, M. D., son of Charles R. Vaughn, was born near Milford, Sussex county, Del., April 12, 1867. He attended the public schools until he was sixteen years old, working at the same time on the farm. Then he entered Conference Academy, Dover, and was graduated there two years later. For four years he taught school in Sussex and Kent counties, meanwhile reading medicine. In the fall of 1889 he entered the Hahnemann College of Medicine, Philadelphia, and received his diploma in the spring of 1892. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Berks county, Pa., and after two years removed to Leipsic, Del., where he is now a popular physician, in good practice. Dr. Vaughn is a Democrat of firm convictions.

Joseph T. Osborne, father of Mrs. Charles R. Vaughn, was born in Baltimore, of Scotch parentage. He grew up in that city; at the age of nineteen he went to Milford, Del., and learned cooperage with John Tucker. This trade he followed until his marriage. Then he established a cooper shop at Middleford, Del., and for a quarter of a century conducted business there very successfully. He then removed to Millsborough, Sussex county, Del., where he made barrels for George W. Herring. Being taken ill there, Mr. Osborne was removed to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas B. Spicer, of Seaford, where he died. Joseph T. Osborn married Mary Cameron, and had children: I. Susan (Mrs. William Rawlins), of Middleford, Del.; II. Catherine (Mrs. John Wooden), of Sussex county, Del.; III. Annie (Mrs. Thomas B. Spicer), of Dover; IV. Caroline A. (Mrs. Charles R. Vaughn), of Cowgill's Corner, born near Middleford, in 1844; V. Joseph T., 2, of Laurel, Del.; five children are dead. Mr. Osborne died in 1865, aged sixty-two years; Mrs. Osborne died in 1858, at Millsborough. They were members of the M. E. church. Alexander Cameron, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Vaughn, was born in Scotland. After coming to America he taught school for many years, chiefly in Delaware. He married Miss Murphy.

CHARLES F. HARPER, P. O. Leipsic, Del., son of Andrew and Annie (Keith) Harper, was born in Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., October 6, 1837.

His grandfather, Charles Harper, was a farmer and lived in Kent county, Del. He was a man of prominence and an active Whig politician. He married Rachel Barber, and had children: I. Francis, married Lydia Palmer, lived on a farm near Leipsic, served at least one term as a member of the State Legislature; II. Andrew; III. Charles, 2, married Martha Hardcastle, settled in Leipsic and en-



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gaged in mercantile pursuits. Charles Harper died on his farm near Dover. His widow survived him several years.

Andrew Harper was born May 1, 1811, on his father's farm near Leipsic. This farm is now owned by J. R. Nicholson and is called the "Wheel of Fortune" farm. There young Harper passed his youthful years. He was very desirous of obtaining a thorough education, and permitted no opportunities for adding to his store of knowledge to go unimproved. After attending the public schools, he completed his school course at the Dover Academy. Returning home, he took up for a while the routine of farm life, but soon obtained a position as clerk in a store. Then he married, and established his household on his farm, now owned by his son, Charles F. For five years, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Leipsic, after which he again resided on the farm and gave it his personal attention. For the last twenty years before his death he lived retired. Mr. Harper was a an able man, and was chosen Levy Court commissioner for one term. He was an inflexible Republican. Andrew Harper married Annie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Collins) Keith, of Kent county, Del. They had children: I. William, died young; II. Charles F.; III. Mary Elizabeth, died young; IV. Mary Annie, died young; V. Henry, farmer, near Leipsic; VI. Lydia (Mrs. James Denny), resides near Leipsic. Andrew Harper died March 12, 1892; Mrs. Harper died about 1886.

Charles F. Harper was born on the farm he now owns, and was reared a farmer. Until he was about seventeen years old, he attended the Leipsic public schools, doing, meanwhile, a portion of the work on his father's farm. He remained at home until his marriage. Then he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, or home guards, for six months, and was stationed at Brush River when General Lee threatened the state of Delaware. He afterwards resumed farming, and has continued in that occupation. He is a progressive citizen and held in much esteem in his community. He is a Prohibitionist, but was formerly a Whig.

Charles F. Harper was married, on April 23, 1861, to Margaret E., daughter of John and Mary (York) Ware, of Dover hundred. Their children are: I. John W., married Mary Moor, of Little Creek hundred, had one child, Clara; he died at the age of thirty-four; II. Annie (Mrs. John Wright), of Kenton hundred, whose husband is a Methodist Protestant minister of Delaware; III. William, married Susan Taylor, now deceased; IV. Susan (Mrs. David Boice), of Cheswold, Del. Mrs. Margaret E. Harper died in 1870. On April 23, 1872, Charles F. Harper married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Stewart) York, of Little Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Margaret (Mrs. James Lafferty), of Little Creek hundred, has three children; II. Mary Eliza (Mrs. John Slaughter), of Little Creek hundred; III. Jennie, at home; IV. Nora V., at home; V. Sarah, died when young; VI. Frank, at home; VII. Ella, at home; VIII. an infant, died unnamed; IX. Edward B., at home. Mr. Harper is a member of the M. E. church, and has held a number of offices in his congregation.

DAVID PLEASANTON, P. O. Dover, Del., son of Nathaniel and Harriet (Lewis) Pleasanton, was born at Fitzhannock, Kent county, Del., in October, 1816.

His paternal ancestry was Scotch. His grandfather came to America before the thirteen colonies were organized into the United States, and settled in Kent county, Del., where his son, Nathaniel Pleasanton, was born. Nathaniel was a prosperous farmer; he was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Doctor Lewis, of Sussex county. They had children: I. Edward, deceased, married Mary Ann Kirby, and after her death, Susan Cook, who is still living; II. Stevens, died young; III. Susan, died young; IV. David; V. John, married Lydia Cunningham, resides on David Pleasanton's farm, Little Creek hundred; VI. Alexander, married Mary Raughley, both deceased; VII. Harriet (Mrs. Emory Graham), deceased. The first Mrs. Pleasanton, who was noted for her great beauty, died about 1817. Nathaniel Pleasanton married again, his bride being Sarah Rutledge. Their children are: I. Samuel, resides near Little Creek Landing, married Mary Butler; II. Mary E. (Mrs. ——— Stewart), widow; III. Hannah (Mrs. Thomas Willis); IV. Stephen, of Dover, married Annie Davis; V. Susan (Mrs. Lewis Tomlinson). Nathaniel Pleasanton died in

1846; his wife died about 1851. They were members of the M. E. church.

David Pleasanton was born on the homestead farm, in the old brick house which stood near Jones' Beach. His father owned 500 acres of land there, which he had improved in various ways. When he was six years old, David came with his parents to the neighborhood of Cowgill's Corner. He was educated in the public schools, completing his course of study there when he reached the age of eighteen. During the summer months, he assisted in the numerous farm duties, and was a sturdy farm laborer, as well as an intelligent scholar. At eighteen, he went from home and obtained employment as a farm "hand" from different proprietors. Among other employers was John D. Thurlow, of near Chester, Pa. There Mr. Pleasanton remained two years and soon afterward went back to his native state, and began farming on his own account, leasing a tract of land in Little Creek hundred. In 1843 he was married and the next year lived with his wife on a farm near Willow Grove. Then he settled in Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, where they lived seven years, and at the end of this period purchased a farm in the same hundred. After a few years he removed to Smyrna, and resided there for nine years. Then he came to his present place of residence, a farm of 250 acres in Little Creek hundred. This farm was formerly owned by John Stevens, an ancestor of Mr. Pleasanton. Mr. Pleasanton purchased it from Charles Merriam. He divided the tract in half, and leased one of the sections to a tenant. In the portion retained for his own occupancy there stood a dwelling house built by John Stevens before the Revolutionary War. It was picturesque, but was succumbing to the attacks of many seasons, and Mr. Pleasanton in 1866 remodeled it and erected a large addition to it. Mr. Pleasanton is eighty-two years of age, but active and vigorous, both mentally and physically. He is a man of excellent parts, and has always commanded the respect of his associates because of his uprightness of character and kindly disposition. He has been a Republican for many years and has served as a Levy Court Commissioner. He is a member of the M. E. church.

David Pleasanton married in 1843, Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham and Susan (Hopkins) Moor, of Little Creek hundred. They have one child, Henry M., born July 15, 1846, at Raymond's Neck, Duck Creek hundred. He was educated in the public schools and afterward attended State College, Bellefonte, Pa., taking the agricultural course there. In 1891 he married Sarah Philips. He is a firm supporter of the doctrines of the Republican party. David Pleasanton reared an adopted daughter, Emma, who married William Pleasanton; their children are: I. Howard, born April 29, 1891; Cora, born June 7, 1893.

Mrs. David Pleasanton is a woman of remarkable character, gentle yet firm, and of indomitable energy and love of occupation. She was born in 1814, in Little Creek hundred. Her father was an extensive land-owner and had many slaves. For the wearing apparel of the numerous families of these slaves, Mrs. Pleasanton and her sisters were accustomed to spin and weave all the cloth. Mrs. Pleasanton was particularly expert as a spinner and hand weaver, and would frequently spin fifteen cuts of yarn in a day, in addition to helping in other duties on the farm. She is still strong and healthy, although slight of build, never having weighed as much as one hundred pounds. But a vast deal of determination made up for this lack, and besides discharging the household obligations that always fall to a wife's lot, she has been an assistant to her husband in accumulating his large property interests; her valuable aid is fondly acknowledged by him. She has at times cooked for twenty-five farm employees without help from any one, and in the comfortable and happy days which she and her husband now enjoy she takes pleasure in narrating the sacrifices they made for each other, and in recounting their happy results. She is a member of the M. E. church.

JOHN M. HARRINGTON, P. O. Cowgill, Kent county, Del., son of James and Mary Ann (Cartwright) Harrington, was born near Camden, Kent county, Del., August 3, 1852.

Mr. Harrington's grandfather was Jacob Harrington, of Murderkill hundred, Kent county, Del. He and his wife died on their farm in that hundred. James Harrington, father of John M. Harrington, was born in Murderkill hundred. He was a mere child

when his parents died, but he found a home with his uncle, Isaac Harrington, on whose farm near Cowgill's Corner, James grew up, receiving his education in the public schools of that district. He remained with his uncle until he reached manhood. Having acquired a practical knowledge of farming, and a taste for quiet country life, he began farming for himself on land which he leased, near Cowgill's Corner. He afterwards removed to a farm near Camden, Del., and after cultivating this land for many years, finally settled on the Judge Wales farm in East Dover hundred. Some time afterwards, Mr. Harrington retired from active farm life, and removed to Little Creek Landing. He was a Republican, actively interested in local politics, and was at one time the nominee of his party for sheriff of Kent county, Del. James Harrington was married to Mary Ann Cartwright, who, like himself, had been an orphan from childhood, and had found a home in Kent county, Del., with the Hayes family. The children of James and Mary Ann (Cartwright) Harrington are: I. John M.; II. William, keeper of the light-house at East Point, N. J., married Susan Anderson, has two children, i. James, ii. Walter; III. Leonard W., sailor. Mr. James Harrington and his wife were devout members of the M. E. church. Mr. Harrington died at his home in Little Creek Landing, soon after he retired from business; his widow died two months later.

John M. Harrington received the greater part of his education in the public schools of Little Creek Landing. He remained at home, working with his father on the farm until he was eighteen. After leaving home, Mr. Harringon spent seven years as a sailor on a vessel plying along the coast. In 1875 he abandoned the water, and turned his attention to agriculture. Mr. Harrington is an intelligent, scientific farmer. He cultivates a farm of 256 acres, situated in Little Creek hundred, paying particular attention to cereals, and raising abundant crops. He is a member of the Republican party, actively interested in local affairs, but has never sought political preferment.

Joseph M. Harrington was married in 1875, to Florence Hendrickson, a native of Kent county, Del. Their children are: I. Annie E.; II. Douglass; III. John H.; IV. Ida M.; V. Charles M.

JAMES PRICE LAMB, P. O. Leipsic, Del., son of Thomas and Ann (Cheffin) Lamb, was born near Kenton, Kent county, Del., December 6, 1829.

The Lamb family is of Irish descent. George Lamb, grandfather of James Price Lamb, was born in Delaware, and at an early period removed to the neighborhood of Kenton. He was for many years engaged in farming. George Lamb married Mary Scotten, widow of Isaac Buckingham. They had children: I. Thomas, born in 1796; II. John, born in 1800, died unmarried; III. George, died young; IV. Margaret (Mrs. Stephen Howard), died near Dover, Del., and Mr. Howard went to Michigan with his sons and died there; V. Rosanna (Mrs. Matthew Hazel), lived near Kenton, where her descendants still reside, on the old mansion farm; VI. Elizabeth, deceased. George Lamb died near Kenton.

Thomas Lamb was born near Kenton, on the Buckingham property. His youth and early manhood were passed there. At the age of twenty-two he married Sarah Howard, a widow, who died not long after. Mr. Lamb's second wife was Ann Cheffin. After this marriage, he purchased a portion of the Cheffin estate, near Blackiston Cross Roads, where he remained, cultivating its rich soil, until 1873. Thomas and Ann (Cheffin) Lamb had these children: I. James Price; II. Margaret (Mrs. Thomas J. F. Smith); Mrs. Smith and her husband died in Wilmington; III. Rebecca (Mrs. John A. Hurlock), of Wilmington. Mrs. Ann Lamb died in 1844.

Thomas Lamb married, as his third wife, Mary A., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sands) Stevens, of Kent county, Md. They had children: I. Georgiana (Mrs. James LeCounte), her first husband was Randall B. Gorman; II. Susan A. (Mrs. John D. Cover), of Clayton, Del., widow; III. Thomas, 2, of Wilmington, married Miss Harris; IV. William C., of Blackiston, Del., married Elizabeth Roe; V. Mary L., died young. Thomas Lamb died near Blackiston Cross Roads, in 1873. Mrs. Lamb died in 18—.

James Price Lamb was born on the Scotton farm, near Kenton, which was then under lease to his father. His rudimentary education was obtained in the public schools of Blackiston Cross Roads. Afterward he spent two years in Newark Academy and when he

completed his term there began teaching. This profession he followed during the winter months for fifteen years, and in the summers, he labored on the farms of the vicinity. When he finally concluded his work as a teacher, he purchased the William Fox estate of 105 acres, in Little Creek hundred, and still resides there. He has made many improvements on the farm. Mr. Lamb is an exemplary citizen, and is much esteemed. In his earlier years he was a Democrat, but has been for some time an earnest laborer in the ranks of the Prohibitionists. He has filled several minor offices in Little Creek hundred.

James Price Lamb was married, October 2, 1855, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Fox, of Little Creek hundred. Their children are: I. Mary (Mrs. Dr. William W. Parves), of Dover, widow; has three living children, one of whom is Neva L. (Mrs James William Joseph); II. Georgiana (Mrs. Isaac Sinex), of near Blackiston Cross Roads, widow; III. Elizabeth Fox, teacher at Leipsic; IV. Maragaret S., at home; V. Clara Rebecca (Mrs. William H. Flaherty), of Philadelphia, has one child, Grace Emily. Mr. Lamb is a member of the P. E. church, one of the board of stewards of the congregation, and superintendent of the Sabbath school.

The Cheffin family of which James Price Lamb's mother was a descendant, came to this country from England. The great-grandfather of Mr. Lamb, was married in the old country, and his wife accompanied him to America. Mr. Cheffin purchased a tract of of about 1,200 acres of land near Blackiston Cross Roads. This extensive tract was covered with trees and brush and it required much time and labor to clear it for cultivation; but this being accomplished, dwelling houses and barns were erected, and the estate became very valuable. On this farm James Cheffin, grandfather of James Price Lamb was born and reared. He inherited the larger portion of the land, and continued to make improvements upon it. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, with the rank of major, and did valiant service for his country. James Cheffin married Sarah Griffin, a native of Delaware and one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the state. They had children: I. Ann (Mrs. Thomas Lamb); II. Margaret (Mrs. Charles R. Hackett), whose first husband was Thomas Nembers; both husbands died in Kent county, Md.; III. Rebecca (Mrs. Robert Clothier), died at Jones' Neck, her husband died in Kenton, Del.; IV. James, married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Hallett, an officer in the War of 1812; James died in New Castle county, Del.; V. Enoch, married Miss Crockett, died in Kent county; VI. Susan (Mrs. David Richards); her first husband was James Keyes, they went to the west, where Mr. Keyes died; Mrs. Keyes returned to Delaware with her children and married Mr. Richards; she died in Smyrna. Mrs. Sarah G. Cheffin died while still a young woman. James Cheffin married, as his second wife, Mary White. He died on his farm near Blackiston Cross Roads in 1833, and Mrs. Cheffin survived him by forty-two years, dying in 1875, aged eighty.

PETER L. BARCUS, Cheswold, Del., son of Edward and Anna (Boyd) Barcus, was born in South Murderkill hundred, Kent county, Del., June 26, 1831.

Stephen Barcus, grandfather of Peter L. Barcus, was born in Maryland. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and resided in that city many years. His death occurred there. Edward Barcus, son of Stephen Barcus, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., July 1, 1798. When very young he removed to Delaware. The war of 1812 with Great Britain broke out when he was but fourteen years old, and his patriotism led him to enlist. Owing to his youth, his services were refused. Edward Barcus was twice married. His first wife was Rachel Chesterman; their children were: I. Rachel, died in childhood; II. William, of Kent county, Del. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Barcus married Anna, daughter of David and Martha Boyd, of Queen Anne county, Md. Their children were: I. Stephen, enlisted in the United States Navy about 1846, and was never afterwards heard from; II. Peter L.; III. Elizabeth; IV. Edward, 2, went upon a whaling expedition in 1857, and was probably lost at sea; V. James Warner, was killed December 25, 1857. Mr. Barcus died near Harrington, Del., in 1882, aged eighty-four years.

Peter L. Barcus passed his youth in South Murderkill hundred. He received a limited education, partly at home. As a boy, he was

employed by the neighboring farmers, but was poorly paid for his labors. When he was sixteen years old, he shipped before the mast, at first merely for trips between Leipsic, Del., and Philadelphia. Then he sailed on coasting vessels, and afterward on the Black Ball line between New York and Liverpool, England. In 1854 he abandoned the sea and in 1856 began farming. Leasing a tract of land in South Murderkill hundred, he cultivated it until the Civil War. On October 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company F., Third Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, for a period of eleven months. At Chancellorsville, he was shot through the hand, and was sent to the Twelfth Army Corps hospital. He returned to his regiment, but was afterward, in 1863, ordered to the Harwood Hospital at Washington, D. C. There he remained until July 4, when he was given a furlough of thirty days, and returned home. At the expiration of that time, he reported at the hospital again, and after a short stay, was sent to Baltimore, Md., and mustered out of the service, September 3, 1863. Mr. Barcus came back to South Murderkill hundred, sold his farm and removed to Smyrna Landing, between which place and Philadelphia he sailed for a period of one year. Then he removed to Templeville, Md., and engaged in carpentry there for a year, after which he returned to Delaware and established himself in Cheswold as a carpenter. Subsequently he was, for eight years, engaged in the commission business. In 1889, he retired from active life, and now resides in a comfortable home which he erected in Cheswold. Mr. Barcus is a member of Talbot Post, No. 3, G. A. R., of Dover, and of Harmony Council, No. 23, Jr. O. U. A. M. For thirty years he was connected with the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican.

Peter L. Barcus was married October 30, 1856, to Sarah Ann, daughter of William and Richia (Greenley) Bell, who was born October 27, 1839, near Willow Grove, Kent county, Del. Their children are: I. Richia Ann, died when eighteen months old; II. Mary E. (Mrs. William J. Philips), of Wilmington; III. Martha Ellen (Mrs. Edward Ford), of Kent county, Del.; IV. Rev. William Elmer Ellsworth, of Beallsville, Pa., M. E. minister, graduate of Allegheny College, of Meadville, Pa., and Drew Theological Seminary, of Madison, N. J., married Susan Anna Aiken Dickson; V. Sarah Emily (Mrs. James A. Pierson), of Cheswold; VI. Peter L., 2, of Cheswold, married Daisy May Shahan; VII. John Edgar, of United States Army; VIII. Laura Etta, at home; IX. Anna Belle, died when five and a half years old; X. James Herman, deceased. Mr. Barcus is an active member and a steward of the M. E. church.

JAMES C. MOOR, P. O. Kenton, Kent county, Del., son of James C. and Lydia (DuHadway) Moor, was born on part of the farm which he now owns, in Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del.

The Moor homestead is part of an extensive grant made to the Barnett family, and purchased from Thomas Barnett, a nephew of the original owner, by James C. Moor. The elder James C. Moor, was born in Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., in 1800. For his school education, he was obliged to depend upon itinerant teachers, who were paid by the patrons of the school. After farming on rented land for two years in West Dover hundred, Mr. Moor purchased the farm on which his son, James, now resides. After his marriage, he and his bride took up their abode in a little log cabin which stood in the meadow. He was a thrifty, industrious farmer, sturdy, self-reliant, and independent. He improved the land by intelligent cultivation, erected a comfortable log dwelling, and at the time of his death was the owner of a fertile farm of 300 acres. Mr. Moor was a member of the Democratic party, and was interested in all the affairs of the district. James C. Moor was married, February 17, 1820, to Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Du Hadway. Their children are: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Jacobs), died in Kent county, Del.; II. Sarah Ann (Mrs. Ezekiel Reed), died in Dover, Del.; III. William, deceased; IV. Susan (Mrs. John Clough), died in Kent county, Del.; V. Abraham, deceased; VI. Hannah (Mrs. Enoch David), died in Kent county; VII. Robert, of Kent county; VIII. John, of Easton, Md.; IX. Catherine, married John M. Wright, a brother-in-law of her brother, James C. Moor, and resides in New Castle county, Del.; X. Lydia (Mrs. Daniel Jones), of Philadelphia, Pa.; XI. James C. Mr. Moor, although not a regular attendant,

was a member of the M. E. church. He died at his home in Little Creek hundred, in 1846; his wife died in 1865.

James C. Moor received his education from itinerant teachers, and, when a boy, helped to build the school house in which he afterwards studied. The school house was in District No. 10, and its erection was in a great measure due to the exertions of Nehemiah Clark, nominee for governor of Delaware. As soon as James was old enough to know on which side to fasten the horse's rein, he began to work on his father's farm. He helped to clear the land, picking stones, and making himself generally useful. With the exception of six years, during which he farmed rented land, Mr. Moor has lived on the homestead. He now has a fine farm of 130 acres, and his well-tilled fields yield abundant harvests. He is a firm believer in the benefits of free silver, and an active worker for the cause, but has never sought office. Mr. Moor is a good citizen, esteemed and honored in the community.

James C. Moor was married to Mrs. Mary A. (Wright) Jones, a widow. Their children are: I. George W., married Miss Argo; II. Katherine (Mrs. George Pratt).

GAMALIEL GARRISON, P. O. Kenton, Kent county, Del., son of Ephraim S. and Mary E. (Denny) Garrison, was born in Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., March 1, 1856.

His grandfather, Gamaliel Garrison, was born in Salem county, N. J. After his marriage he removed to Kent county, Del., and settled on a farm on the State road in Duck Creek hundred. He married Sarah Bilderback, a member of an influential family of Salem county, N. J. They had children: I. Ephraim S.; II. Margaret (Mrs. Dr. William T. Smith), of Salisbury, Md.; III. Samuel, died young; IV. Esther (Mrs. Jacob P. Dickson), of Brenford, Del.; V. Jedediah, died near Broadford, Del.; VI. Ebenezer, of Camden, N. J.; VII. John P., resides near Leipsic. Gamaliel Garrison died on his farm in Duck Creek hundred about 1868, aged about sixty-one years; his widow died April 29, 1889, aged eighty-two years, six months and eight days.

Ephraim S. Garrison was born in Salem county, N. J., in 1829. He was eight years old when his parents removed to Kent county, Del., and there attended the public schools and worked on the farm. After he was married, he leased a farm owned by William B. Collins, of Smyrna, and resided on it for six years. Then he became a tenant on one of the farms of John Denney, in Little Creek hundred, and on the death of that gentleman purchased the tract from his heirs. Here he lived for a number of years, a progressive and successful farmer, and a respected citizen. He has now retired from the active management of his several farms, and resides in Cheswold. He has always been a Republican, and an earnest champion of his party's cause. Ephraim S. Garrison married Mary E., daughter of John and Mary Denney. Their children are: I. Gamaliel; II. John D., died when eleven years old; III. Mary E. (Mrs. J. Herman Anderson), of Cheswold, Del.; IV. Thomas D., farmer, of Little Creek hundred. Mr. Garrison is a member of Bethel M. E. church, and has been an active worker in the congregation for several years.

Gamaliel Garrison, 2, was born on the farm north of Garrison's mill, in Duck Creek hundred. When he was four years old his father removed to a farm opposite Bethel church, Little Creek hundred. There Gamaliel went to the public school, and received also a practical knowledge of farming. It was his purpose, however, to prepare himself for a professional life. He accordingly attended Smyrna Seminary for three years, and qualified himself for admission to a college by a year's course in the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. His eyesight failed at this time, and he was compelled to forego the college training he had ambitiously planned. He taught school in Little Creek hundred for three years, and for over a year was principal of the Kenton schools. Then he turned to agricultural pursuits, and leased a farm in Duck Creek hundred from his father. In 1892 he removed to his present tract of 318 acres near Kenton, which he purchased from the heirs of his father-in-law, Dr. Joseph Addison Goodwin. This tract is part of a large grant of land made September 9, 1683, by William Penn, to Francis Whitewell, and John Richardson. The original plantation consisted of 1,800 acres, and the yearly rental, as set forth in the grant, was eighteen bushels of wheat, to be paid on the first day of the

first month of each year, to William Penn or his heirs. The land was owned by different proprietors until, finally, it was purchased by Dr. Goodwin from Mr. Janvier. One of the owners of the tract was Chancellor Nicholas Ridgely, who occupied it about 1800, and on his death bequeathed it to his widow and Dr. Henry Ridgely, of Dover. The farm was named "Somerville," in honor of Lord Somerville, of England, and is beautifully situated near Kenton. Mr. Garrison is the active manager of "Somerville" and owns in addition two other farms. He cultivates general farm products and devotes much ground and labor to fruit culture. He is a Republican, but has never sought office.

On February 10, 1880, in Kenton, Del., Gamaliel Garrison married Clara, daughter of Dr. Joseph Addison and Jane A. (Bailey) Goodwin, of Kenton hundred. They have children: I. Jane Agnes, born December 16, 1880; II. Gilbert Denny, born July 30, 1883; III. Mary Rebecca, born April 9, 1885; IV. Helen and V. Elva, twins, born December 27, 1890; VI. Irene, born February 15, 1894. Mr. Garrison is a member and trustee of Bethel M. E. church.

Mrs. Garrison is of English and German ancestry. William Goodwin, her grandfather, resided in Montgomery county, Pa., for many years. He was a farmer. He married Sarah Haas, who was of German descent. Their children are: I. Joseph Addison; II. Mary (Mrs. Jonathan Hoyer); III. Anna (Mrs. Edward Brownback), of Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa.; IV. William, deceased; V. Josephine, died young; VI. Sarah, died young; VII. Jane, died young.

Dr. Joseph Addison Goodwin, father of Mrs. Garrison, was born in Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., in November, 1827. He was graduated from the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania about 1850, and soon afterwards began the practice of his profession in Kenton. Dr. Goodwin married Jane Agnes, daughter of Mason and Sarah Bailey. Mrs. Goodwin was born in Sudlersville, Md., December 16, 1829. They had children: I. Flora, died in infancy; II. Clara (Mrs. Gamaliel Garrison); III. William B., died at the age of eight years; IV. Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Taylor), of Kenton; V. John, died at the age of twenty years; VI. Eugene B., practicing physician of Marion, Ind. Dr. Goodwin died March 25, 1891. Mrs. Goodwin survives him. Dr. Goodwin was a member of the M. E. church.

HARRY B. CLARK, P. O. Kenton, Del., son of John N. and Mary Emma (Coppage) Clark, was born in Kenton Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., January 7, 1867.

His great-grandfather was Eben Clark, a native of Caroline county, Md., and a farmer in that county until his death. He was wealthy and prominent. His children were: I. Eben, a soldier in the war of 1812, died in Maryland; II. John, died in Caroline county; III. Joseph, died in Kent county, Del.; IV. Enoch, deceased; V. James E. B., died in Kent county, Del.; VI. William, died in Kent county, Del.; VII. David; VIII. Ann (Mrs. William Lurty), died in Kent county, Del.; IX. Mary, deceased.

James E. B. Clark, grandfather of Harry B. Clark, was born in 1797 in Caroline county, Md. His rudimentary education was obtained in the schools of his native county. When he was eighteen years old, he came to Kent county, Del., and secured employment as a farm laborer. He had no resources but pluck and physical strength, but these were all-sufficient to him. He was diligent and economical. In 1825 he married, and leased farms until 1832, when he started west with his wife and two children. It was a long and difficult journey, undertaken without definite assurance of any material progress west of the Allegheny mountains more rapid than he had made on the Eastern Shore, but he believed his energy and dauntless spirit would overcome any obstacle. Placing his family and a few household goods in his farm wagon, he set out on December 1, and reached his destination in the western part of Ohio six weeks later, having crossed the Ohio river on the ice. He rented a small log house in the "Buckeye" state. He had $300 which he had saved in the east, but could not invest it satisfactorily, so he worked as a day laborer for the sum of twenty-five cents a day. Mr. Clark, however, did not remain long in Ohio. His wife preferred the east, with its greater civilization and comfort, and in March they began their return trip, again crossing the Ohio river on the ice. They leased the farm in Kent county, Del., which they had vacated, and lived there four years. In 1836 Mr.

Clark purchased a small farm in what was then Duck Creek hundred. On this tract of land stood the Chainey Clouds fort. In 1843 he became the possessor of another farm in Kenton Creek hundred on which he erected buildings, and lived there until his death. He was an exemplary man in his family and in the community. In political matters he was a Whig, and later a Republican. In 1825 James E. B. Clark married Sarah Moore, of Kent county, Del. They had children: I. Rachel (Mrs. Dr. Marion Dawson), of Ohio; II. Ann (Mrs. Peter Brooks), of Indianapolis, Ind.; III. John N., married Mary Emma Coppage; IV. Sarah (Mrs. Isaac Harden), died in 1861; V. Maria, died young; VI. James D., of Queen Anne county, Md., married Rebecca J. English; VII. David S.; VIII. Ephraim W., died young; IX. Enoch George, practicing physician of Kent county, Md., member of the Maryland legislature, married Mary, daughter of Colonel Johnson, of Kent county, Md.; X. Catharine, died in infancy. Mrs. Clark died in 1848. Mr. Clark married in 1854, Mary E. Holland, of Kenton hundred. Their children were: I. Walter A.; II. Clara H. (Mrs. Frank Moore). Mr. Clark died on his farm in 1862. He was a member of the M. E. church, attentive to his religious duties, a liberal contributor to his congregation and a member of its official board.

John N. Clark, father of Henry B. Clark, was born near Downs' Chapel, Kent county, Del., in 1828. There he spent the greater part of his life. He attended the public schools during the winter months and in the summer obtained that practical knowledge of agricultural matters which is usual to the farmer's boy. After his marriage he settled on part of the Clark homestead, and became very prominent in his community. He was well-read, had good business judgment and was influential in the church. He was an active Republican. John N. Clark married Mary Emma, daughter of James and Mary Coppage. Their children are: I. Katharine (Mrs. Ernest Roop), of Charlottesville, Va.; II. Ella, a school teacher in New Castle county, Del.; III. Harry B.; IV. John S., at home; V. Wilbur E., at home; VI. Leon, at home. Mr. Clark died on his farm in 1891. He was a member and a steward of the Kenton M. E. congregation, and a class-leader. Mrs. Clark still resides on the farm.

Harry B. Clark was born on the home farm. Until he was about twenty years old, he attended the public schools of the neighborhood, and then took a three months' course in Prickett's Business College, in Philadelphia. After completing his education he returned to the farm, and was employed by his father until his marriage. Since then he has farmed for himself. He is a Democrat and is popular and prosperous.

Harry B. Clark was married March 4, 1891, to Linda, daughter of Thomas E. and Clara E. (Hutchinson) Bailey, of Kenton, Del. Their children are: I. Clara Emma, died in infancy; II. Harry Clifford; III. Mary R.; IV. James W. Mr. Clark is a member of the Kenton M. E. church, and a steward of the congregation.

DAVID S. WILDS, P. O. Kenton, Del., son of James D. and Lydia E. (Spruance) Wilds, was born in Kenton, then a part of Duck Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., February 11, 1832.

His ancestors were Welsh. Three brothers came from Wales to America in the eighteenth century. They settled, one in West Virginia, one in Maryland, and one in Delaware. In those early days communication between states was not frequent, and mails were exceedingly slow. So that there might not be confusion of families in possible reports of unfortunate occurrences, the brothers decided to spell their names in three different ways. One adopted the form of Wild; another spelled his name Wyles, and the Delaware settler used Wilds.

The Delaware family attained eminence in church and state. Major John Wilds, a granduncle of David S. Wilds, was an officer in the war of 1812. His residence was near Kenton, where he was engaged in farming. He married Nancy C., daughter of Rev. Dr. James Jones, who was a well-known minister of the Baptist church, and a farmer; he lived in what is now Kenton hundred. Major Wilds had at least two children: I. (Mrs. Joseph Griffith), deceased; II. Thomas, who left Kenton when young, and probably went to sea; he was never afterwards heard from.

David S. Wilds was born on his father's farm, which is now owned by Dr. W. H. Cooper. He attended the public schools of Kenton during the winter months until he was

twenty, but was not fond of the study of books. Outdoor life with its chances for observation and its promise of physical vigor, had greater charms for him, and he spent much of his time on the farm. When he was twenty years old, his father entrusted to him the management of a portion of his farm, and of a number of slaves who helped to till the plantation. Mr. Wilds proved a capable superintendent, and continued as such until his marriage in 1855. Then he wished to engage in farming for himself, but his father desired him to remain on the homestead. He offered to purchase a portion of the broad fields, and a verbal agreement was made that the son should have the privilege of buying the land at his father's death. Then he took charge of the tract of 187 acres. On the death of his father in 1863, his mother sold him the land with reference to which the verbal agreement had been made, Mrs. Wilds being familiar with the understanding between them. His father, it may be noted here, had been a public official for a number of years, and was an honored servant of the people. He was elected to both branches of the State Legislature, and was a justice of the peace at Kenton for several years. He was esteemed for his kind and benevolent disposition.

David Wilds is a man of striking personal appearances of strong physique. He has been very active in political affairs, first as a Whig, and for nearly forty years as a Democrat. He has several times refused proffered nominations for the legislature. Three terms he has served as a member of the Levy Court. He was first elected to the office in the fall of 1864, then in 1874, and again in 1878. In the fall of 1896 he was a candidate for sheriff, but was defeated through his lack of interest in the campaign.

On February 27, 1855, David S. Wilds married Anna Maria, daughter of Lodeman E. and Anna Maria (Carrow) Downs. Mr. Downs was one of the founders of Down's Chapel, Kent county, and his name was given to the edifice. Mr. and Mrs. Wilds have children: I. Laura C. (Mrs. Charles P. Bailey), of Wilmington, Del.; II. Lydia Elva (Mrs. Thomas J. Roe), widow; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas H. Wilson), deceased; IV. James D., died in his fourth year; V. David Frank, of Crumpton, Md., married Helen Wallace, has two children; VI. John Spruance, attended public schools until he was eighteen, then spent two years at Delaware College and later was graduated from Drew Theological Seminary; now pastor of a congregation in De Peyster, N. Y.; married Margaret M. Ferren; VII. Anna May (Mrs. John A. Walls), of Wilmington, Del., has one child; VIII. J. Herman, at home; IX. Wilbur, at home. Mr. Wilds was reared in the Baptist church, but is a member and trustee of the M. E. church of Kenton.

SHERIDAN PARKER MANSHIP, M. D., Kenton, Del., son of William Edward and Margaret Emma (Parker) Manship, was born in Milton, Sussex county, Del., September 20, 1864.

Charles Manship, grandfather of Dr. Sheridan P. Manship, was a native of Caroline county, Md. He grew to manhood there, and then removed to Delaware, and for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits, retiring from business in 1882, in Milton, Sussex county. He served as justice of the peace in Sussex. In 1832 he married Araminta Dickerson. His wedding occurred at Milton. Mrs. Manship was a resident of Sussex county. They had children: I. Jane Emily (Mrs. Caleb Morris), of Milton, Del., born November 14, 1832; II. William Edward, born May 8, 1835; III. Alfred Henry, born April 8, 1837, was twice married, first in 1858, to Anna Eliza Barker, of Millsborough, Del.; the second time to Eliza Lindale, of Milton; he has held a number of public offices; is at present a postmaster; IV. Charlotte B. (Mrs. Manen B. Walls), born February 22, 1839, died in Milton, Del., October 2, 1870; her husband now resides in Georgetown, Del.; V. Sarah Ellen (Mrs. Joseph Lingo), of Woodbury, N. J., born April 29, 1843, married August 30, 1863, her husband died near Milton; VI. Martha J., born July 16, 1845, died July 1, 1863. Mr. Manship died in Milton, Del., December 24, 1882, aged seventy; Mrs. Manship died in Milton, November 28, 1882, aged seventy-two.

William Edward Manship was born in Milton, Del., attended the public schools there, and was afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits in that place until 1888. Then he retired at the age of fifty-three, and is now enjoying the fruits of his successful business career in Milton. Mr. Manship was a cor-

poral in Company A, Ninth Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, a short time during the Civil war. He enlisted September 2, 1864, and served one hundred days, when his term expired. He supports the Republican party at the polls but is not an office seeker.

On October 28, 1863, William Edward Manship married Margaret Emma, daughter of Captain Peter C. and ——— (Carey) Parker, of Milton. They had children: I. Sheridan Parker, born September 20, 1864; II. John F., born May 26, 1867, died December 4, 1892; was graduated in dentistry from the University of Pennsylvania, and was a practitioner in Philadelphia at the time of his death. Mrs. Manship died in Milton, December 27, 1873, aged thirty-five years. She was a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Manship is also a communicant of that denomination.

Sheridan Parker Manship attended school in Milton until he was seventeen years old. For two years thereafter he taught school, and then entered the medical department of the University of Maryland in Baltimore for the term of 1883-84. Afterwards he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the medical department in 1890. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Magnolia, Del., but relinquished it in a short time and went to Wilmington, where he was engaged in the drug business. Later, he resumed his profession in Magnolia, and in December, 1896, succeeded Dr. W. H. Cooper, in Kenton, and has made a very satisfactory beginning of professional work in this place. Dr. Manship is a member of Miona Tribe, No. 32, I. O. R. M. He is independent in politics.

On December 26, 1895, Dr. Sheridan P. Manship was married to Amanda Bowker, daughter of James and Maria (Sheppard) Anderson, of Rising Sun, Del. They have one child, Margaret E., born April 19, 1897. Dr. Manship is not a member of any church. Mrs. Manship attends the M. E. church.

WILLIAM H. GREENWELL, Kenton, Del., son of Francis and Ellen (Disston) Greenwell, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1866.

His great-grandfather, John Greenwell, was born in Dunt-on-Basset, Leicestershire, England, the son of a native of Ireland who was a member of the R. C. church, and who lived for a number of years in England. John Greenwell was a school teacher. His wife Ann, a woman of much education, also taught school. They had children: I. Lancelot; II. Lucy (Mrs. Ford); III. ———, married an Italian; IV. Ambrose. Mr. Greenwell died at Dunt-on-Basset. Mrs. Greenwell was about eighty years old when she died. Her family was noted for longevity. She and three of her brothers lived a total of more than 360 years.

Ambrose Greenwell, grandfather of William H. Greenwell, was born at Dunt-on-Basset. He received a good education and became one of the best equipped and most efficient school teachers in Leicestershire. After his marriage he engaged exclusively in weaving, which he had learned as a youth, and to which he devoted himself until he was sixty years of age. He had large shops, and conducted an extensive business. Ambrose Greenwell married Mary Baro, who was born in Warwickshire, eight miles from Coventry. They had children: I. Francis; II. William, killed in a coal mine in England; III. John, joined the Mormon church and died in Salt Lake City, Utah; IV. Ambrose, 2, of Ogden City, Utah; V. Mary E., of Enderby, England. Mrs. Greenwell died about 1840. After her death, Mr. Greenwell came to America and resided with his son, Francis, in Philadelphia. Some time later, he returned to England, and died at Enderby, aged more than seventy-seven years. He was, in his religious belief, what was known in England as a "Primitive Methodist."

Francis Greenwell, father of William H. Greenwell, was born at Dunt-on-Basset, Leicestershire, England, April 22, 1826. His birthplace was ten miles from Leicester, a manufacturing center. He was carefully educated in his early boyhood by his grandmother, who had been a noted teacher. But the little fellow had not much time to devote to books. When he was seven years old he was set to work at seaming stockings. In his native district, many woolen goods were manufactured, and his father had at his home a large workshop, in which he rented space to weavers. When Francis was nine years old, he began learning weaving under his father's instruction, and followed this occupation for three or four years. After the day's work was ended, he sometimes attended night

school, paying out of his small wages a penny a night for the instruction he was eager to receive. At fifteen years of age he left home and went to Coventry, Warwickshire, to work on the grading of the streets for his uncle, John Garrett, a contractor. A year later he returned to Dunt-on-Basset and learned butchering with a cousin. When he was twenty, he embarked for the United States on sailing vessel *New World*, and reached New York City after a voyage of four weeks. He was accompanied by two cousins, Richard and John Greenwell, who had advanced the money for his passage. From New York the party went to Philadelphia, and ten miles outside that city the cousins established themselves in the butchering business. Francis Greenwell worked on a farm at Fox Chase during the first summer, receiving fifty cents per day, and repaid from these wages the passage money his cousins had advanced him. Afterward he returned to Philadelphia, and there engaged in butchering; he gave close attention to his business and at the end of the War of the Rebellion he had $6,000 or $7,000 in greenbacks. He was told that his paper money would become worthless, and as he did not want to lose the proceeds of his fifteen years of hard labor, he purchased in 1866, a farm of 120 acres at Slaughter, Kent county, Del., upon which he immediately began improvements. One-third of the land was in timber; this he partially cleared, and erected a dwelling house at a cost of $2,000. The farm was leased, and Mr. Greenwell continued butchering in the country for fourteen years longer, after which he removed to Kenton and established himself there in a business now conducted by his son. Mr. Greenwell is a stanch Democrat.

Francis Greenwell was married in 1851, in Philadelphia, to Ellen Disston. Their children are: I. Elizabeth (Mrs. ——— Steel), of Philadelphia; II. Frank, of Pennsylvania, married Laura Tarburton; III. Annie (Mrs. Austin G. Grier), of Pennsylvania; IV. Ella (Mrs. John Jacobs), of Down's Chapel, Del.; V. William H. Mrs. Ellen Greenwell died on the farm near Slaughter. Francis Greenwell afterwards married Mary J. Everett, of Kent county, Del. Mrs. Mary J. Greenwell was born in Baltimore, Md., of English parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwell have one child, Emma Lola (Mrs. John P. Walker), of Kenton. They are members of the M. E. church.

William H. Greenwell, younger son of Francis and Ellen (Disston) Greenwell, was born in Philadelphia, but remained there only a short time. When he was a few months old his father removed to the Kent county, Del., farm and there the youth lived until he was fourteen years of age. He attended the public school at Slaughter, and completed his course of study at Kenton. He learned butchering from his father, and when twenty years old went to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for three years. Then he returned to Kenton, and was engaged for awhile on his father's farm. Afterward he took charge of the butchering business in Kenton, and has managed it very successfully. He now owns a farm near Kenton, and has added greatly to the value of the town property. He is an esteemed citizen and a progressive business man. Mr. Greenwell is a Democrat, and was inspector of elections in Kenton hundred in 1896. William H. Greenwell was married in Kenton, in March, 1893, to Eliza, daughter of T. F. Brayman. Mrs. Greenwell was, for five years, a school teacher.

EDWARD W. LAPHAM, P. O. Clayton, Del., son of Isaac S. and Anna H. Lapham, was born at Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., March 1, 1842.

The ancestors of Mr. Lapham were English. John Lapham came from Devonshire, England, to Roger Williams's colony in Providence, R. I., probably soon after the organization of that colony. He settled near Burying Place Hill, but his home being burned by the Indians, he removed with his family to Dartmouth, Mass. This was before the year 1700. John Lapham married, in Providence, Mary, daughter of William Mann, and had children: I. John; II. Thomas; III. William; IV. Nicholas; V. Elizabeth.

Their eldest son, John Lapham, 2, married Mary, daughter of Joseph Russell, of Dartmouth, and Elizabeth (Faber) Russell, of Bridgewater, Mass. They had nine daughters and five sons; one of the latter was named Joshua.

Joshua Lapham married Hannah, daughter of David Sherman, of Dartmouth, a Quaker preacher of much ability, and a near relative of the father of Roger Sherman. Their chil-

dren were: I. Joshua, born about 1720; II. Daniel; III. Abram; IV. David; V. Matthew; VI. Asa; VII. Lydia; VIII. Ruth; IX. Phebe; X. Hannah.

David Lapham, fourth son of Joshua Lapham, 2, married Judith Smith, and had children as follows: I. Isaac; II. Joshua; III. William; IV. Eliza; V. John; VI. David; VII. Hannah.

The eldest of this family, Isaac Lapham, was the grandfather of Edward W. Lapham, and was born in Massachusetts, probably in the town of Adams, February 22, 1777. When a young man, he left the Bay State for Ontario county, N. Y., where he took up government land. He was a pioneer in that section of the state, and his earliest experiences there were full of hardship; but by untiring labor he made his land productive, and became a prosperous farmer and an influential citizen. Isaac Lapham married Mary Smith, who was born in Adams, Mass., April 20, 1779. Their children, who were all born at Farmington, N. Y., are as follows: I. Epaphras, born January 17, 1803, married Abigail McLouth, died in Manchester, N. Y., aged seventy-two years; II. Lucina (Mrs. George W. Smith), born July 13, 1804, died in Palmyra, N. Y., March 27, 1881; III. Anson, born August 21, 1806, married Amy A. Howland, died in Manchester, N. Y., April 11, 1864; IV. Elias H., born June 16, 1808, married Dirce Brown, died at Farmington, N. Y., in 18—; V. Marietta (Mrs. Hinckley Tay), born May 21, 1810, died in Farmington, N. Y., in 1863; VI. David D., born in 1812, died at Farmington in 1813; VII. Ambrose S., born November 15, 1814, died at the residence of Edward W. Lapham, near Clayton, Del., June 12, 1887; VIII. Jared, born February 4, 1822, died in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lapham both died and were buried in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y.

Isaac S. Lapham, sixth son of Isaac and Mary (Smith) Lapham, was reared upon that farm, acquired a good English education, and learned surveying, to which occupation he devoted himself for some time. After his marriage, he settled on the homestead, but later sold it, and removed in 1865 to Kent county, Del., where he purchased from Joseph Farris the farm now owned by his son. The estate was known as Sevil Place. Mr. Lapham immediately began improvements on an extensive scale, in preparation for raising small fruits. Here he was largely and actively engaged in fruit culture until 1880, when he retired, transferring the control of his property to his son. In his political views Isaac L. Lapham was a Republican. Mr. Lapham's first wife was Anna, daughter of Wilmarth Smith, of Ontario county, N. Y. They had one child, Edward W. Mrs. Anna Lapham died in January, 1843. Isaac S. Lapham afterwards married Hannah T. Hoag, of New York. He died on his farm, October 11, 1895.

Edward W. Lapham attended common schools and afterwards select schools in Ontario county, and completed his course at the age of eighteen at the Macedon Academy, in Wayne county, N. Y. For seven years afterward he was engaged as a salesman; in 1867, he joined Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Lapham in their new home in Delaware, and became his father's active assistant in his farming and fruit-raising interests. Since assuming the entire charge in 1880, Mr. Lapham has acquired additional property, and largely increased his business connections. He now owns two very productive farms, judiciously laid out, and comprising more than 700 acres. From these he has sold fruit to the value of $10,000 in one year; his net annual profits range from $4,000 to $8,000. His residence is on the farm of 200 acres, near Clayton, which his father originally purchased. It is a place of more than ordinary beauty, having upon it a large dwelling, with well-equipped barns and other receptacles; the spacious grounds surrounding the mansion have received the careful attention of a competent landscape gardener. Mr. Lapham has studied fruit culture scientifically, and is considered an authority on that subject in the state. He is much esteemed for his personal traits as well as for his business knowledge and methods. He is a stanch Republican.

Edward W. Lapham was married May 20, 1867, to Elizabeth A., daughter of John W. and Louisa Fry, of Michigan. Their children are: I. J. Spencer, farmer, of Goldsboro, Md., married Harriet Bridgeman, of Chicago, Ill., has one child, Edward W. Lapham, born December 15, 1897, at Goldsboro, Md.; II. I. Luther, at home.

John Lapham, brother of Isaac Lapham, and granduncle of Edward W. Lapham, married Zinerhoda Smith, sister of Mrs. Isaac Lapham. He was probate judge of Ontario county, N. Y., for several years. One of his sons was Hon. E. G. Lapham, successor to Hon. Roscoe Conklin in the United States Senate.

ROBERT RAWLEY, P. O. Clayton, Del., son of James and Rachel (Cohee) Rawley, was born near Willow Grove, Kent county, Del., July 27, 1827.

The Rawley family is of English descent. There is a difference in the orthography of the name. Some of the family now living in Delaware spell it *Rawley*, others *Raughley*, and still others have adopted other forms. James Rawley, father of Robert Rawley, was born in Kent county, Del., was reared on a farm, and always devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil and the raising of fine live stock. He prospered greatly, and while yet a young man had attained affluence. James Rawley married Rachel, daughter of Vincent and Marian Cohee, of Kent county, Del. They had children: I. Henry, died in Smyrna, was married first to Lydia Slaughter, afterward to Sarah Hale, of Philadelphia; II. Robert; III. Mary (Mrs. Alexander Pleasanton), died in Raymond's Neck, Kent county, Del.; IV. Rachel (Mrs. Robert Jones), died in Leipsic, Del.; V. Eliza, deceased; VI. Ann (Mrs. William D. Hoffecker), of Kenton hundred, Kent county, Del.; VII. James, 2, died in Raymond's Neck; VIII. John, of Smyrna, was married, first, to Sarah J. Wrench, afterward to Rebecca Smith, widow of the late John Williams; IX. William, of New Castle county, married Lydia Heckman. James Rawley died in Little Creek hundred, Kent county, Del., about 1853, aged about forty-seven years; Mrs. Rawley died about 1846.

Robert Rawley's parents removed from the neighborhood of Willow Grove to that of Clayton, in the northern part of Kent county, when he was but twelve years old. During the winter months he attended the public schools; in summer he took his place among the laborers in the field. He was early trained in the calling of his father, and at the age of ten years, when it was necessary for him to raise his hands as high as his head to reach the plow handles, he was given his allotment of the plowing to be done for sowing time. In 1851 he married, and sometime afterward leased a farm in Raymond's Neck from Alexander Peterson, of Philadelphia. At the end of two years he purchased a farm in Raymond's Neck, which he tilled for thirty years. In October, 1886, he bought the tract of land he now occupies, to which he removed in January, 1887. On this farm he raises many varieties of small fruits, besides the usual grain crops. He served for two years as tax collector of Little Creek hundred. Mr. Rawley is an ardent Democrat.

On January 30, 1851, Robert Rawley married Amanda Sayr, daughter of John W. and Jane (Stretch) Wilson, born in Salem county, N. J. Their children are: I. John Wesley, commission merchant, of Philadelphia, married Elizabeth Clark, of Philadelphia; II. J. Frank, ice dealer, of Chester county, Pa., married Sarah Wingate, of Kent county, Del., has children, i. Althiea, ii. May V., iii. Neva; III. Laura B. (Mrs. George Elliott), of Leipsic, Del., has children, i. Beulah, ii. Bessie Ray; IV. Georgiana (Mrs. John L. Scotton), of Leipsic, has one child, John M.; V. Wilmer D., at home, was married, first, to Anna Marvel, had children, i. Bertha, ii. Ethel, and married afterward, Katie Ellis; VI. Eva (Mrs. John Whitlock), of Clayton, Del.; VII. Roscoe D., of Clayton, married Lulu Anderson, has one son, Mervin L.; VIII. Elma Wilson, milliner in Philadelphia. Five children are dead. They were Robert Emmett, Amanda J., Robert Wilson, Gardener and Arthur.

JOHN W. MYERS, P. O. Blackiston X Roads, Kent county, Del., son of William and Anna (Myers) Myers, was born near Millington, Kent county, Md., January 8, 1824.

His paternal great-grandfather, Luke Myers, was a British subject, and came to America from England or one of the small islands along its coast. Luke Myers, 2, grandfather of John W. Myers, was a resident of Maryland for many years and died in Kent county, Md. He had children: I. William; II. Lydia.

William Myers was born in Kent county, Md. He spent his entire life there, and became an affluent farmer and an esteemed citi-

zen. In his political views he was a Federalist. William Myers was married to Anna, widow of Samuel Lewis; by her first marriage she had one child, who died young. Mr. Myers had children: I. John W.; II. William, 2, of Maryland, married ——— Wood; III. Thomas Frisby, of Smyrna, Del., married Irene Jackson, half sister of Mrs. John W. Myers. William Myers died in 1844; his widow died at the home of her son, near Townsend, Md.

John W. Myers was reared on the farm. He was fond of farm duties and the pastimes of the farmer's boy. When the grain was in the barn and the corn on the shock, he spent the greater part of his time in hunting, and became a skilled shot. All this interfered seriously with his education, but in later years he made amends by hard work at his books. When he was nineteen, his father died, and he took charge of the home farm, where he lived for many years. Then he disposed of it, and purchased his present tract of sixty-four acres in Kenton hundred, Kent county, Del. On this he erected substantial buildings. In politics Mr. Myers is a Democrat.

John W. Myers was twice married. His first wife was Emily Reed; they had children: I. William, died when sixteen years old; II. John Reed, born February 4, 1855, was educated in the district schools of Kent county, Del., worked on the farm until he was nineteen, learned telegraphy and followed that occupation for two years, served as deputy sheriff for a year, read law in Baltimore, Md., and is now an attorney-at-law in good practice in St. Louis, Mo., is married, and has three children. Mrs. Emily Myers died in Kent county, Md., in 1857. On August 2, 1859, John W. Myers was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John A. and Elizabeth (Speer) Jackson, born in Kenton hundred. Her mother was the widow of James Hurlock. By his second marriage John W. Myers has children: I. Mary L. (Mrs. Grandon Reed), of near Middletown, Md.; II. James F., of Chester, Pa.; III. Anna E. (Mrs. William J. Ketley), of Wilmington; IV. Emily R., of Wilmington; V. Walter C., at home; VI. Margaret (Mrs. Grayson), of New Castle, Del.; VII. Hermann H., of Philadelphia. Mr. Myers attends the M. E. church of Blackiston X Roads.

WILLIAM SHAWN JONES, P. O. Kenton, Kent county, Del., son of James and Anna (Crockett) Jones, was born at Brenford, Kent county, Del., January 30, 1830.

His grandfather was John Jones, who was born in Delaware, followed agricultural pursuits, and married Rebecca ———. Among his children were: I. Josiah, married and died in Pennsylvania; II. Isaac, married Ellen Pierce, and died near Kenton; his widow reached the age of ninety-eight, and died in Smyrna; III. James.

James Jones was born at Sandtown, in Sussex county, near Milford, May 10, 1800. There he spent his youth. While he was yet an infant his parents died, and he was placed in the care of strangers, until he was old enough to be bound out. His lines fell in hard places; his master was severe, and whipped the little fellow without reason or mercy, and his mistress was unfeeling. When some of the friends of his parents learned of this cruel treatment, they found another home for him. With such early surroundings, it is not surprising that James Jones did not attend school, and he had attained manhood before he learned to read and write. As a boy, he was a very capable farm laborer, and received the wages usually paid to a man, $6 per month. For a number of years he worked for "Aunt Polly" Farsons, near Brenford. After his marriage he leased the Severson farm, of that vicinity, and later purchased the farm on which William S. Jones now resides. James Jones was highly esteemed in his community, and was familiarly called "Uncle Jimmy." He was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and was elected to a number of offices in Duck Creek hundred. James Jones married Anna (Crockett) Train, widow of James Train; their children were: I. John C., married Elizabeth Bailey, widow of an uncle of Mrs. William Shawn Jones, and died on the Bailey farm, near Kenton; II. James E., married Mary Jones, a cousin, and resides in Philadelphia; III. William Shawn; IV. Isaac, married Henrietta Attix, resides in Philadelphia; V. Joseph, died when a youth; VI. Eliza (Mrs. John Parker), widow, of Hartly, Kent county; VII. Edward F., married Martha Lofland, resides in Kenton hundred. Mrs. Anna Jones died March 5, 1859, aged sixty-one. James Jones afterwards married Catharine A. Purse, of Kenton,

Del. Mr. Jones died on his estate in 1873, in his seventy-fourth year; his widow died in Kenton hundred. Mr. Jones was a member of the M. E. church.

When William Shawn Jones was but a month old, his parents removed to the Needham farm, on which he now lives, and which his father afterwards bought. When old enough for work, he had time for only the winter sessions of school; but every day in the schoolroom was profitable to him. He attended the old "Alley" school, the Nelson school, and one in Kenton. He was proficient in all his branches, and fond of all, except English grammar, which he disliked, and, possibly for that reason, could not master its rules and forms. But, notwithstanding this, he wrote English correctly and spoke it well, and his school compositions were always very satisfactory to his instructor. Sixty years ago, the conditions of the farmers' life differed much from those of to-day, and Mr. Jones takes pleasure in recalling them. His mother spun the wool for his winter garments, and the flax for his summer suits, wove the cloth, and made his raiment. One of the institutions of the period was the "flax-pulling" at the various houses, and those presided over by Mrs. Jones were events long remembered. From miles around gathered the lads and lasses to help in the work and to spend a jolly time, the jollier for the anticipation of the rich puddings and other good things Mrs. Jones had prepared for them. William Shawn Jones was not of large stature, but he was muscular and of strong will, and while still a boy, took his place with the men in the fields. He guided wooden plows through the furroughs and drove the scythe through the grain in company with his elders. Particularly skilful was he as a cradler, and he was never left behind by the swinging rows of men in their journeys about the fields. His father was naturally a good singer, but in early life, William did not appear to inherit his talent.

Until he was twenty-one years old, William Shawn Jones continued in the employ of his father on the farm; then he leased his father's farm in "the Forest" for several years, and afterward occupied the George W. Cummings farm for sixteen years. After the death of his father, in 1873, William Shawn Jones administered on his estate and purchased the homestead, to which he has since added a number of acres. He raises grain and fruit, and has been a successful farmer. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican, and is now a Prohibitionist.

In 1851 William Shawn Jones married Frances A., daughter of James Sipple. Their children are: I. Alfred, a railroad employee, married a daughter of John Young; II. Charles, ranchman in the west, married there. Mrs. Frances A. Jones died in 1855. In 1857 William Shawn Jones married Sarah Ellen, daughter of William W. and Ann (Bailey) Nelson, of Kenton hundred, and had children: I. William W., farmer, of Kent county, married Anna Underwood; II. George F., piano dealer, Dover, married Anna Lofland; III. John, at work in a factory in Dover, married Lydia Voshell; IV. Anna, married Henry Ross, farmer, of Kent county; V. Mary (Mrs. William S. Hardcastle), of Cheswold, Del.; VI. Elizabeth F., at home; VII. Ella (Mrs. David C. Hoffecker), of Clayton, Del.; VIII. Sarah Bailey (Mrs. James D. Pratt), of Kenton, Del. Mr. Jones is a member of the M. E. church of Kenton, and a steward and trustee of the congregation. He was converted when he was twelve years old, and for fifty-four years has been connected with the church as an active, faithful member.

ROBERT T. J. BARBER, M. D., Harrington, Del., son of Robert T. and Dorsey A. (Penn) Barber, was born near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Md.

He is a descendant of families which contributed much to the history of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. His great-grandfather, Luke White Barber, was a resident of Virginia and died there. He was married to Diana, daughter of Robert and Judith (Wood) King. Mrs. Barber died in Virginia at the age of eighty-six years. Walter Barber, son of Luke White Barber, and grandfather of Robert T. J. Barber, was born in Virginia, but removed to St. Mary's county, Md., when a young man. There he engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, and owned a large number of slaves. He was married first to Mary Wainwright; they had two sons: I. George, who died in Warsaw, Mo., in 1888; II. Luke, who died in South Carolina. Walter Barber's second wife was Maria Thomas, of St. Mary's county, Md.; their children were: I. Robert

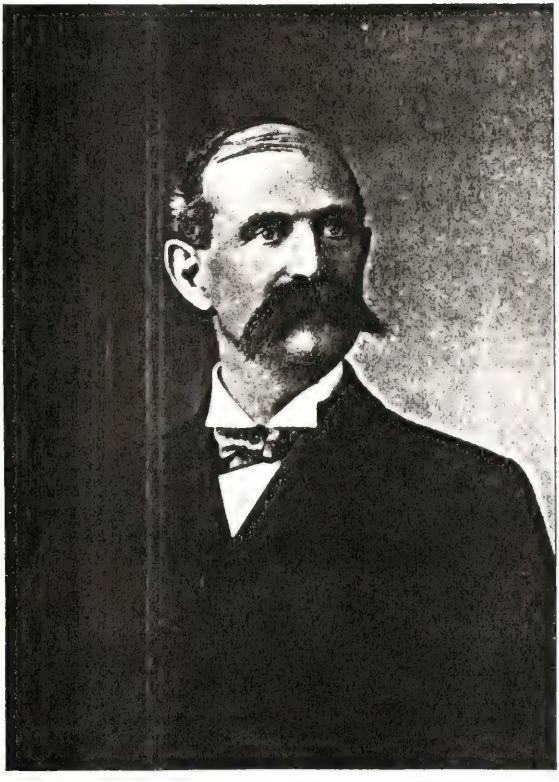
T.; II. Philip, who died young; III. Walter, 2, of Philadelphia; IV. Elizabeth (Mrs. James T. Cox), died in St. Mary's county, Md. Walter Barber, Sr., died in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1832. His widow married William St. Clair, of St. Mary's county; they had four children: 1. Marion; II. Chapman; III. Lewis; IV. Edward.

Robert T. Barber was born on the old homestead in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1824, and received a good education in the district schools and at Charlotte Academy. He was reared a farmer, and devoted much of his land to the cultivation of tobacco. Like his father, he possessed many slaves. Robert T. Barber was married first to Mary Mattingley, of St. Mary's county, Md. Their children were: I. Josephine (Mrs. Noble L. Penn), died in St. Mary's county, in 1896, leaving a large family; II. Maria (Mrs. H. T. Rowe), of Charles county, Md., has three children, i. Jesse, a minister of the gospel, ii. H. W. B., physician, iii. Thomas, a teacher; III. Jennie (Mrs. J. W. Simpson), of Baltimore, has four sons. Mrs. Mary Barber died in 1855, and Mr. Barber married, secondly, Dorsey A., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Johnson) Penn, born in St. Mary's county, in 1831. Their living children are: I. Chloe Rebecca Ophelia (Mrs. Prof. C. Bruce Barber), of Virginia, has three children; II. Lydia C. K. (Mrs. Vestor Golden), of Charles county, Md., widow; III. Caroline (Mrs. J. T. Wampler), died in Front Royal, Virginia, in 1880; IV. Robert T. J.; V. Effie E. (Mrs. B. W. Burroughs), of St. Mary's county; VI. Martha M. (Mrs. Z. M. Fowler), resides on the homestead. Other children died young. Mr. Barber's children numbered seventeen. Robert T. Barber died April 7, 1896, aged seventy-two years. He was a member of the M. E. church south, an active Christian worker, a deacon in the congregation, and superintendent of the Sunday-school.

On the maternal side Dr. Barber is descended from William Penn, who was his great-great-grandfather. Mrs. Robert T. Barber's full name was Dorsey Ann Elizabeth Jane Yates Penn, her grandfather was John Penn, a grandson of the first proprietor of Pennsylvania. He was married to Eleanor Hutton, of Charles county, Md. They had twenty-one children. One of these children was Henry Penn, who was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to St. Mary's county, Md., in early manhood. In that county he became an extensive planter. Henry Penn married Elizabeth Johnson, of Virginia, a relative of President Johnson. They had children: I. Charles, a soldier in the Mexican War, died in 1896 near Budd's Creek, Md.; II. Dorsey Ann (Mrs. Robert T. Barber). Henry Penn died on his plantation near Port Tobacco, Charles county, Md.

Robert T. J. Barber attended the public schools of St. Mary's county, Md., until he was fifteen years old. In the succeeding year, he was a pupil in Bethel Military Academy in Fauquier county, Va., and proved especially apt in military tactics. Afterward he entered the Charlotte Hall State Military school and completed a three years' course in that institution, ranking high in his class, and being graduated in 1881. In addition to the curriculum of that school, studied Greek, Latin, German, chemistry and other special branches. During the latter portion of his school term, he was captain of Company A, of the school battalion. After his graduation, Dr. Barber spent one year at home, and then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, where he took four general courses and one special course in surgery. In March, 1886, he obtained his degree of M. D. Dr. Barber began the practice of his profession in Farmington, Del., and afterwards established himself in Harrington, where he has for a number of years found a wide field for his talents. He has always taken an active interest in military affairs, due in part to his academical training. He was orderly sergeant of Company G, First Regiment, National Guard of Delaware, of Harrington, and in April, 1898, was appointed assistant surgeon of the regiment. Dr. Barber is a member of the following organizations: Farmington Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Harrington Council, No. 4, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Mispillion Conclave, No. 33, I. O. H.; Harrington Lodge, No. 15, A. O. U. W.; Mingo Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M., and Harrington Lodge, No. 65, Home Forum. He is a supporter of the Prohibition party and a hearty advocate of its doctrines.

On January 10, 1885, Robert T. J. Barber was married to Lucie, daughter of Jonathan and Mary E. (Bond) Hayden, born October 27, 1861, near Chaptico, Md. Their children are: I. Violet L., born December 30,



H. T. Watson

1887; II. Helen E., born March 10, 1890; III. Mary, born June 22, 1894, died July 2, 1894. Mrs. Lucie Barber died July 7, 1894. In 1895 Dr. Barber married Mary A. Hayden, a sister of his first wife. Dr. Barber is a member of the M. E. church.

JAMES D. WEST, M. D., Harrington, Del., son of Isaac Collins and Nancy Hill (Derickson) West, was born in Frankford, Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, Del., November 10, 1838.

On the paternal side Dr. West is of English descent. His great grandfather was born in Virginia, and came to Delaware when a young man. His grandfather was Ezekiel West, a farmer of Baltimore hundred, Sussex county, who married Eliza Tunnell, of Baltimore hundred. Their children were: I. Ezekiel, 2, was for several years a sailor, and then settled in the west; II. Elizabeth (Mrs. Wharton), died in Iowa; III. Isaac Collins. Mr. West died in Baltimore hundred while comparatively young. His widow married Mr. Evans, of Baltimore hundred. They had one child, John, deceased.

Isaac Collins West, younger son of Ezekiel West, was born in Baltimore hundred in 1805. In his youth he learned blacksmithing, and carried on that occupation for many years. He was well known in his trade, and highly esteemed as a citizen. Isaac Collins West was married to Nancy Hill Derickson, born in Sussex county in 1812. Their children are: I. Sarah (Mrs. Rev. James McLaughlin), died in Maryland; II. George H., farmer of Ocean View Del., married Annie E. Tunnell; III. Elizabeth L., died in Baltimore hundred; V. James D.; VI. Isaac D., M. D., of Dallas, Texas, married Mollie Slay; VII. Ezekiel, deceased. Isaac C. West died in Baltimore hundred in 1877; his widow died at Ocean View in 1885. He was an active member of the M. E. church.

Until he was eighteen years old, James D. West remained at home, assisting his father in his blacksmith shop and on the farm, and attending the district schools a portion of each year. The story of his life is the old one of the ambition and perseverance of the American boy, and his ultimate triumph over seemingly unconquerable difficulties. Though poor, he was determined to study for a profession, and while he worked on his father's farm and in the forge, he was devising means to gratify his desire. At night he pored over such books as he could obtain, and taught himself the rudiments of medical science. Then he secured a position in a drugstore in Milford, and after a time entered the Eclectic Medical College in Philadelphia. From this institution he was graduated in 1865, after having earned every cent of money required to support him while he pursued his studies. He began the practice of his profession in Centreville, Sussex county, Del.; later he removed to Roxana, Del., and in 1881 came to Harrington. Here he has resided for the past seventeen years, has acquired a large practice, and won the lasting esteem of his neighbors as a skilled physician and a kindly, Christian gentleman. Dr. West is active in the cause of Prohibition, and was the candidate of the Prohibition party for the Delaware legislature in 1896.

On July 1, 1868, Dr James D. West was married to Annie Rickards, widow of his brother, Ezekiel L. West. Their children are: I. Edith (Mrs. Henry Matthews), of Philadelphia; II. Isaac C., of Dallas, Texas, traveling salesman, married Clarinda A. Carter; III. James D., Jr., died in 1897, aged twenty-four years. Dr. West is a member of the M. E. church.

TERRENCE GUSTAVUS RILEY, M. D., Harrington, Del., son of Terrence Weed and Emily A. (Elgin) Riley, was born in Washington, D. C., November, 1865.

Terrence Riley, grandfather of Dr. Riley, was a native of Virginia. When yet a young man he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and established there a wholesale grocery house. Afterward he removed to Washington, D. C., and engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes. His business career in that city was prosperous, and in his later years he retired to his beautiful country estate in his native county, Fairfax, Va., near Mt. Vernon. Terrence Riley was twice married. His first wife was Sophia Miller. His second wife was Mary Elizabeth Beers, of Alexandria, Va. Their children are: I. Terrence Weed; II. Alexander, of Alexandria, Va.; III. Lydia (Mrs. Spofford); IV. Irving, of Alexandria, Va.

Terrence Weed Riley was born in the District of Columbia, in 1833. He received a good practical education, and after reaching

manhood established a wholesale coffee and spice house, and built the first coffee roasting mill in the District of Columbia. He was progressive and far sighted, and his high sense of honor and attractive personal qualities made him very popular. Terrence Weed Riley was married to Emily A. Elgin, born in Virginia, and a lady of much culture. Their children are: I. Katherine (Mrs. William E. Thompson), of the District of Columbia; II. Terrence Gustavus; III. Minnie S., at home. Mr. Riley died January 2, 1875; his widow resides in Washington.

Terrence Gustavus Riley attended the public schools of Washington until he was seventeen years old. He was studious and diligent. After a course in the preparatory department of Columbia College, he entered the sophomore class; from that college he went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated from the medical department in 1888. Dr. Riley began practice in Washington, and remained there until 1895, when he came to Harrington; here his skill and careful attention to his patients soon rendered him a popular practitioner. He is a member of the District of Columbia Medical Association.

On April 10, 1890, Dr. Terrence Gustavus Riley was married to Lois B., daughter of Eli and Mary (Harrington) Callaway, of near Farmington, Del. Their children are: I. Gordon; II. Horace. Dr. Riley attends the Baptist church.

W. P. McKOWN, D. D. S., Harrington, Del., son of William A. and Sarah B. (Taylor) McKown, was born in Smyrna, Del., June 4, 1857.

William McKown, grandfather of W. P. McKown, was a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., of Scotch descent, and a soldier in the war of 1812. William McKown, his son, was born in West Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. When he was twenty-five years old, he went to Newark, Del., where he studied dentistry with Dr. E. W. Harries. After he had completed his professional training, he began practice in Smyrna, Del., and remained there until his death. He was an eminent dentist, and his success was quickly established and continuous. Dr. William A. McKown was married to Sarah B., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Taylor, a member of a prominent Philadelphia family. They had one child, W. P. Dr. McKown died September 11, 1892, aged seventy-five years; Mrs. McKown died in Smyrna June 4, 1887, aged seventy-one.

W. P. McKown was a pupil in the public schools of Smyrna until he was nineteen years old, and afterward matriculated at Newark College, from which institution he was graduated at the age of twenty-two. During his school days he had spent much of his leisure time in his father's dental office, and had acquired much knowledge of the profession. After his graduation from Newark College, he completed his education in dentistry under his father's instructions, and in 1885, after passing a creditable examination, received a diploma as a practitioner, under the old law. He immediately began practice in Smyrna, and remained there until 1891, when he went to Seaford, Del., for two years, and then came to Harrington; here he has acquired an enviable reputation as a dentist. Mr. McKown is a successful champion of the principles of the Democratic party.

On September 12, 1894, in Seaford, Del., Dr. W. P. McKown was married to Anna, daughter of John and Jennie (Melvin) Bradford, born in Accomack county, Va. Their children are: I. William P., deceased; II. Franklin Jennings, born September 11, 1896. Dr. McKown is a consistent member of the M. E. church.

FREDERICK J. OWENS, M. D., Harrington, Del., son of John P. and Mary (James) Owens, was born in Milford, Del., November 13, 1822.

His paternal grandfather was William H. Owens, who was born in Dorchester county, Md., and was a farmer. He married Jane, daughter of John Polk, known as "Great John Polk," on account of his being a prominent man. He resided at Sussex county, Del. He was distantly related to President James K. Polk. Jane (Polk) Owens, at the time of her marriage, owned in her own right the greater portion of St. Johnstown, Del., which it is believed she inherited from her father. William H. and Jane (Polk) Owens had children: I. John P.; II. Eleanor (Mrs. Samuel Reddin); III. Ketura (Mrs. ——— Travis), died in Louisiana, from the effects of a fall from a horse; IV. Elizabeth; V. William, died in early manhood. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Owens died in St. Johnstown, Del. They

were devout Christians, and Mrs. Owens was a member of the Presbyterian church. David Owens, a brother of William H. Owens, was for a time a successful merchant at Milford, Del., but suffered business reverses and removed to Baltimore, Md. There he re-engaged in mercantile pursuits, and acquired a large trade. Subsequently he returned to Milford and paid all his indebtedness. He was a local preacher in the M. E. church.

Isaiah James, maternal grandfather of Dr. Frederick J. Owens was born in England. While yet a young man he came to America, and settled in Accomack county, Va. His three brothers accompanied him to America but after a short time they separated. Isaiah went northward, and was one of the first to make his home in Milford, Del. Here he engaged extensively in tanning and in the general merchandise business. He became wealthy. Isaiah James married Mary Russell, of Sussex county, Del. Their only surviving child was Mary (Mrs. John P. Owens), to whom Mr. James left his fortune. Isaiah James died in Milford at the age of thirty-seven years. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

John P. Owens, M. D., father of Dr. Frederick J. Owens, was born in St. Johnstown, Sussex county, Del., in 1787. He attended subscription schools, and later the Latin school in Milford, Del., of which a P. E. rector was principal. Among his schoolmates were Drs. Lofland and Burton, the latter afterwards governor of Delaware. Young Owens was a boy who did not brook restraint unless from his parents. It is told of him that once being offended because a teacher reprimanded him, he discussed the affair with his schoolfellows and then went home and told the housekeeper of his troubles and his resentment. She advised him to return to the school room before his mother should arrive at home and use her slipper upon him; he took the advice, but it cost him an effort to put himself under the control of the teacher again. After completing his studies, he decided upon a medical career, and began reading medicine with Dr. James Sudler, of Milford. Afterwards he attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated about 1810. He began practicing in Milford, and met with much success during many years. Afterward he practiced in Frederica, again in Milford, then in Philadelphia and a third time in Milford. Having exchanged his property in the latter place for a farm, he resided upon it for a number of years, engaged for a part of the time in teaching school. Dr. Owens was possessed of much wealth in his earlier years, but lost it through over-confidence in some of his acquaintances. About 1810 John P. Owens married Mary, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Russell) James, of Sussex county, Del. They had children: I. William Henry, deceased; II. Isaiah, died young; III. John, deceased; IV. Edwin, deceased; V. Mary Jane, deceased; VI. Frederic J.; VII. Isaiah, 2; VIII. Franklin O.; IX. Elizabeth Dashiell (Mrs. Josiah Martin); X. Sarah M. (Mrs. ——— Howard), of Burlington, Iowa; XI. Harriet, and XII. Maria, twins, deceased. Mr. Owens died in Milford, in April, 1844. His wife was carefully educated and of strong personality. She attended the home schools in her girlhood, and was afterwards a pupil at Lewes. Her father bequeathed her a fortune, and the state chancellor enrolled her as a pupil in Mrs. Mallon's select school for young ladies in Philadelphia. This school was patronized by the wealthiest people of that period; among the fellow pupils of Miss James were the daughters of General Cadwalader and General Patterson. There Miss James completed her education, for which the chancellor paid Miss Mallon $1,800. Miss James became particularly proficient in French, music and painting, and when in later years she established a select school for young ladies in Milford, she had many pupils, her income amounting to $1,000 per year. Mrs. Owens was a devoted wife and mother, and gave much of her time to the education of her children.

Frederick J. Owens received his education from his mother and in the select and public schools, completing his studies when he was twenty-one years old. During the six years of the family's residence on a farm, he was manager for his father. When he left the farm he secured a clerkship in Atkins Brothers store, in Milford. A year later he entered the employ of Curry & Davis. He was not, however, satisfied with Milford. He wanted a broader field, and armed with letters of introduction, went to Philadelphia with only $5.00 in his pockets, but with an earnest determination to make his own way, and that as rapidly as possible. He

walked from end to end of Market street, endeavoring to obtain a position, and finally secured a clerkship in a wholesale and retail store. After spending some time very profitably in the city, Mr. Owens removed to Wilmington, Del., where he was a clerk for a year. For the next two and a half years he was engaged in teaching in public schools in Milford; he then conducted a select school in Milford for a year. With a P. E. rector he endeavored unsuccessfully to establish a select school in Lewes. Then he was principal of a school in Seaford, Del., where one of his pupils was the late Congressman Edward Martin, of Delaware. He afterwards taught in various places, and read medicine with his father and with Dr. Joseph B. Sudler and Dr. James R. Mitchell, attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and was graduated in 1853. He practiced very acceptably in Frankfort and Gumboro, Del., and in May, 1857, settled in Harrington.

On May 8, 1863, Dr. Owens was commissioned by Governor Cannon as assistant surgeon in the First Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry. He served at the battle of Gettysburg, the engagement at Auburn, October 14, 1863, at Bristow Station, Va., on the same day, and at Mine Run, in December, 1863. He returned home on a thirty days' furlough, but was almost immediately ordered to Wilmington to examine men for re-enlistment. The regiment to which he was assigned went into winter quarters at Brandywine Springs, and Dr. Owens suffered much from cold and exposure. In the spring of 1864 he went with the regiment to the front, and was a participant in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Reams' Station, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Then he was appointed to the examining board with headquarters at Carlisle, Pa., and later was placed in charge of the Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserves at Philipsburg, Pa., and remained in the service until November, 1865, when he was discharged.

Dr. Owens resumed practice at Milford, removed a year later to Vernon, Del., and finally in 1883 to Harrington, where he erected his present residence. He is a member of the Delaware State Medical Society, and of Captain P. C. Carter Post, No. 19, G. A. R., of Harrington. In his political views he is a Republican.

On December 8, 1861, Dr. Frederick J. Owens was married to Margaret G., daughter of Nathaniel C. and Matilda (Russell) Powell, born in Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Del., April 23, 1841. They have children: I. Frederick R., born October 28, 1862, became a school teacher, studied law at Denton and afterwards at Dover under Henry Johnson, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in Denton, practiced four years in Baltimore, and is now associated with his brother-in-law, William H. Dewees, in the practice of medicine in Denton; II. Natilla (Mrs. William H. Dewees). Dr. Owens is a member of the Baptist church.

Nathaniel C. Powell, father of Mrs. Owens, was born in Maryland. When he was two years old he removed with his parents to the vicinity of Harrington. He was well-educated, and achieved prominence in business and political circles. For two sessions he served in the legislature; he was highly esteemed both as a public official and as a private citizen. He was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. Mr. Powell was twice married. His first wife died in 1867, aged fifty-six years. They had children: I. Pulaski N., a veteran of the Civil War; II. Margaret G. (Mrs. Frederick J. Owens; III. William, died in infancy. After the death of his first wife Mr. Powell married Sarah Calloway, of Harrington.

The grandfather of Mrs. Owens was George Powell. He was born in Maryland, and was a farmer. He married Mary Hall, also a native of Maryland. They had children: I. William H., a prominent politician, married Susan Short, died in Harrington; II. Nathaniel C.; III. Elizabeth (Mrs. Jones), died in Harrington; IV. John, married Catherine Dawson, resides in Philadelphia; V. James B. R., was a member of the legislature, married Mary A. Reddin, died in Farmington, Del. His widow resides in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Powell and his wife died near Harrington.

GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS HARRINGTON, Harrington, Del., son of William D. and Sarah (Downham) Harrington, was born near Felton, Kent county, Del., January 14, 1847.

The history of Mr. Harrington's paternal ancestry is given in the sketch of his brother, Jonathan S. Harrington, of Viola. His ma-

ternal ancestors were members of the old and well known Downham family of Delaware.

G. M. D. Harrington was born on the old Virden farm, a mile north of Felton, where he lived until he was thirteen years old; his parents then removed to Canterbury. He was educated in the public schools and in Fort Edward Academy. At the age of fifteen he secured employment on the farm of James Postles, and remained there nearly a year. On March 16, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, First Regiment, Delaware Cavalry. On July 3, of the following year the regiment was disbanded and young Harrington returned to his home and assisted in the support of his mother, his father having died. During 1866 and a part of 1867, he served an apprenticeship in the jewelry store of Burgess Lescallett, and in the spring of the latter year engaged in the jewelry business for himself in Frederica, continuing in the same until 1880, when he disposed of it with the purpose of going west with a brother who resided near Viola. This project was abandoned, and he returned to his trade, pursuing which he traveled through the country, carrying on his business in various places until 1883, when he established himself in Wilmington. Five years afterward, he went to Felton, and after conducting a store there in 1888 and 1889, came in 1890 to Harrington, where he has since remained, enjoying a profitable trade as a jeweler. He is an enterprising citizen and an esteemed resident of the town. In politics Mr. Harrington is a stanch Republican.

On May 30, 1893, George M. D. Harrington was married to Nora May, daughter of Captain Joseph and Caroline (Morgan) Taylor. Mrs. Harrington was born at Seaford, Del. Mr. Harrington is a member of the M. E. church.

WILLIAM C. QUILLEN, Harrington, Del., son of John and Sarah Ann (Frazier) Quillen, was born near Milford, Kent county, Del., March 28, 1838.

The Quillen family is of Irish descent, and has resided in America for more than a century, the earliest settler having crossed the Atlantic before the Revolutionary war. William Quillen, grandfather of William C. Quillen, was born in the vicinity of Douglass Mills, Kent county, Del. He was a farmer, and for many years lived four miles from Milford, in Milford hundred. He was prominent in his community; in politics he was a Federalist. William Quillen married twice; by his first marriage they had one son, Robert, who was for many years a school teacher in Kent county, and died in Milford hundred. After the death of his first wife, William Quillen married Sarah Calloway, who was born and reared near Harrington. They had one son, John. Mr. Quillen died at the age of thirty-four years. He was a member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Sarah Quillen lived to be ninety-six years old, and died on the homestead farm.

John Quillen was born about 1811, near Spring Mills, Kent county, now owned by T. B. Coursey. When he was a few months old his parents removed to Milford hundred. He received a fair education in the district schools, and taught school for several terms. On the death of his father he inherited the homestead property, on which he resided until his death. He was an industrious farmer and shrewd business man, and acquired a large fortune for his day. Mr. Quillen was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Whig and afterward of the Republican party. John Quillen was married to Sarah Ann Frazier, of Milford hundred. They had children: I. Phoebe (Mrs. Zadoc Postles), died on the old homestead; II. William C.; III. Sarah (Mrs. J. W. Hammond), resides on the homestead; IV. Lydia, deceased; V. James, married Susan Brown. Mr. Quillen died in 1886; his wife died in 1884. He was a member of the M. E. church.

William C. Quillen was born and reared on the homestead farm. During the winter months he attended the Cedarfield school; in summer he worked on the farm. When he was twenty-three years old, he began farming for himself on a leased tract of land in Milford hundred. He continued there for six years, and then conducted a general store in Vernon, Kent county, for five years. Disposing of his stock of goods, he removed to Lewes and resided in that city for a year. In 1874 Mr. Quillen came to Harrington, and purchasing a building here established himself in the general merchandise business. Subsequently he engaged in a commission and phosphate enterprise with W. T. Sharp. This partnership continued four years, and in March, 1888, Mr. Quillen returned to his

former stand and has since conducted a general business there. Mr. Quillen has always been much interested in the education of the youth of his hundred, and his efforts have materially aided in the improvement of the schools. He is a Republican

On December 26, 1861, William C. Quillen was married to Sarah A. Sharp, of Milford hundred, who died June, 1863. On December 15, 1867, Mr. Quillen married Sarah T. Cain of Mispillion hundred, Kent county. Their children are: I. Minnie, at home; II. Wilbert, died aged nineteen; III. Delema, at home; IV. Emile B., at home; V. Sarah Ann, at home.

WILLIAM WAPLES DAY, M. D., son of Dr. Asbury Mitchell and Catherine (Waples) Day, was born in Farmington, June 11, 1865.

The Day family is of English descent. The first member of whom there is any record was William Day; his children were: I. Prettyman; II. George; III. Mary; IV. Margaret. Prettyman Day was born about the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is not certain when he came to America, but it is known that he died in Delaware, December 29, 1767. He was married to Abigail ———. Their children were: I. John; II. William; III. Nellie; IV. Mary; V. Margaret.

John Day, great-great-grandfather of William W. Day, was born in Delaware about the middle of the eighteenth century. His children were: I. Prettyman, 2; II. Mary; III. Abbie; IV. Abigail; V. Nellie; VI. Elizabeth; VII. Ruth. John Day died in February, 1794; Mrs. Day died March 14, 1814.

Prettyman Day, 2, was born November 14, 1772. He married Sarah Bevens, born February 14, 1775; their children were: I. John; II. Abbie; III. Rowland; IV. Sarah; V. Hannah; VI. Eliza; VII. Eli; VIII. Levin B.; IX. Nancy; X. Matilda. Prettyman Day died February 15, 1848. Mrs. Day died October 5, 1842.

Levin B. Day, granduncle of William W. Day, was married to Mary Conway. Their children were: I. Eliza A.; II. Lydia G.; III. Henry H.; IV. John H.; V. Rowland B.; VI. Catherine; VII. William T.; VIII. Levin B., 2; IX. Mary E.; X. Emma. Levin B. Day died November 5, 1876; Mrs. Day died September 25, 1883.

John Day, son of Prettyman Day, 2, and grandfather of William W. Day, was born in Sussex county, Del., March 23, 1796, and was engaged in farming there throughout his life. He married Mrs. Margaret Hatton, a widow, and had children: I. Emeline (Mrs. Elias Lofland); II. William W., married Harriet Short; III. John, 2, married Sallie A. Russell; IV. Elizabeth, married John Cannon Short, U. S. marshal at Wilmington, Del.; V. Asbury Mitchell; VI. James H., married Lavinia Isaacs; VII. Mary (Mrs. G. K. Swain). John Day died March 23, 1872; Mrs. Day preceded him to the grave.

Asbury Mitchell Day was born near Georgetown, Del., January 23, 1830. During his boyhood, he devoted the greater portion of his time to labor in the fields or about the barn, and spent only the remaining hours in the school room. But he was an ambitious student, and applied himself so diligently to his books at home that he became prepared for teaching, and had charge of a school for several terms. Then he read medicine under Dr. H. F. Willis, in Millsboro, Del., and afterward pursued a course in the Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y. From this institution he was graduated with the class of 1860, and practiced his profession in Farmington, Del., from that time until 1885, when his health failed, and he was compelled to retire from active duties. Subsequently he was postmaster of Farmington for four years under the administration of President Harrison. He was a Republican. On March 10, 1863, Dr. Asbury Mitchell Day was married to Catherine A., daughter of William D. and Mary (Godwin) Waples, of Sussex county. Their children are: I. William Waples; II. Clara W. (Mrs. Willis E. Hall), widow, born March 29, 1869, resides in Winston, N. C. Dr. Day died September 4, 1896; Mrs. Day died September 21, 1883; both were active members of the M. E. church, and both were buried in the cemetery near Harrington.

William Waples Day attended the public schools in Farmington until he was fifteen years old, when he attended Conference Academy at Dover. After a year spent as a student there, he passed two years in Rittenhouse Academy, Philadelphia, and then traveled as a salesman for a wholesale drug house of Philadelphia for twelve months. About that time his father's health failed, and Wil-

liam W. Day returned to Farmington, to assume for a short time the management of his drug store. In September, 1886, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, from which he was graduated in March, 1888. For one year after, he occupied an office in Wilmington, and in 1889 returned to practice in Farmington. He is a popular and useful citizen. Dr. Day is a member of Lodge No. 24, A. O. U. W. He is a stanch Republican, and is now postmaster of Farmington, conducting the office in addition to his medical practice. He was appointed to the office March 9, 1898.

On January 14, 1891, Dr. William W. Day was married to Ruth Carlisle, daughter of Robert J. and Martina (Tharp) Hill and granddaughter of ex-Governor William Tharp. Her parents reside near Farmington. Dr. and Mrs. Day have one child, Ruth Waples, born August 25, 1893.

EDWARD W. RUSSELL, Farmington, Del., son of Isaac and Nancy A. (Waller) Russell, was born in Georgetown, Del., February 18, 1847.

His father, Isaac Russell, was born near Georgetown in 1805. He labored on the farm and attended the district school during his youth and then learned tanning at Georgetown, and followed that trade until about 1842. For most of this time, he conducted a tannery for John Richards, in Georgetown. In his later years he removed to a farm in Georgetown hundred. He was highly esteemed for his many good qualities, and was an unwavering adherent of the Democratic party. Isaac Russell was married to Nancy A. Waller, of the neighborhood of Georgetown. They had children: I. Sarah A. (Mrs. John R. Day), of Wilmington; II. William, died aged twenty-two years; III. James M., a soldier in the Civil War; IV. Charles H., of Kent county, Del.; V. George M., farmer, resided near Georgetown; VI. Edward W. Mr. Russell died near Georgetown in 1877; his widow died in 1891, aged eighty-three years.

Edward W. Russell resided with his parents in Georgetown until he was nine years old, and then removed with them to a farm near Georgetown. As a boy he performed all the duties that usually fall to the lot of a farmer's son. Until he was sixteen years old, he attended the district schools during the winter months; afterwards he spent two years in the Georgetown Academy. Then he learned telegraphy with W. E. Bingham, in Georgetown. There was no opening for him as an operator at that place, and he was forced to content himself, for a short time, with chance employments. He at last secured a position as a relief telegraph operator in Milford, Del., and in the summer of 1873, was employed as regular operator at Ocean Grove, N. J. When the season closed at that resort, he was transferred to Salem, N. J., and remained there until the following spring. Having made application for a situation on the main line of the P., W. & B. R. R., he was, in 1874, appointed station agent and telegraph operator at Farmington, in which capacity he has given great satisfaction. In addition to his duties at the station, Mr. Russell is engaged in mercantile business, and conducts a canning factory and a basket manufactory. He is a man of rare business acumen, an indefatigable worker and of genial disposition. Mr. Russell is a Democrat, and has been elected to several offices in Farmington. Edward W. Russell was married to Mary E. Fisher, of Farmington. Their children are: I. Edward, died in infancy; II. Alice; III. Howard; IV. Lester S.; V. Nancy A. Mr. Russell attends the M. E. church.

ROBERT J. HILL, P. O. Farmington, Del., son of William and Margaret (Wallace) Hill, was born in Milford, Del., July 29, 1836.

He is descended from Rowland Hill, a well-known citizen of Delaware in the beginning of the nineteenth century. His father, William Hill, was born in Cedar Creek hundred, Sussex county, near Milford, January 3, 1805. William Hill's opportunities for obtaining an education were limited, but the active healthful life of the farmer's assistant fostered in him sturdy characteristics of body and mind, which made him a good and useful citizen. He remained on the farm until 1849, and in that year removed to Milford and engaged in the general merchandise business in partnership with his son, Robert J. Hill. Their association continued until 1868. William Hill was married to Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Wallace, of Milford, born in November, 1816. Their children are: I. Rob-

ert J.; II. Mary (Mrs. Dr. Nathan Pratt); III. William, 2; IV. Thomas, of Wilmington, married Anna Sparks, of Queen Anne's county, Md. Mr. Hill died in Milford, November 18, 1877. Mrs. Hill died February 25, 1878; both were buried in the P. E. graveyard at Milford. They were consistent members of the P. E. church.

Robert J. Hill made good use of his early educational opportunities. He attended the district schools, and afterwards served a long clerkship in the store of his uncle, Thomas Wallace. When he had obtained a knowledge of business affairs, and while he was still in his teens, his father removed from the country to Milford, where they established themselves in business together. After twenty years they disposed of this store, and in 1868 Robert J. Hill removed to his wife's estate near Farmington, which he has since cultivated. Mr. Hill is a Republican, but has never desired to hold office.

On May 15, 1860, Robert J. Hill was married to Martina, daughter of ex-Governor William and Mary (Johnson) Tharp, of Milford, Del. Their children are: I. William; II. Robert Clark, married Sarah Donovan, has one child, Robert C.; III. Ruth (Mrs. Dr. William W. Day), of Farmington, has one child, Ruth; IV. Henry; V. John Wallace; VI. Harvey. Mr. Hill is a member of the Presbyterian church.

REV. ISAAC GEIGER FOSNOCHT, Farmington, Del., son of Philip and Mary (Horner) Fosnocht, was born near Geigertown, Berks county, Pa., September 27, 1848.

His ancestors came from Germany, and settled in Berks county, Pa. His father, Philip Fosnocht, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a farmer and shoemaker. When very young he was left an orphan, and was bound out at an early age. Before he attained his majority he shipped before the mast, and continued on the sea for several years. Afterward he resided in Berks county, and in 1861 removed to Springfield, Chester county, Pa. He was a Republican. Philip Fosnocht married Mary Horner. Their children were: I. Hannah, died in infancy; II. William, of Pottstown, Pa., married Susanna Geiger, has children, i. Henry, ii Charles, iii. Elizabeth, iv. Sarah; III. Allison, merchant of Joanna Furnace, Berks county, Pa., married first Elizabeth Woodward, and had children, i Lewis, ii. Sherman, iii. Grant, iv. Rillie, v. Reynolds; his second wife was Mary Goheen, and they had children, i. Charles, ii. Oscar, iii. Walter, iv. Ralph, v. Blanche; IV. Joseph D., deceased, married Miss Sipe, and left several children; V. Jacob, deceased, unmarried; VI. Philip, deceased, married Elizabeth Heck; VII. Martin Van Buren, served three years as a heavy artilleryman in the Civil War; VIII. Isaac Geiger; IX. John M., deceased; X. Elizabeth, died aged eighteen; XI. George Lybrand, deceased, married Mary O'Neill; XII. Abraham, deceased; XIII. Emma, deceased. Mrs. Mary Fosnocht died in Chester county, November 9, 1887, aged seventy-six years; her husband died April 12, 1888, aged seventy-seven years; both were members of the M. E. church.

Rev. Isaac Geiger Fosnocht spent his childhood on his father's farm in Berks county, and attended the public schools of the neighborhood. His parents removed to Chester county when he was fourteen years old. Afterward he was a pupil in the Lebanon High school for two years, and later studied the languages and theology. In 1868 he was admitted to the Wilmington Conference of the M. E. church. His first charge was in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's county, Md. He was afterwards stationed in the following places: 1869, in Denton, Md.; 1870, in Kent, Md.; 1871-2, in Queenstown, Md.; 1873, in Hillsboro, Md.; 1882-4, in Onancock, Va.; 1885-6, in Pocomoke City, Md.; 1887-9, in Galena, Md.; 1890-2, in Chesapeake City, Md.; 1893-6, in Camden, Del.; 1897, in Farmington. During his various pastorates Mr. Fosnocht made many improvements upon church properties. In Pocomoke City these improvements amounted to $4,000, including incandescent electric lighting; in Onancock to $2,000; in Galena, where the church edifice and chapel were rebuilt, to $6,000. In Chesapeake City the M. E. church was dedicated during his pastorate. The services continued through a week, and were presided over by Bishop Foss, of Philadelphia, Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D., of New York, and Rev. J. S. Willis, of Milford, Del. Mr. Fosnocht there paid the interest on the debt incurred in the erection of the church, and $2,000 of the principal. At Farmington he has rebuilt the parsonage.

He is a forcible preacher, and a popular and successful pastor. Politically he is independent.

On January 26, 1875, Rev. Isaac Geiger Fosnocht was married to Bessie J., daughter of George W. and Amelia A. (Fuller) Burke, born in Baltimore, Md., July 2, 1857. Their children are: I. Mary Amelia, died in infancy; II. Eddy Burke, born November 1, 1876; III. Wilbur Fuller, died in infancy.

Eddy Burke Fosnocht was born in Quantico, Md. He was graduated from Conference Academy at Dover, and in 1899 will be graduated in languages from the John Hopkins University, of Baltimore, Md.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Fosnocht was Ezekiel Burke, who came to America with his widowed mother when he was but seventeen years old. He was her only child. They settled in Baltimore, and there Ezekiel obtained the position of court crier, which he held for thirty years. His children were: I. John, deceased; II. Ann, deceased; III. Elizabeth, of Baltimore; IV. Nicholas; V. Barnard, deceased; VI. Steward, deceased; VII. William, deceased; VIII. Andrew Jackson, of Baltimore; IX. George W.; X. Lewis, deceased. Mr. Burke died in March, 1857, aged seventy-five years; Mrs. Burke survived him for twenty years.

George W. Burke, father of Mrs. Fosnocht, was born in May, 1826, in Baltimore. He was for a number of years engaged in butchering. He married Amelia Ann, daughter of George and Eleanor (Ireland) Fuller, of Baltimore. They had one child, Bessie J. (Mrs. Fosnocht). Mr. Burke died in Baltimore, in October, 1860. His widow resides with Mrs. Fosnocht.

The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Fosnocht was Nathan Ireland, an Englishman who emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war. In England he held a high office in the court of King George, but in this country he joined his fortunes with the patriots, and was an officer in the Continental army. His home after the war was in Queen Anne county, Md., where he died. He was married to Christiana Gafford. One of his children was Eleanor, who married George Fuller, the son of an Englishman whose wife was born in Pennsylvania.

George Fuller resided in Baltimore county, Md., during the greater part of his life. Their children are: I. Elizabeth L. (Mrs. William Gossick), of Chicago, Ill.; II. Amelia Ann (Mrs. George W. Burke); III. George Ireland, deceased; IV. Christiana G. (Mrs. William Groom), deceased; V. James F., deceased; VI. Jacob H., deceased; VII. Benjamin G., of Baltimore, Md.; VIII. Mary Eleanor, of Baltimore. Mr. Fuller died in Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. NEAL, P. O. Harrington, Kent county, Del., son of James and Elizabeth (Adams) Neal, was born August 19, near Bridgeville, Sussex county, Del.

The Adams family is one of the old families of Sussex county. Two of Mr. Neal's uncles, George H. and James M. Adams, are western merchants. Arthur Neal, grandfather of William C. Neal, was one of the most extensive slave holders in the state of Delaware. He was three times married; his children were by his first marriage as follows: I. Jane (Mrs. Ager Andrews), of Caroline county, Md.; II. James; III. Arthur, who died aged forty years; IV. Isaiah, died in Sussex county, Del.; V. Martha (Mrs. William Conway), died in Sussex county, Del.; VI. William, a surveyor, died in Federaldsburg, Md. William Neal was married the second time to Mrs. Marine, and the third time to Miss Davis. He died near Seaford, Del.

James Neal, father of William C. Neal, was born and reared near Seaford, Del. He attended the country schools, and finished his education in Baltimore. From that time he engaged in teaching and surveying until his death, which occurred in his twenty-eighth year, at Horsey's Cross Roads, Del. William Neal was an intelligent, industrious man, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He settled the large estate of Jacob and Isaac Cannon, of Cannon's Ferry. His political views were Democratic. James Neal married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Adams. Their only child is William C. Neal. Mrs. Neal was married the second time to Thomas J. Cannon, and has eight children.

William C. Neal was an infant at the time of his father's death. He lived with his grandfather, Charles Adams, until he was eleven years old, and was educated at Bridgeville and Seaford. He learned farming with his stepfather; when about twenty-one, he

taught school for one year, and then resumed farming, working two years for his stepfather, and then renting for one year; during the next year he was overseer for a farmer in Talbot county, Md. William C. Neal was married at about the age of twenty-four, and settled on his own farm near Bridgeville, which his grandfather had left him. He afterwards sold this farm for a large sum, but unfortunately lost it all. For eighteen months he was in the oyster business on Fishing Island, in the Monoken river, in the employ of Cornelius Hamlin, who was a true and helpful friend to him. For several years after, he was engaged in farming, and for three years was in the lumber business in Sussex county. Sixteen years were spent on farms in Caroline and Queen Anne counties, Md., after which Mr. Neal removed to his present home. Mr. Neal is a Republican. He enlisted at Bridgeville in Company I, Sixth Delaware Regiment, and served nine months during the war of the Rebellion as first corporal.

William C. Neal was married to Mary, daughter of William Henry and Charlotte (Cannon) Todd. Their children are: I. Sarah E. (Mrs. Emory Jarrell); II. Mary F. (Mrs. George Bennett); III. Ida (Mrs. James Chilcott); IV. Wilhelmina A. (Mrs. Edward Butler); V. James M.; VI. William C., deceased; VII. Alfred G. Mr. Neal and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM THARP, P. O. Harrington, Kent county, Del., son of Beniah Tharp, was born on the farm which he now owns, August 14, 1840.

James Tharp, grandfather of William Tharp, was born in February, 1774, and married, January 18, 1803, Eunice, daughter of Beniah and Elizabeth (Turner) Fleming. Ex-Governor William Tharp was one of their children. James Tharp died September 23, 1829. Beniah Fleming, son of William Fleming, was born January 10, 1762, and died October 12, 1845. On February 5, 1783, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jehu Turner; she was born in 1765, and died in 1812.

William Tharp attended Prospect school two months each year and farmed with his father until he was twenty-one. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted at Wilmington in the First Delaware Cavalry, Company A, under Captain William P. Lord. He was first on duty in Virginia, afterwards in Baltimore, Port Tobacco, and Cold Harbor. He was confined to the Newton University hospital in Baltimore, and was removed later to Fairfax Seminary hospital in Wilmington, Del. After his recovery, Mr. Tharp rejoined his regiment at Frederick, and remained with it until the close of the war. Mr. Tharp was captured by the enemy at Edwards' Ferry, on the Potomac, after a severe skirmish with Mosby's guerrillas; he had five bullets through his coat. After his release, he was promoted to the rank of corporal, at Camp Smithers, Wilmington, and was honorably discharged at Relay House, June 6, 1865, after serving three years. He resumed farming, and in 1872, took the Tharp homestead, which he has successfully cultivated to the present time. He owns another farm near Milford. Mr. Tharp is a Republican; he is Past Commander of Cortes Post, No. 19, G. A. R., Harrington, Del., and a member of the Heptasophs.

William Tharp was married to Sarah, daughter of John and Mary A. (Taylor) Hopkins. Their children are: I. Florence N.; II. Jonathan, died in infancy; III. Mary. Mr. Tharp and family are members of the Prospect M. E. church.

WILLIAM W. COLLISON, of Kent county, Del., was born February 9, 1842. He attended the county schools, finishing his course in his twenty-second year, and during his school years, aided in cultivating his father's farm. For two years he taught school, hiring out as farm hand during the summers at $13 a month. In 1870, Mr. Collison went to Bureau county, Ill., where he earned by farm labor $20 per month. He returned in 1874, and bought the homestead on which he now resides. His political views are Democratic.

William W. Collison was married to Laura V., daughter of Benjamin T. and Mary J. (Redden) Anderson. Their children are: I. Mary; II. Roscoe C. Mr. Collison and family are members of the M. E. church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON COLLINS, P. O. Farmington, Del., son of George Wash-

ington and Mary (Morris) Collins, was born April 28, 1848, on the homestead of his father, situated in Mispillion hundred, on the boundary line between Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware.

The ancestors of the Collins family were emigrants from Scotland. Jesse Collins, grandfather of George W. Collins, Jr., was born and died in Maryland, near Concord, Caroline county. He married a lady born in the same neighborhood, Margaret Andrews; she survived him, and died at the home of their son, George Washington Collins, Sr. A daughter of theirs, Mrs. William Andrews, of Milford, Del., is now (1898) about eighty-five years of age. The farm in Caroline county on which their son, G. W. Collins, Sr., was born, was the one near Concord, Md., which had been for many generations in the Collins family. Jesse Collins died during the infancy of his son George, and his widow and children left the farm, and settled near Adamsville, Sussex county, Del., from which place they afterwards removed to Bridgeville, Sussex county, Del. Their circumstances being straitened, George W. Collins, Sr., did not receive much school education, but applied himself diligently to the work of aiding his mother in her undertakings. Together they purchased a homestead of Governor Tharp, and to this they afterwards added another tract; by industry and economy, the family became prosperous, so that Mr. Collins, during the declining years of his life, found himself able to live comfortably in retirement at Farmington, Del. Except during those few years, his home was always on the same farm. Mr. Collins was four times married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John M. Morris; she was born in Sussex county, Del., and died April 4, 1857; her children were: I. and II. infants who died early; III. George Washington, Jr.; IV. Susan (Mrs. Edward Barrow Clough), of Chester, Pa.; V. Julia (Mrs. Lewis Printz), of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Collins was married after her death to Sarah Ann Fisher; their children are: I. Jennie (Mrs. James Harges), of Wilmington; II. Jabez F., of Sussex county, Del.; III. Ella, died when twelve years old; IV. Annie (Mrs. Jeremiah Gross), of Wilmington; V. Rose (Mrs. Charles F. Jones), to whom belongs the homestead, resides at Goldsborough, Md. His second wife dying, George W. Collins was married to Wilhelmina Smith, and after her death, to Mrs. Adeline (Booth) Obier. He died January 30, 1897.

George W. Collins, Jr., passed his boyhood on the home farm, and was educated at a select school taught by Mr. Williams, and at the Friends' school, Kennett Square, Pa.; he completed his school course at the age of twenty. During the vacations, he was always healthfully and usefully employed on the farm and he continued to reside on the homestead until a year after his marriage. He then removed to the farm on which he and his family still reside, and which his wife inherited from her father. Mr. Collins is a stanch Democrat; from early manhood, he has been warmly interested in public affairs, and has always worked for the success of his party. From 1893 to 1897, he served as a member of the Levy Court. Mr. Collins is a member of the I. O. H.

On January 28, 1874, George Washington Collins was married to Sarah Pauline Tharp, daughter of Beniah and Mary P. (Anderson) Tharp. Their children are: I. Mary E. (Mrs. Jesse Wood); II. Ida May; III. Georgiana; IV. Charles W.; V. Florence; VI. Clara Louisa. Mr. Collins was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church.

ROBERT G. HOPKINS, P. O. Farmington, Del., son of Samuel and Margaretta (Harper) Hopkins, was born near Bethel Church, in Mispillion hundred, March 28, 1820.

His grandfather, James Hopkins, was descended from John Hopkins, the first of the family to leave England, and settle on these western shores. Samuel Hopkins, son of James Hopkins, was born in Mispillion hundred, not far from the present site of Bethel Church. His educational opportunities were limited, but he was an industrious and respectable farmer, and cultivated various properties, which he rented, most of them being in Mispillion hundred. During his early married life, the war of 1812 occurred, and Mr. Hopkins was drafted into the U. S. Army, and stationed at Easton, Md. Although the force to which he belonged was very insufficiently armed, a number of the men being without muskets, it was kept eleven days at Easton, Md., waiting for an engagement which, however, failed to occur, and the draft-

ed men were discharged. The wife of Samuel Hopkins was Margaretta, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wingate) Harper. William Harper had come with his family from Harper's Ferry, Va., and settled in Blackbird hundred, New Castle county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins died on a farm near Adamsville, Sussex county, Del., in 1850, Mr. Hopkins first, at the age of sixty-four, and his excellent wife within eight days after his demise. They left children as follows: I. Sarah, resides with Robert G. Hopkins, was born in 1812; II. James, died in Ohio; III. William N., now deceased; IV. Robert G.; V. Sophia (Mrs. William Callison), died in Mispillion hundred.

Robert G. Hopkins received as good an education as the common schools of his day could afford, attending school, however, only from two weeks to two months of every winter. The rest of the year was passed in farm work, on the homestead. It was not until 1845 that he went out to work on other farms, and in the following year, in partnership with his next older brother, William N. Hopkins, he bought the place upon which he still resides; it comprises 200 acres. The previous possessor of the land was William Roe. The brothers cultivated their farm jointly until the death of the elder one; neither one married, but their sister, Miss Sarah Hopkins, lived with them and kept their house. The death of William N. Hopkins occurred about 1884, since which time the surviving brother and the faithful sister have continued their joint care of farm and dwelling, alone. In the course of his active life, Robert G. Hopkins spent about three years on the Stafford farm, in Sussex county, Del.; he now owns a part of that property. Mr. Hopkins has always been a Democrat, but has never desired to assume the honors and cares of public office. Although not a member of any church, he willingly contributes to the work of all denominations. He enjoys the respect and esteem of his neighbors, and is still favored with excellent health for his advanced age.

ALFRED HOPKINS, P. O. Brownsville, Del., son of James and Sarah (Carter) Hopkins, was born on the homestead, near Hollandsville, Kent county, Del., September 3, 1855.

James Hopkins was a native of Mispillion hundred, Kent county, and was born about 1818. He was a farmer. For several years before his death, he was a victim of ill health; he lived in retirement in Harrington, Del., for two years, and died at the home of his son, James Hopkins, of Greensboro, Md., in 1890. He married Sarah Carter, daughter of Henry and Mary C. (Cuppage) Carter, who died in May of the same year. Mr. Hopkins was a Democrat. Mrs. Hopkins was a member of the M. E. church. Their children are: I. Henry, resides near Dover, Del.; II. William, of Mispillion hundred; III. Waitman, of Mispillion hundred; IV. James, Jr., of Greensboro, Md.; V. Philemon, deceased; VI. Mary Susan (Mrs. Riley Melvin); VII. Alfred; VIII. Sarah Emily (Mrs. Ely Cain).

Besides attending school during the winter, Alfred Hopkins assisted during the summer months in the cultivation of the home farm, thus becoming an experienced practical farmer. In 1880, he went to Illinois, where he worked on farms for Nathan Harrington for about six months. After his father's death, Mr. Hopkins bought the homestead, and occupied it until 1895, when he sold it to Collison Pritchett; he then, partly by purchase and partly by exchange, acquired his present farm of about 100 acres. Mr. Hopkins is a thorough and successful general farmer, and is respected in the community. His politics are Democratic; he has served in several offices. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., at Harrington.

Alfred Hopkins was first married in February, 1883, to Mary J. Smith, who died in August, 1895, leaving one child, Myra. Mr. Hopkins afterward married Laura B., daughter of Reuben and Rebecca (Hopkins) Ross. The children of this marriage are: I. Sarah Rebecca; II. Allie Belle; III. Elias P.

CHARLES A. SMITH, Brownsville, Md., son of Nathan and Nancy (Wyatt) Smith, was born on the homestead in Kent county, Del., between Brownsville and Whitleysburg, October 7, 1841.

Mr. Smith's grandparents, James Henry and Araminta (Russell) Smith, lived and died on their farm near Vernon, Del. Their son, Nathan Smith, father of Charles A. Smith, was born in Mispillion hundred, in 1802. He received a limited education, and devoted

his life to agriculture. Nathan Smith was married to Nancy Wyatt. Their children are: I. James W.; II. Lydia (Mrs. Robert Raughley), of Dover, Del.; III. Mary Etta (Mrs. Richard H. Lockerman), of Crisfield, Somerset county, Md.; IV. Nathan, Queenstown, Md.; V. Alexander, resides in Queen Anne county, Md.; VI. Charles A.; VII. Annie E. (Mrs. Hezekiah Sapp), resides near Hollandsville, Del.; VIII. William W., Denton, Md. Mr. Smith and his wife were members of the M. P. church. Mr. Smith belonged to the congregation organized in 1828, and not only helped to build the old church, but assisted in erecting the present edifice at Burrsville, Md. He was an active worker and held various church offices. Mr. Smith was a man of sound judgment, esteemed and beloved in the district. He died in 1889, his widow in 1895. Both are buried in the cemetery of the M. P. church at Burrsville.

Charles A. Smith grew up on the homestead. He attended the public schools of the district during the winter months, and worked with his father in summer, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of farming. In 1865 Mr. Smith began farming for himself on the land upon which he now resides, renting and afterwards purchasing the property from his father, Nathan Smith. Mr. Smith is interested in public affairs, and has always voted the Democratic ticket.

Charles A. Smith was married, January 18, 1865, to Adeline, daughter of Joshua and Cecilia (Andrew) Obier. Their children are: I. Orab, farmer; II. Nathan E.; III. Joshua; IV. Ada, widow of Walter Hopkins; V. Luella, widow of James L. Paris; VI. Martha. Mr. Smith and his family are members of the M. P. church at Burrsville, Md. He has been a trustee and class-leader and is now a licensed exhorter and an active worker in the Sunday school. Mrs. Smith died at the homestead in 1897; she is buried in the cemetery at Harrington, Del.

JOHN TRAVIS, Harrington, Kent county, Del., son of John and Elizabeth (Anderson) Travis was born near White's church, Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Del., in 1831.

Mr. Travis' father, John Travis, was, it is supposed, a native of Talbot county, Md. He was a farmer, and settled in Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Del., where he became the owner of several properties, all of which he lost through business reverses. John Travis was married to Elizabeth Anderson. Their children are: I. John; II. Mary Ann, deceased; III. Whiteley, joined a party to prospect for gold in California, where he married, became wealthy, and died; IV. Albert, a miller, now a merchant in Caroline county, Md. Mr. Travis was highly esteemed in the community, where his early death was deeply mourned. He died in 1837, aged forty; his widow survived only a few years.

John Travis, Jr., was only six years old when his father died, leaving the family destitute. His mother was therefore obliged to return to her parents, and to permit the children to be put out. John found a home with a relative, Whiteley Graham, with whom he remained until he was twenty-two years old. He attended school at Thomas' schoolhouse during the winter months, learned masonry, and worked on the farm with Mr. Graham until he attained his majority, receiving his board and clothing, and for the year after attaining his majority, seventy dollars in cash. With this small capital Mr. Travis began business for himself. He rented a house and a few acres of land, paying fifty dollars per year, and for three or four years farmed this land, also working at his trade. He purchased one horse and a cow for which he gave his note. When this was paid Mr. Travis bought his present home, a farm of 150 acres of arable land. To do this he was again obliged to incur a debt, which he paid in three years. Having secured his homestead, Mr. Travis began improving his property, rebuilding and remodeling the old house, and making for himself a comfortable and beautiful home. For twenty-five years he worked at his trade, and even now occasionally resumes the mason's trowel. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Travis enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixth Delaware Volunteers, and served for nine months. He is an active member of the Republican party, always voting the party ticket. He is interested in public affairs, and has served on the grand jury.

John Travis was married, in his twenty-first year, to Mary Wrotten. Their children are: I. Elizabeth Ann, married first to John Wix, and afterwards to Philemon Porter; II.

Whiteley, married to Lula Harrington; III. John W., married to Roxana Wyatt; IV. Mary (Mrs. John Sipple); V. Martha (Mrs. Benjamin McKnatt); VI. Margaret (Mrs. Linwood Hammond), deceased; VII. Charles D., married Olive Ross. Mrs. Travis was a member of White's M. E. church; she died in 1885, and is buried at Wesley's chapel. Since 1855, Mr. Travis has been an active member of White's M. E. church, in which he was for many years, a class-leader. He in an efficient teacher in the Sunday school, and was for a long time its superintendent.

NICHOLAS BANKS PRICE, Whiteleysburg, Kent county, Del., son of Samuel W. and Lydia (Benney) Price, was born near Whiteleysburg, March 11, 1864.

John Price, grandfather of Nicholas B. Price, had children as follows: I. John, died in New Castle county, Del.; II. Foster, removed to the west, where he died; III. Frank, died in Wilmington, Del.; IV. Samuel W.; V. Joseph, died in early manhood; VI. Elizabeth, removed to Iowa, where she married and died. John Price was an active member of the Baptist denomination, and assisted in building the first Baptist church at Baptist Branch. He died near Hollandsville, Kent county, Del.

Mr. Price's father, Samuel W. Price, was born in South Murderkill hundred, Kent county, Del., in May, 1802. His educational advantages were limited, as he could not often be spared to attend school. He remained at home, assisting his father with the farm work, until he was twenty-one. Mr. Price devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil and became one of the successful farmers of the district. Samuel W. Price was married in the home now occupied by his son, Nicholas B. Price, to Mary, daughter of Peter Wilson, of Mispillion hundred, Kent county, Del. They had one child, Susan Ann (Mrs Levin Hirons). Mr. Price's second wife, Lydia Benney, was a native of Talbot county, Md. Their children are: I. Nicholas Banks; II. James Henry, resides near Greensboro, Md.; III. Wilhelmina (Mrs. Thomas H. Welch); IV. Alfred J., of Mispillion hundred; V. Albert, a farmer of Bureau county, Ill.; VI. Amy (Mrs. William Hughes); VII. Bartimeus, of Chester county, Pa. Mr. Price died at the home of his son, Nicholas B. Price, in 1879; his widow died in 1884, in South Murderkill hundred, at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Thomas H. Welch.

Nicholas B. Price attended school at Thomas' schoolhouse during the winter months, and remained at home, working with his father and learning the principles of agriculture, until he was twenty-one. His father's health failing, Mr. Price assumed his support and for two years hired as a farm laborer to James Clendaniel, of Little Creek Neck, receiving his board and fourteen dollars per month. At the end of the two years, he began farming for himself in Mispillion hundred, renting his land from Nathan Smith. Mr. Price purchased his farm in Mispillion hundred in 1887. Mr. Price was at first a Democrat, but conviction led him to identify himself with the Prohibition party; he, however, cast his vote for W. J. Bryan and free silver.

Nicholas Banks Price was married to Georgiana, daughter of Richard John and Margaret (Richardson) Draper, of Mispillion hundred. Their children are: I. Myrtle; II. Lawrence, died aged four years; III. Blanche; IV. Arlington; V. Noble, died aged two years; VI. Annie; VII. Rashie; VIII. Gladys; IX. Hartley; X. Fletcher; XI. Minnie. Mr. Price attends the M. P. church at Union Corner, and contributes liberally to all benevolent objects.

JOHN HENRY BULLOCK, P. O. Whiteleysburg, Kent county, Del., son of Thomas B. and Ann (Holland) Bullock, was born at Marsh Hope Bridge, on the southern boundary of Kent county, July 12, 1842.

His grandfather, John Bullock, was an extensive land-owner in Sussex county, Del. He married Mary Harper and had the following children: I. Zipporah (Mrs. Joshua Hart), deceased; II. Catherine (Mrs. Thomas Brady), deceased; III. Nancy, died unmarried; IV. Thomas B. Although an only son, Thomas Bullock began life under unfortunate conditions. He was born at Marsh Hope Bridge, and notwithstanding the fact that his father owned all the land lying in that neighborhood, received scarcely an education, and was deprived of his share in the paternal estate. In early boyhood, he applied himself with diligence to farm labor, and after some years, was enabled by his industry and fru-

gality to buy a farm near Todd's Chapel, in Sussex county. He was twice married; his first wife was Ann, daughter of James and Lydia Holland, and sister of Richard Holland, teacher and surveyor, for whom Hollandsville was named. The children of this marriage are: I. John Henry; II. David; III. Charles, resides near Bethel church; IV. Martha, died young; V. Richard, died young; VI. Thomas Jefferson, of Mispillion hundred; VII. Moses, died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Thomas Bullock married Sarah Ann Anderson. They had nineteen children, including three pairs of twins. Those living are: I. Mary (Mrs. Thomas Kelley); II. Thomas; III. George; IV. Daniel; V. William; VI. James; VII. Lydia; VIII. Angelina; IX. Percie.

Five days at the age of six, and twenty days at the age of nineteen, were all the opportunities for school education that John Henry Bullock enjoyed; the latter time was passed in a subscription school. For this lack of scholastic training, he has had to compensate as best he could by observation and attention to current affairs. From boyhood, he was engaged in farm work, and resided at home until he was twenty-three years old. He then hired out at a trifling compensation, but managed to save from even this small pittance. At the age of twenty-five, he turned his attention to carpentry, and persevered in this handicraft for two years; then, finding that to learn the finer and more remunerative branches of the business, more education than he possessed was requisite, he abandoned the trade, and going to Philadelphia, obtained a position as street-car driver and extra conductor. In this position he continued for about seventeen months, still frugally laying aside every cent not absolutely needed to supply his daily wants. By the time that Mr. Bullock left the city, his savings amounted to $400, placed on interest. About this time he was married, and after his marriage, he rented a farm in Nanticoke hundred for four years; then for one year, one in Mispillion hundred; and lastly a farm in Caroline county, Md., for two years. After this, he bought 130 acres of the Smith property, on which he lived eleven years, building a home in 1895. Finally, in 1888, Mr. Bullock bought the farm of 128 acres on which he still resides. By means of manly self-denial, diligence and perseverence, he has placed himself and his family in a position of comfort and respect; his has been a very laudable victory over unpromising circumstances. Mr. Bullock is independent in his political and religious opinions, casting his vote for the man and measures he esteems the best, rather than according to the tenets of a party.

John Henry Bullock was married in Philadelphia to Eliza Ann, daughter of Philemon and Rebecca Dill, on January 18, 1869. Their children are: I. Elmer L., farmer, at home; II. Willard T., farmer, resides in Illinois; III. John Herman; IV. Elizabeth E.; V. Simeon V.; the youngest three all reside at home.

ALEXANDER W. HUGHES, P. O. Hollandsville, Kent county, Del., son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Reed) Hughes, was born July 18, 1826, on the Reed homstead.

The Reed family is of Irish descent. Mr. Hughes' great-grandfather, John Reed, was stolen from his home by two men whom he met on his way to school, and by whom he was drugged with whiskey. When he recovered his consciousness, he was board a ship, at sea. He sold himself for his passage-money, and was landed at Lewes, Del. Coming later to what is now Hollandsville, the young man took up 1,000 acres of land. John Reed married Miss Polk, whose father was a man of influence in England, but had been compelled to leave his country on account of his religious opinions. Mr. Polk had two daughters and seven sons, one of whom was the ancestor of President James K. Polk, and of Governor Charles Polk, of Delaware.

The Hughes family originally settled in Queen Anne county, Md., and there James Hughes, grandfather of Alexander W. Hughes, was born. He removed to the vicinity of Greensborough, in Caroline county, Md., after his marriage, and lived there during the rest of his life. James Hughes married Miss Willoughby; their children were: I. Samuel; II. James, who married Rachel Reed, and died near Sandtown, Del.; III. William, deceased; IV. Nancy; V. Elizabeth (Mrs. William Irvin); VI. Mary (Mrs. Owen Greenley). The second wife of James Hughes was Margaret ———; they had one son, Henry, now deceased, who married Anne Spencer.

Samuel Hughes, eldest son of James and ——— (Willoughby) Hughes, was born near Bridgetown, Caroline county, Md., and spent his youth on a farm. He attended the subscription schools of the district, and was later farm manager for William Hulitt, of Talbot county, for four years. Mr. Hughes then purchased a farm near Whiteleysburg, Md. For several years he was justice of the peace. In his earlier years, he supported the Whig party, but afterwards became a Democrat. Four years before his death, he retired from active business. Samuel Hughes married Elizabeth Reed; their children are: I. Alexander W.; II. Ann (Mrs. Joshua Phister), of South Murderkill hundred; III. James, farmer, Greensborough, Md., married Mary Harrington, deceased; IV. Ebenezer, has a son in public life; V. Samuel, farmer, of Mispillion hundred, married Deborah Ann Cooper; VI. Elizabeth (Mrs. Elijah Sapp), of Whiteleysburg, Md.; VII. Rachel, first married to John Harrington, afterwards to John Brown, is now a widow, resides in Wilmington; VIII. Ellen (Mrs. Enoch Clark), of Dover, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hughes were members of the Baptist church. Mr. Hughes died near Hollandsville in 1881, aged eighty-four years; Mrs. Hughes' death occurred in 1884, at the same age.

Alexander W. Hughes received his education in the subscription schools near Hollandsville, which he attended from his seventh to his twenty-first year, spending his summers in farm labor. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Hughes rented a farm, and cultivated it in his own interest for three years. He then rented his present home for three years, after which time he bought it from John Reed. Mr. Hughes has given special attention to grass farming. His political views are Democratic.

On February 12, 1853, Alexander W. Hughes was married to Mrs. Lydia (Harrington) Carter, daughter of John and Rhoda (Masters) Harrington, and widow of Henry Carter. Their children are: I. Elmina (Mrs. Theodore Harrington), of New Harrington; II. Henry W., of Denton, Md., married to Mrs. Ida B. Longfellow; III. John H., of Sandtown, Del., married to Mary L. Brown; IV. Jennie (Mrs. John Moore), of South Murderkill hundred; V. George N., of New Harrington, married Sarah Smith; VI. Jacob R., of Greensborough, Md.; III. Anna (Mrs. Daniel M. Gooden), of Henderson, Md.; VIII. William M.; IX. Walter; and an infant, deceased. By her first marriage, Mrs. Hughes had two children: I. Rhoda Jane (Mrs. Samuel Smith); II. Mary Susan (Mrs. B. L. Hurd), of New Hollandsville.

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